



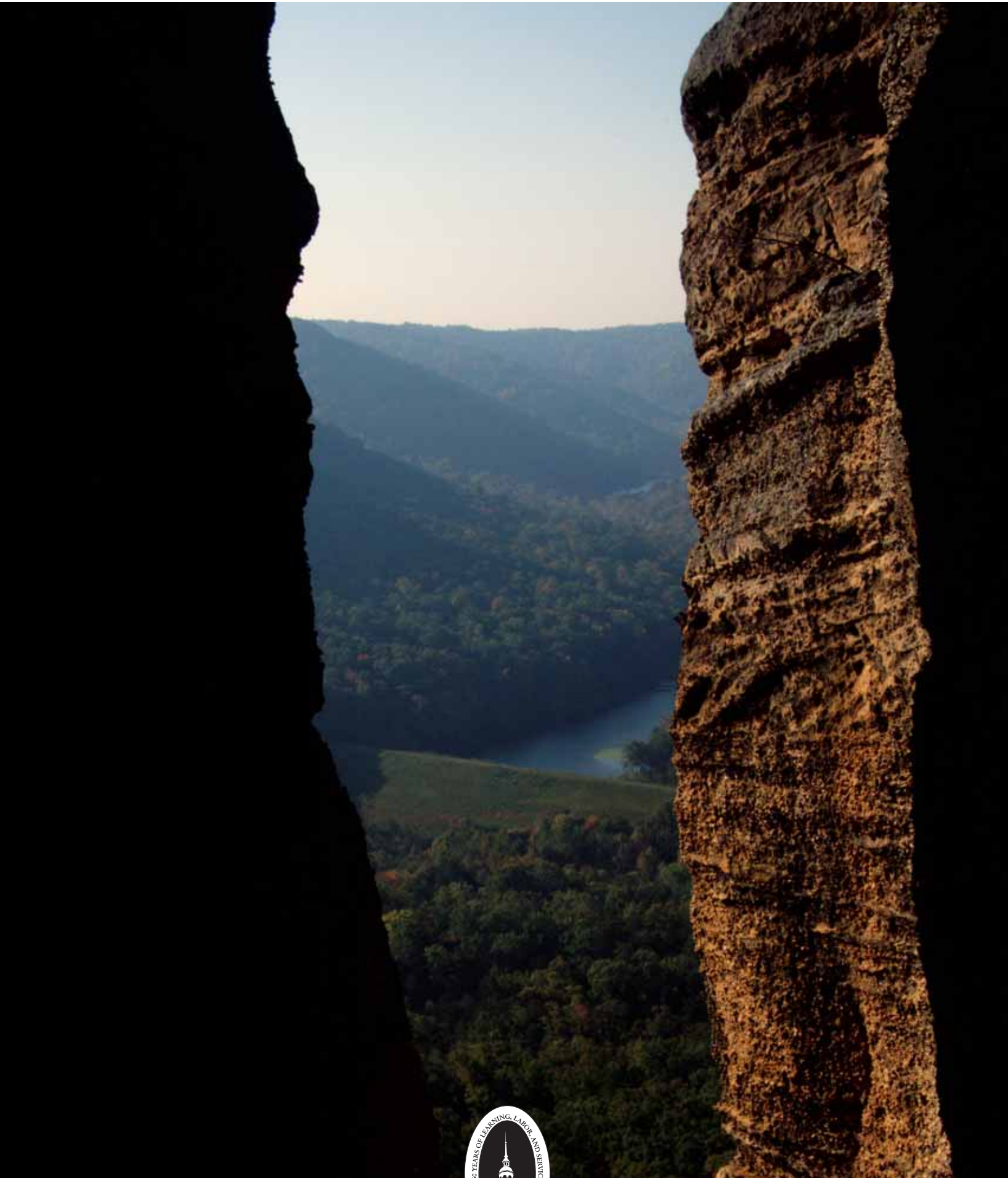
# BEREA

COLLEGE MAGAZINE WINTER 2006

## 150 YEARS OF COEDUCATIONAL AND INTERRACIAL EDUCATION

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*Berea College*

130<sup>th</sup> Mountain Day

*Sesquicentennial*

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BEREA COLLEGE MAGAZINE



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*His Pre-Berea Years* ■



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Back Cover: Class of 1897, Courtesy Berea College Archives

Inside Front: East Pinnacle overlooking the Appalachian foothills, photo by Tyler Castells, '08

Above Right: photo by Alice Ledford, '06

*Note to our readers:* The mission of Berea College is carried out through activities guided by Berea's Great Commitments. Berea's strategic plan, *Being and Becoming: Berea College in the Twenty-First Century*, identifies specific initiatives which the College is implementing to continue its tradition of learning, labor, and service. While all *Berea College Magazine* articles relate to Berea's mission, specific articles about the strategic plan initiatives are indicated with the ■ symbol.



## BEREA COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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## “The time is always right to do what is right.”

—Martin Luther King, Jr.



Molefi Kete Asante

On January 16th, following the 77th birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., during the anniversary of the 150th year of the founding of the College (and the 100th anniversary of the completed construction of Phelps Stokes Chapel), I attended a Berea convocation by Dr. Molefi Kete Asante. He assured us that the unrelenting pursuit of *ma'at* (an ancient Egyptian concept defined as truth, balance, order, reciprocity, justice, ethics, and equality) is the only way to fight the chaos of social injustice. Quoting Dr. King, he said, “Our lives begin and end when we have become silent on things that matter.” Speaking for himself, he urged his listeners, “It is not enough to know; one must act to humanize the world.”

This issue of the magazine is filled with the stories of those individuals whose radical acts of love and whose belief in the true equality of men and women of all races have guided this College from its beginning. “What was that ‘crazy man’ John G. Fee thinking,” Asante asked his listeners, “when he set out to establish a school for blacks and whites, men and women in the backwoods of Kentucky?”

In his article on page 22, President Larry Shinn explores the intellectual and historical terrain that shaped Fee’s decision to come to the Berea Ridge during the crest of a rising civil war. On page 34, former Berea history professor Albert Perkins shows how the founder’s grandson, Edwin Embree, came under Fee’s influence, which led him to establish the Rosenwald Fund that provided education and other opportunities for African Americans. Through a recounting of a few of the oral histories collected by Berea professor Andrew Baskin, Julie Sowell writes about how Lincoln Institute, a sister school to Berea College during an era of enforced segregation, influenced the education of generations of African Americans.

These are stories of individuals who did not silently acquiesce to the status quo, who acted upon their beliefs and unique visions, who understood that by taking action they could create a more egalitarian world of peace, order, and reciprocity. It is our hope that their histories will inform our own story as we move through the next century. It is our hope that we, as world citizens, will live out the College motto of equality in the eyes of God.

Dr. Asante brought the legacy of the College and of Dr. King into bright focus. He also brought to mind the challenges that continue to face us—appalling poverty, war, hunger, and class struggle. “I’m not telling you what to do here,” he said, urging his listeners to study everything, to question, to learn, and to act. “Each generation,” he said, quoting French philosopher Franz Fanon, “must out of its relative obscurity discover its mission, fulfill it, or betray it.”

It is my hope that the history of the men and women who are Berea College will continue to inspire the actions of many generations to come.

*Normandi Ellis*

Normandi Ellis



# Around campus

## Interracial Education

### Symposium Explores Race Relations

This fall two prominent historians of American race relations—Dr. Eric Foner, of Columbia University, and Dr. Clayborne Carson, director of the King Papers Project at Stanford—addressed a large community and national audience on Berea’s campus. The free sesquicentennial history symposium, “Race, Repression, and Reconciliation,” explored the black experience in Appalachia and America.

Dr. Foner, one of America’s foremost historians, is DeWitt Clinton Professor of History at Columbia. He authored the well-known book, *Nothing But Freedom: Emancipation and Its*

*Legacy*. Dr. Carson has been a Stanford faculty member since 1975. He is the author of *In Struggle: SNCC and the Black Awakening of the 1960s*, which won the American Historians’ Frederick Jackson Turner Award.

In addition to Foner and Carson, eight other scholars covered such topics as the slave experience after the Civil War, segregation and the South, Berea College’s heritage, the African American experience, and the civil rights movement.

Dr. Jacqueline Burnside, ’74, and Dr. Dwayne Mack of Berea College were among the presenters.



Alice Leaford, '06

Dr. Eric Foner, DeWitt Clinton Professor of History at Columbia University, addresses the audience at Berea College’s symposium on “Race, Repression, and Reconciliation.”

## Appalachia

### Students for Appalachia Conduct Annual Food Drive



Tyler Castells, '08

Betty Hibler, Director of Students for Appalachia (SFA), applauds the group’s work during the annual SFA food drive. This year, the SFA collected 7000 pounds of donated food.

The Berea College Students For Appalachia (SFA) collected food for the Berea Food Bank during its 13th annual Hunger Hurts food drive. The volunteer-run food bank supplies emergency food for hundreds of needy Berea families each year. The SFA Hunger Hurts food drive is the single largest provider for the food bank.

During the drive, SFA volunteers left Hunger Hurts paper bags on local front porches, collected bags filled with non-perishable food, and sorted the donations. SFA director Betty Hibler noted that SFA collected 7000 pounds of donated food. “We were very pleased with the amount and quality of food collected this year and very appreciative of everyone in the community who filled a bag and set it out.”

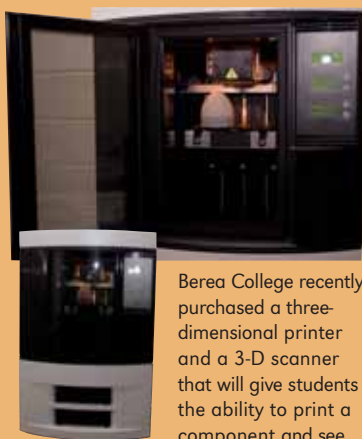
In addition to the food requests this year, the SFA handed out envelopes requesting donations to BUURR (Bereans United for Utility and Rent Relief), a companion project to the Berea Food Bank. “We have received almost \$500 in donations to BUURR as a result of those envelopes,” said Hibler.

She estimated that about 100 volunteers, including students from other clubs at the College and volunteers from the community, joined the drive organized by SFA.

## Philip D. DeFeo Joins Berea College Trustees

In October the College Board of Trustees elected Philip D. DeFeo to a six-year term on the board. Since 1999, DeFeo has been chairman and CEO of the California-based Pacific Exchange (PCX), an options and equities exchange. He also serves the boards of Archipelago, Inc. and Computershare, Inc. DeFeo is past president and CEO of Van Eck Associates Corp., a diversified global mutual fund and brokerage company. The New York native brings to the board extensive experience in the realm of national and international finance. DeFeo's professional career began with Proctor and Gamble, where he managed operations.

## Technology



Celeste Francis, '07

## 3-D Technology Gives Berea College a New Dimension

Berea College recently purchased a three-dimensional printer and a 3-D scanner that will give students the ability to print a component and see how to draw the model.

Two grants from the Department of Education and the National Science Foundation have helped Berea College to broaden its technological horizons with the addition of new state-of-the-art equipment: a three-dimensional (3-D) printer and a 3-D scanner.

The printer accommodates objects with maximum dimensions of 8x8x12 inches. It builds accurate models layer by layer using durable ABS plastic, allowing users to evaluate design concepts and test 3-D prints for functionality, form, and fit. The laser scanner uses a computer program for accuracy, mapping diverse figures up to 8 feet. Though the printer can not copy an object that large, the project may be handled in segments that are easily pieced together.

The new three-dimensional teaching tools allow students the ability to print a component and see how to draw the model, said technology arts professor Gary Mahoney, '82. Future on-campus uses for the printer and scanner include using the machines in engineering classes to copy parts for machinery that may be reproduced and reused. The printer and scanner will also be used to create models that may be used as a 3-D blueprint for larger projects.

## Sustainability

## A More Sustainable Log House Craft Gallery Holds 'Open House'

New and old are juxtaposed in the Berea College Log House Craft Gallery as efforts to make the building more sustainable coincided with an exhibit of the College's historic crafts program.

This fall the College replaced 90 windows in the gallery in order to lower energy costs and consumption. Facilities Management project director Randy Adams said the new windows now meet the College's renovation standards and will save 10% on energy costs. In addition the improved windows will reduce the heating/cooling load which will help the heat pumps of the College's new heat plant run more efficiently.

Koch Corporation also began retrofitting lighting fixtures. "The old lights wasted energy and increased the heat gain for the building," said Adams. "The new lighting should reduce the energy costs by 30-40%." All of these sustainable changes will reduce global warming effects because, Adams explained, "the less energy the power plant has to produce, the less pollution is created."

Amid all these changes, the Log House Craft Gallery held an open house in December to celebrate Berea College's crafts legacy during the sesquicentennial year. Objects on display included new and historic items from Broomcraft, Woodcraft, Weaving, Ceramics, Wrought Iron, and items from Student Industries. Peggy Burgio, manager of the Log House Craft Gallery, called the exhibit "an important celebration of our past and a look to the future."



Norman Ellis

Crewmen from Berea College Facilities Management hang a banner outside the Log House Craft Gallery to commemorate the College's crafts program.



## Speech and Debate Triumph through Interpretation



Alice Ledford '06

Jamar Brown, '06, and Morgan Younge, '06, perform a scene from the play, *Raisin in the Sun*. The pair won first place with that scene in the duo interpretation category at Transylvania University's speech and debate tournament held in December.

Members of the Berea College debate team carried away a number of poetry and oral interpretation awards at the Transylvania University speech and debate tournament held in December.

"The competition was very stiff," said Jamar Brown, '06. Brown and his partner, Morgan Younge, '06, won first place in the duo interpretation category with a scene from Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*. Kristin Sams, '08, and Zack Kocher, '08, took second place in the same category with *DMV* by Nick Zagone. The seriousness of the chosen pieces set the Berea team apart, Brown noted. "Judges are starting to see the performance aspect of the competition and are less interested in humorous pieces," he said.

Brown took second place in poetry interpretation with J. Ivy's poetic hip-hop lyrics "Dear Father." Other Berea College winners included Jemisha Fields, '06, third place in poetry interpretation, April Trent, '08, fifth place in programmed oral interpretation, and Mark Cashwell, '07, fifth place in dramatic interpretation.

The Berea College speech and debate team is directed by Dr. Billy Wooten, '98.

## Appalachia

## Celebration of Music Keeps Traditions Alive

The 31st Celebration of Traditional Music, Berea College's October weekend of old-time music and culture, featured John Harrod and Kentucky Wild Horse, along with other accomplished musicians from the Appalachian region.

Local musicians Donna and Lewis Lamb hosted an informal jam on Friday evening. Musicians of all skill levels participated, often with 16 or more musicians playing together on fiddle, banjo, guitar, mandolin, harmonica, and even accordion and cello.

Saturday workshops by some of the area's best musicians included old-time fiddle masters Paul David Smith and John Harrod; Jeff Keith led beginning claw hammer banjo; Jim Webb led advanced banjo; and Don Rogers led guitar. Harrod led an afternoon symposium on "A Keen Cut with the Bow: The Art of Kentucky Fiddling."

The stellar evening concert by Harrod and Kentucky Wild Horse ended with local favorites Donna and Lewis Lamb and the Berea College String Band keeping them company on stage. The annual traditional music celebration preserves a rich heritage of music unique to the Appalachian region.

The Celebration was made possible in part by a grant from the Kentucky Arts Council and the National Endowment for the Arts.



Old-time musicians Donna and Lewis Lamb participated in the workshops and jam sessions with the community and Kentucky Wild Horse band members during the Appalachian Music Festival.

## Historic Pigg House Destroyed



Lindsay Bruner '06

Charred timbers and autumn color surround all that remains of the historic Pigg House built in the late 1880s. The cabin located in the Berea College Forest was a popular picnic site and retreat. The cabin had not been reserved at the time of the fire, which is still under investigation.

## Berea College Combats AIDS



Tyler Castells, '08

CELTS director, Meta Mendel-Reyes, Black Cultural Center director, Tashia Bradley, and student organizer, Jessica Stone, '07, participate in the AIDS panel.

Red ribbons flooded Berea's campus as several organizations united in a week of awareness about AIDS prevention, testing, and treatment. Red

ribbons were handed out in the CPO lounge and contributors added squares to an ongoing quilt project. Information on the ONE campaign, an organization to help fight AIDS and poverty in America, was also available.

A "World AIDS Day Panel: Voices of Experience" in Phelps Stokes chapel included discussions with students, faculty, and staff on the global impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa, Europe, and America. On December 1, officially World AIDS Day, Danforth Chapel stayed open for prayer, meditation, candle-lighting, and inscription in a memory book. In addition, John Courter twice performed an original carillon composition *Gregorian Tryptic* in memory of the 20 million who have died of AIDS. An open mic night provided students, faculty, and staff an opportunity to present poetry, songs and speeches on HIV/AIDS.

World AIDS Day began in 1988 as an international day to reflect, memorialize, and show compassion for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. Worldwide 39.4 million people are infected with the virus.

The week-long events were sponsored by the Black Cultural Center, Campus Christian Center, Campus Life, CELTS, Convocations, HEAL, Student Government Association, Theatre Laboratory, Women's Studies, and Women Uniting for P.E.A.C.E.

## Helping to Change Lives in Communities and the Global Village

In the wake of two Gulf Coast high magnitude hurricanes, Katrina and Rita, in the South, as well as recent earthquakes and landslides at the Afghanistan and Pakistan border—all following on the heels of unimaginable loss of life from the tsunami in Indonesia—many of us may have felt a shift in the world paradigm in which we live. "It is important to be grateful for our blessings," says President Shinn, "and to recognize our responsibility to reach out to those who have suffered such a great misfortune."

As did other institutions of higher learning, Berea College reached out to needy students displaced from the hurricanes. The Alumni Association office tried to contact alumni living within the affected area to help assist communities and individuals in need.

Other relief efforts included a "Back to the Bayou" coffeehouse sponsored by the Center for Excellence in Learning Through Service (CELTS) and the Campus Christian Center's "Seven Days of Sharing" fundraiser. The groups raised a total of \$2200. The Living Faith Christian Church in Baton Rouge, which fed and sheltered hurricane refugees, received \$800; the American Red Cross received \$1400 to help provide relocation assistance.

Katie Basham, assistant campus minister for the Campus Christian Center, plans to continue aiding hurricane relief victims, as well as earthquake victims overseas. Basham said, "As people of faith, from many different faith traditions, we believe that it is important to be aware of the varied needs of all people, those abroad, and those in our own backyard, and to attend to those needs as best we can—through awareness, prayer, and the sharing of our gifts and resources." She noted that in addition to money, students in residence halls gathered supplies to be sent as individual relief kits.

A January short-term service-learning course, taught by CELTS director Meta Mendel-Reyes, brought students and

teachers to devastated communities in New Orleans and New Iberia, Louisiana. Students worked to rebuild homes and lives, while gaining a better understanding of the sociological impact of poverty in disaster situations.



Beth Bissmeyer, '09

Sociology majors Patrick McGrady, '07, CELTS chaplain and Micah 6 transportation coordinator, and JoEllen Pederson, '07, Bonner Scholars freshmen program coordinator, sold tickets and counted proceeds for Hurricane Katrina relief efforts.



## Service Learning

### Berea College Costume Studio Makes More Than Costumes

A purple satin gown, a dark green dress, a bright red ensemble, a floral top, and many teddy bears are among the items produced by the Berea College costume studio this year. The “Buckle Bears” were created for a national program coordinated by Lloyd Jordison of the Madison County Health Department. The toy bears demonstrate how to properly install children’s car and booster seats.

In her 22nd year as costume shop supervisor of the Theatre Laboratory, Mary Ann Shupe, ’68, and her students use excess fabric and supplies to create the bears, which are given to children to keep as a reminder that safety comes first. “Everything has to be child safe—no buttons, everything sewn down securely,” says Shupe. Students sew the bears during slow times when they are not sewing costumes. It takes three to four hours for students to complete each bear, depending on their sewing skills.

The costume shop has been making the bears for over a year. “If it saves one life, then it’s more than worth the time and effort,” Shupe says. “For the students, it improves their sewing skills, and it teaches them to think of others.”

In the past the costume shop has made turbans for cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, designed walker caddies for patients at the local nursing home, and created quilts for animals at the Madison Humane Society.



Tiffany Wimsatt, '06, outlines a pattern for a “Buckle Bear” as part of the Berea College costume shop’s current service learning project.

Alice Ledford, '06

### Midyear Graduation

President Shinn shook the hands of 55 seniors on Sunday, Dec. 11 at Phelps Stokes Chapel in recognition of the midyear graduation. Dr. Liane B. Russell, a genetics and radiation biology pioneer, was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree from Berea College.

In her graduation address, “Good Citizens for the Earth’s Survival,” Dr. Russell encouraged the graduating class of 2006 to become “truly good citizens that will return our vulnerable little spaceship to the miraculous condition that welcomes and sustains all life.” She challenged students to “build on the values of good citizenship with which you have been so richly endowed during your Berea education.”

Her speech encouraged students to become active voices in the protection of the environment and the governance of their world. Quoting Adlai Stevenson she concluded by saying, “We travel together, passengers on a little space ship, dependent on its vulnerable reserves of air and soil; all committed for our safety to its security and peace; preserved from annihilation only by the care, the work, and I will say, the love we give our fragile craft.”



O'Neil Arnold, '85

Dr. Liane B. Russell, genetics and radiation biology pioneer, urged Berea College’s midyear graduates to use their skills wisely and to work towards a more sustainable world.

## Ginindza Named NAIA Scholar-Athlete



Mzwandile Ginindza

Soccer team captain Mzwandile “Muzi” Ginindza, '07, of Swaziland, received two outstanding awards this year. After he was named to the Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference second team, Ginindza received the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics

(NAIA) All American Scholar-Athlete Award. The NAIA award is given to an outstanding athlete who maintains a 3.5 GPA or higher. Born into a soccer-playing family (his father and eight of his uncles played), Ginindza said, “Soccer just came naturally to me.”

During a 2004 match the Berea College athlete broke two bones in his right leg, requiring major surgery. He feared he would never play soccer again, but after extensive rehabilitation, Ginindza returned to the field. “Like a true Swazi warrior, I stood up to the challenge,” he said.



Céleste François, '07

Ginindza captures the ball and stymies a defensive player from Shawnee State College.

## Cross Country Team Reaches Finish Line

During their awards banquet, cross country coach Mike Johnson noted both the highs and lows of their “pretty good” season. Challenging his student athletes, he told them to remember, “It’s a competition not only with others, but with yourself. Don’t just apply what I’ve said to cross country, but to life.”



Coach Mike Johnson

Although the team didn’t participate in the NAIA (National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics) tournament this year, the men’s team won three meets. Their finest victory came at the Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (KIAC) in which Paul Winker, '08, took first place and was awarded “Runner of the Year.” Jimmy Rop, '09, and Tom McGann, '08, came in second and third respectively. Raul Portillo, '06, took sixth. All received all-conference awards.



Paul Winker

The KIAC awarded Coach Johnson “Coach of the Year” status.

At the banquet, women’s cross country runner Laura Finley, '09, took Rookie of the Year award, and Leesa Unger, '08, received Most Valuable Runner award. From the men’s team, Jimmy Rop took Rookie of the Year, Paul Winker received Most Improved award, and Most Valuable Runner award went to David Webster, '07.

## Come Support the Mountaineers!

Visit the athletics website at [www.berea.edu/peh](http://www.berea.edu/peh) for updated schedules, or call the athletics department at 859.985.3423.



# Sesquicentennial Founders' Day Honors Fee's Family



O'Neil Arnold, '85

More than 50 descendants came to Berea College on this sesquicentennial Founders' Day to celebrate their ancestor, college founder John Gregg Fee. Fee's attending descendants, aged from 94 years to 14 months, ranged from great-grandchildren to 4th-great-grandchildren.

The eldest surviving members of Fee's five grandchildren were presented with an award box by President Larry Shinn. They are Everitt Fee Hardin, Thomas R. Palmer, Kelly Fee McElfresh, Nancy Embree Sando, and Jonathan Wilson. Family genealogist Anne Pirkle, great-granddaughter of James W. Fee (John Fee's brother) also received an award. Hardin, Sando, and Pirkle's son, Mac, recalled their experiences with Berea College and the stories of Fee that had passed through their family.



The eldest surviving members of John G. Fee's grandchildren—Jonathan Wilson, Kelly Fee McElfresh, Thomas Palmer, Everitt Fee Hardin, and Nancy Embree Sando—are honored with an award box on Founder's Day.

Founders' Day was established in 2001, first, to honor outstanding African American alumni from 1866-1904, and, secondly, to honor those who have provided distinguished

service and dedication. This is the first ceremony to honor John Fee's contributions. President Shinn's remarks drew from Fee's philosophies "... [W]ith nobler, higher, broader view," quoted Shinn, "we must grasp in our embrace men of every clime and of every nation."

The John G. Fee Award is a walnut box featuring a cast-bronze medallion of an African symbol called a *sankofa*. The *sankofa* means, literally, "Go back and retrieve," said Shinn; it symbolizes the need to know and understand one's heritage. Berea College Woodcraft created the box. The medallion was created by Berea artist Ken Gastineau.

The Black Music Ensemble opened and ended Founder's Day with inspiring arrangements of Negro spirituals.



# Berea Celebrates 130<sup>th</sup> Mountain Day



O'Neil Arnold, '85

A spectacular sunrise awaits early risers at the Pinnacle on Mountain Day.



Tyler Castells, '08



O'Neil Arnold, '85

Berea College began its 130th Mountain Day celebration with a Mountain Day Eve bonfire at Indian Fort Theatre and music by the College's Wind and Jazz Ensembles. The next day students gathered at the Pinnacle in a record attendance to partake in various "old-time" games (such as log sawing), eat kettle corn and caramel apples, and listen to a special performance by the nationally acclaimed Recycled Percussion group.

Students enjoyed a leisurely hike to the Pinnacle or participated in the "Race to the Summit," in which teams tried to hike the mountain in the shortest amount of time for a prize. April Aldeen, '07, hiked to the Eastern Pinnacle for the first time, taking the opportunity "to meet up with friends and to reflect on life and the year thus far."

Caricature drawing and log sawing were but a few of Mountain Day's many attractions.



I remember our hikes to the mountain and recall vividly the joy of sitting on top of West Pinnacle, listening to the whippoorwills calling to one another across the moonlit valley below.

—Monroe R. Jennings, M.D., 1942

## Tammy Clemons

In December 2005 Tammy Clemons, '99, accepted a two-year position as Sustainability Coordinator for the Berea campus. Former executive assistant to President Larry



Shinn, she has served on the steering committee for the College's local food initiative, as well as working with local nonprofit organizations focused on sustainable agriculture and community development.

Clemons will initiate new programs to establish and strengthen sustainable practices across the campus and foster collaboration among the areas of teaching, research, campus operations, student life, and community. This fall Berea College received a grant to support the Sustainability Coordinator position from the Jessie Ball DuPont Fund.

## Rita Fox

Rita Fox, editorial assistant in Academic Services, recently published her first book, *Garrard County in World War II* (Arcadia Press, 2005). Since 2001 she has published the quarterly historical magazine *Paint Lick Reflections*. A portion of the proceeds of her book will be donated to the Disabled American Veterans Chapter 25.



## Stephanie Browner

In January *Choice* magazine selected Dean of Faculty Stephanie Browner's book *Profound Science and Elegant Literature* (University of Pennsylvania Press) as an outstanding academic title for 2005. *Choice* book reviews are used by faculties, libraries, and professional associations across the nation as a key resource for acquisitions.



Browner's work offers a fresh perspective on the ways nineteenth-century literature views the medical profession and the body. In similar vein Browner's recent Kinetic Expressions student performances on campus have provided cross-fertilization between creative writing and dance-movement collaborators.

## McKinney Honored at Appalachian Center

In October Berea College honored Dr. Gordon McKinney, former director of the Appalachian Center, with a plaque for his leadership and dedication. His award ceremony was well attended by the College community, the Appalachian Center staff, the regional presses, colleges and organizations who have worked closely with him throughout the last decade. McKinney currently chairs the history department.

Gordon McKinney shared his appreciation with retired history professors Paul Nelson and Loyal Jones at an Appalachian Center luncheon in his honor.



Alice Leford, '06



# COMMUNITY, SPIRITUALITY, DIVERSITY

## Explored in bell hooks Forums

This fall, feminist, social critic, and author bell hooks, distinguished professor-in-residence at Berea College, explored the themes of equality, spirituality, and diversity through a series of informal seminars, convocations, and lectures. hooks conducts seminars the same way she writes—in a very personal, fully engaged style, often providing anecdotes from her own experiences, and drawing out others' stories as well.

Carolyn Newton, academic vice-president and provost, called the events featuring hooks “an exciting opportunity to be in conversation with a writer and thinker who has earned attention and respect across the world. She is able to develop community through conversation. She is a truly amazing person.”



The Monday night open forum on the theory and practice of feminism, sponsored by the women's studies department, offered women and men an opportunity to listen and to be heard. Feminism, says hooks, is “an end to sexism and sexist oppression. Feminism isn't solely for women, either. There are men at this discussion who are just as dedicated to ending sexism.” The forum covered a wide array of topics from freedom of expression, fashion, Christianity, and AIDS, to appropriate reading material for children.

On Tuesday and Thursday mornings hooks offered Berea faculty, students, and community members a semester-long seminar on “Building Beloved Community: The Practice of Impartial Love.” Often the morning group opened with readings from *Hidden Wound*, Wendell Berry's book-length essay on the pernicious



During the fall semester well-known writer and feminist thinker bell hooks led workshops in “Building Beloved Community.”

Beth Bismeyer, '09

effects of racism on white people in America. Berry's text stimulated questions and discussion about how diverse members of a community respond to each other and how they might live in impartial love on a daily basis.

“When I tell people that we are having this conversation at Berea College on impartial love, they look at me in a funny way,” hooks says. “Berea is a unique place in that regard. The challenge is how to bring the real impartial love into the classroom, how to move impartial love into action, not just rhetoric.” hooks encourages students to continue to ask questions and to carry that sense of impartial love across races into other communities after graduation. “Love is an active practice,” she says emphatically.

Beverly Guy-Sheftall, director of the women's research and resource center at Spelman College, joined hooks in the Peanut Butter & Gender forum, on black women and feminism. Each woman offered insight into issues of gender, class, culture, education, and ‘third-wave’ feminist thinking. Both women called for an embrace of the black feminist agenda. They encouraged young women, or third-wave feminists, to speak out about the profound effects of bias in race and gender.

In November, hooks joined Daya Singh Sandhu, Fulbright scholar and professor of counseling psychology at the

University of Louisville, as speakers for “Diversity in Spirituality: Implications for Wellness,” a campus-wide symposium held in Phelps Stokes Chapel. The symposium was sponsored by the Campus Christian Center and Counseling and Psychological Services to address issues of health and spirituality. hooks spoke of coming to her Buddhist perspective through study of the poetry of Gary Snyder, and of learning compassion and activism in the same breath. “Love,” she has said, “is never simply a feeling; it is an action.”

While hooks offered her Buddhist perspective and Sandhu spoke from his Sikh religious tradition, both suggested that true spirituality is equal to one's compassion for others, and that healing often occurs in community. The panel discussion that followed included comments on faith and healing from Berea College counselor, Ellen Burke, and Carole Garrison, of Eastern Kentucky University's criminal justice studies, who spoke from a Jewish cultural perspective.

hooks has authored more than 40 books, garnered a 1991 American Book Award, and has received accolades from writers, thinkers, and critics nationwide. Her most recent book, *Soul Sister: Women, Friendship, and Fulfillment*, was released in April 2005.





# Women Wearing White Lab Coats:

## *Making Strides in Science*

By Beth Bissmeyer, '09

*I never see what has been done;  
I only see what remains to be done.*

—Marie Curie

Clarissa Harris, '08, prepares slides of tissue for study under a microscope during her short-term biology class, Animal Histotechnique. Photo by Beth Bissmeyer, '09

If you asked a group of people to describe what a typical scientist looks like, their answers might include depictions of a stern-looking man wearing a white lab coat, glasses, and an eccentric hairstyle. But what do women scientists look like? They might resemble alumna Dr. Betty Maskewitz, '39, or Dr. Tessie McNeely '79, or even Dr. Dawn Anderson and Dr. Megan Hoffman, Berea College biology faculty members.

A study by the National Science Foundation reports that women now account for half of all science and engineering bachelor's degrees awarded in the U.S. Since 1973 thirteen winners of the Hilda Welch Wood Award for outstanding achievement at Berea College have been graduates in biology, chemistry, geology, or psychology.

Betty Maskewitz, '39, left Berea as a sociologist, but earned international recognition for her long career in nuclear radiation technology. Among her accomplishments and awards, Maskewitz co-founded, then directed, the Radiation Shielding Information and Computational Center. In 1983 she was named an American Nuclear Society (ANS) fellow, and in 2003 earned the ANS Weinberg Medal given to honor her sharing of radiation shielding technology throughout the world as a means of exploiting

nuclear energy for the benefit of humankind.

Maskewitz began her career at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in 1952, in the midst of the Cold War. "In the back of everything I've done," she says, "I've wished to do something for humankind, not to crawl into a hole in fear, but to work together for the common good."

She joined other notable women in science making strides for the benefit of humankind, including Nobel prize-winner, Marie Curie, who received the first award in 1903 for her discovery of the element radium, which, Maskewitz notes, is now a standard part of every medical radiation treatment facility.

Since her graduation in the 1930s, Maskewitz has seen a dramatic rise in the number of women pursuing science careers. "When I started out, I was just one woman among men. Most women were secretaries," she says. "As time goes on, more young women enter



Lindsay Bruner, '06  
Betty Maskewitz, '39, retired from her research work at Oak Ridge Laboratories, then returned to work as a consultant. She is also a member of the Alumni Executive Council at Berea.

engineering schools, and they're capable of doing very well in nuclear engineering."

Dr. Wanda Dodson, '63, professor emerita at Mississippi State University and two-time Fulbright Scholar, spent six months last year at the University of Mysore in India, studying nutrition and medical sciences. Her work has always centered on the biochemistry of foods—for example, she studied the effect of muscadine grape extract on brain function. Although she taught nutritional biochemistry, nutrition, and research methodology in Mysore, Dodson, who retired to Monticello, Kentucky in fall 2005, was pleased to learn from her Indian counterparts. She received her first Fulbright in 1996, that allowed her to travel and lecture at the Second Tashkent State Medical Institute in Uzbekistan.

Despite being a two-time Fulbright Scholar, Dodson says her career in science was never easy. Although women are the resident nutritionists in their families, she says, "in the field of food science and nutrition, men hold many of



Courtesy Wanda Dodson  
Wanda Dodson, '63, visited Mysore Palace in India during her second Fulbright visit abroad.

## Hilda Welch Wood Award

Hilda Welch Awards represent the highest academic and personal achievement possible for a graduating Berea female. Jana Vandegrift, '05, last year's Hilda Welch Wood recipient who majored in biology and chemistry, graduated the College with a 4.0 GPA and several scholarships that sent her forward into her graduate studies in pediatric medicine at Johns Hopkins. Past winners in the sciences are:



Ann Adams, '78  
Biology



Tessie Brown, '79  
Biology & Chemistry



Vicki Jo Brumback, '81  
Geology



Vicki Lynn  
Morgan, '83  
Chemistry



Clary Speilberger, '87  
Chemistry



Ping Chen, '88  
Chemistry



Karen Rule, '92  
Biology



Kim Hudson, '93  
Chemistry



Etta Boss-Cole, '94  
Chemistry



Tria Bottorff, '98  
Biology



Rebecca Heid  
Stephenson, '03  
Geology



Jana Vandegrift, '05  
Biology & Chemistry

the top positions in academia and industry. As a woman, I have always felt that I needed to do more than expected."

Dr. Tessie McNeely, '79, a double biology and chemistry major, has researched infectious diseases since 1987; she currently works in the vaccine and biologics research department for Merck. McNeely has studied HIV/AIDS, streptococcal infections, meningitis, and other infectious diseases.

While more women are continuing in their studies to become medical doctors, the women in scientific research still experience disparities. Says Dr. McNeely, "It is still difficult for women to rise above a certain glass ceiling in many fields, and at many institutions."

At Berea College, the number of women graduating with science degrees has increased. According to Dr. Dawn Anderson, who heads the biology department, 17 women and 3 men graduated from her department in 2003; and female graduates still exceed their counterparts.

This fall semester several Berea students presented results of their undergraduate research at the 91st annual meeting of the Kentucky Academy of Sciences (KAS) at Eastern Kentucky University. Six Berea students received top awards; four of them were women, including Elizabeth Novak, '06, first place, cell and molecular biology poster session; Lindsay Parsons, '06, first place,



Four females receive awards at the 91st annual Kentucky Academy of Sciences fall conference, including Liz Novak, '06, Caitlin Szalay, '07, Lindsay Parsons, '06, and Ni Ji, '07.

ecology and environmental sciences oral presentation; Ni Ji, '07, first place, physiology and biochemistry oral presentation; and Caitlin Szalay, '07, third place, psychology oral presentation. Two men received KAS awards—Partam Manalai, '07, first place, health sciences poster session, and Patrick Mono, '07, third place, physics and astronomy oral presentation.

One winner, Elizabeth Novak, who presented the results of the cancer and leukemia research she worked on during a summer-long project at the Vanderbilt Medical Center, says she plans to continue graduate school to receive her doctorate in immunology or virology. She says she doesn't recognize any gender gap in science. "I believe that females have an equal opportunity in pursuing a scientific career. Science is an ever-growing field, so there is no room to discriminate between males and females."

Associate professor of biology, Dr. Megan Hoffman sees no gender gap in the classroom. "In the biology department,

we shape our female scientists in the same way that we shape our male scientists. Especially on this campus, gender is simply not an issue." While the biology department has three male and three female faculty members, the majority of science faculty on campus are male. On the other hand, Dr. Hoffman notes, "Berea graduates a good proportion of women in those fields."

While women have made great strides in medicine and science, one national disparity that Dr. Hoffman feels needs to be addressed is that of race. "I'm very pleased that Berea's biology department has the third largest graduation rate for African American students," Hoffman noted proudly. "These are the students we need to encourage to consider fields in science, especially science teaching and research. White women and men share dominance in biology. The gender bias has disappeared, and now it is time for the racial differences to disappear as well."

Gender and race aside, Dr. Anderson feels that, "A good scientist is a good scientist. . . . no matter his/her gender. Women are really no longer considered to be a minority in my area. My hope is that we will all soon get beyond the concept of woman scientists, and that we'll just talk about scientists without gender (or other) qualifiers.

"We see ourselves as a single community of scientists."



President's House built in 1931

# How to Act like a (first) Lady

*Berea College's Legendary Presidents' Wives*

By Linda C. Reynolds

Alice Ledford, '06



Portraits by Brunner Studio, David Stephenson, and O'Neil Arnold, '85



Anne Smith Weatherford  
First Lady 1967-1984



Jane Baucom Stephenson  
First Lady 1984-1994



Nancy Albright Shinn  
First Lady 1994 to present

There is no handbook on how to be a college president's wife," says First Lady Nancy Shinn.

"One of the nicest things about Berea is no one says you have to fit a particular mold. The best advice I was given was 'Be yourself because people want to know who you are, not what role you are trying to play.'"

Whether or not First Lady **Anne Smith Weatherford** was given this advice is uncertain, but she certainly lived it.

The Weatherfords had five children aged five to ten years old when they moved into the president's home in the summer of 1967. Anne was the kind of mother who spent lots of time with and doing for her children. She led the Union Church youth group for a



number of years and took on many of the youth service projects. She affectionately nicknamed the children's group of friends the FBI (Faculty Brats Incorporated).

When asked how each first lady made a home in the President's House, Anne's description was succinct. "Moving into the President's House with five young children made it our home immediately with wagons, bikes, and toys displayed at the front door."

*"I saw my duty at the College as getting to know faculty, staff, and students and helping to build community in that special place."*

Anne Weatherford

Many formal dinners and receptions took place in the Weatherford home. Although Anne planned the meals and menus, she compliments housekeeper Golda Bailey for her help on those many occasions. In keeping with the family atmosphere, she served the food buffet style. On some occasions the children—enticed by the chance to earn some money—removed dinner plates and served coffee and dessert.

Anne fondly recalls the children picking apples from the nearby orchard for Golda to make pies. These pies Anne took to newcomers as a way to say welcome. "I saw my duty at the College as getting to know faculty, staff, and students and helping to build community in that special place," remembers Anne.

For 17 years the Weatherford family called Berea home. Edith, '79, Julia, '79, Will, '83, and twins, Susan, '85, and Alice, '84, matured and

graduated from Berea Community School and the College. Over that time Anne was involved in many community activities through Union Church, the community school, and a wider playing field, such as the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights (KCHR). Invited to join by Galen Martin, '51, founding director of KCHR, Anne was appointed by Gov. Julian Carroll in 1975. In 1984 she was appointed vice-chairperson.

She also chaired the Hindman Settlement School Board and accompanied her husband Willis on the faculty tours through Eastern Kentucky; she attended board meetings at Frontier Nursing Service and Pine Mountain Settlement School. Active in the nuclear freeze movement, she formed several "Peacemaker" groups to campaign against nuclear weapons proliferation and production. In 1982 she received her master's of divinity from Lexington Theological Seminary. All these activities allowed her to meet Berea alumni and connect with a range of people beyond the Berea community.

Anne treated everyone she met with respect. "Mary Halstead gave me a big compliment when we were about to leave the President's House. She said she would miss me because 'I was nobody, and you treated me like somebody.' I assured her that she was somebody in my eyes, and I realized that all those 'somebodies' I had encountered in that place had enriched my life for 17 years."

**Jane Baucom Stephenson** has often been described as visionary and very much her own person.

Before her husband John Stephenson became Berea College president in July 1984, Jane was directing the new nontraditional student advocacy program at the University of Kentucky, providing academic support services, and working on her doctorate.

*By way of convocations, Elderhostels, and other receptions, dinners, and gatherings nearly 3000 guests flowed through the doors of the Stephensons' home each year.*

Once the couple moved to the president's home, Jane found that making the house a home was first priority. Jane loved the house, especially decorating it at Christmas, but the dining room was her favorite room. Because she delighted in entertaining and showing her hospitality with food, the dining room was usually full.

By way of convocations, Elderhostels, and other receptions, dinners, and gatherings for faculty, staff, and trustees, nearly 3000 guests flowed through the doors of the president's home each year. Jane recalls meeting convocation speaker Norman Vincent Peale; having tea with Carl Sagan before his convocation; entertaining Mrs. Toyota and her two bodyguards; meeting NAACP director Benjamin Hooks; Spelman College president Jeanetta Cole; the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama; and dining with writers Alex Haley and Maya Angelou.

Jane's passion for music was apparent from the beginning. When her children Jennifer, Rebecca, and David were growing up, she had offered piano lessons in their home. When she came to Berea she began taking piano duo lessons with Bob Lewis. Lewis recalls her as "a very bright student;" the two gave a piano duo concert for the Forum, a group Jane founded for College retirees. She also learned to play the ten-bell

chimes from College chimes ringer and mathematics professor Gilbert Roberts.

Active in civic groups, she became executive director of the Chamber of Commerce for two years; served the Berea Hospital board for 14 years; and co-founded the Lights of Life program, which pays for health care for indigent patients coming to Berea Hospital. Her most well-known visionary undertaking was creating the New Opportunity School for Women (NOSW)—a nationally recognized program aimed to help low-income Appalachian women become employed. In 2004 the New Opportunity School for Women opened a second service site at Lees-McRae College in North Carolina.

In order to get to know Berea's students, Jane hosted Sunday night dinners and freshman ice cream socials. One of many students Jane met was Mike Oney, '89, a freshman when the Stephensons came to Berea. "I answered the doorbell and there stood Mike," Jane recalls. He had read that Rebecca, Jane's daughter, would be attending Ohio State and he wanted to pass along to her some information he had assembled. While waiting for Rebecca to return home, the first lady and the freshman drank lemonade on the porch. They stayed in touch during Mike's entire four years at Berea. When he graduated, his mother made especially for Jane a quilt based on the stained glass window in the science building.

"I still enjoy it in my home, but someday it will go to the College," she says.

After her husband Larry became the eighth president of Berea College in August, 1994, **Nancy Albright Shinn** retired from 25 years of teaching (first grade, then kindergarten) to assume an unfamiliar role—the wife of a college president. The

decision to work at Berea College was one that Larry and she made together. Although she was happy in her profession, they wanted to spend time working alongside each other. Nancy wanted to travel with the president when it was appropriate (she travels 70-75 percent of Larry's 110 days away from Berea each year); and she knew it took a fulltime job to support the president's work at the College. Having a fulltime housekeeper allowed Nancy the time to engage in significant college-related responsibilities.

Due to the age of the President's House, major renovations were needed before the Shinn's moved in. Nancy worked with the decorator choosing

*During her first years in Berea, Nancy carried homemade cookies to the five freshmen dorms where she and Larry met with students and listened to their concerns.*

colors, fabrics, and style of window, wall, and floor treatments. The beauty of the completed renovations made her reluctant to put a nail in those clean, pristine walls to hang personal items of art and family photographs. "Once I pounded that first nail," she said, "I was okay." The President's House became the Shinn's home.

During her first years in Berea, Nancy carried homemade cookies to the five freshmen dorms where she and Larry met with students and listened to their concerns. She initiated soup suppers to become better acquainted with faculty. Not only were the Shinn's meeting new people, but by mixing the faculty from different departments, people at Berea

came to know each other as well. On a yearly basis Nancy hosts 60-70 dinners and numerous receptions in the president's home, serving about 1500 guests with the help of the College food service and Boone Tavern. She prefers to shop and cook for small dinners of 10 guests or less.

A very organized person, Nancy oversees many college-related campus events. She also attends athletic, choral, and dramatic events in which students are involved; attends committee meetings to plan activities involving students, donors, alumni, and guests on campus; goes to community meetings; and travels with Larry for development and alumni meetings. During her tenure at Berea, she has chaired the Spouses' Task Force for the national Council of Independent Colleges (CIC) and served on such local boards as Christian Education of Union Church, Hospice Care Plus, Kentucky River Foothills, and Madison County Children's Action Network.

Once a week she integrates her own and Larry's calendars, making adjustments and additions, occasionally finding some quality time for the two of them—usually a dinner out and a movie in Lexington. "No responsibilities; just let-down time," Nancy describes it. They jokingly say that they get one weekend a month without Berea College.

These three strong, genteel, educated individuals did not simply follow their husbands to Berea; rather each First Lady—Anne Smith Weatherford, Jane Baucom Stephenson, and Nancy Albright Shinn—linked arms with her spouse and carved her own niche beside her husband.

Or, as author and former College trustee Alex Haley might have said about the connection between first ladies and presidents. . . "When you see a turtle sitting on a fence post, you know he had help getting there."





# Shannon Wilson and the Saga of BEREA COLLEGE

By Bridget Carroll

What do authors do at the end of their work day? Head to the local coffee shop to eavesdrop on the regulars for new material? How about wait at the school bus stop, pick up their child, and head home... That's what Shannon Wilson, '81, does everyday while his wife, Janey, studies for the Episcopal priesthood at Seabury-Western Theological Seminary. With his new book set to debut, Wilson is eager to talk—time permitting. School buses don't wait.

Before devoting most of his free time to his youngest son Graff, Wilson spent the better part of four years researching and writing a new history of Berea College. Separated into eight presidential eras, *Berea College: An Illustrated History*, published by the University Press of Kentucky, chronicles the history of the College and the people who have led it along the way. On a sunny November afternoon I sat down with Wilson and asked him about his background and his upcoming book.

**Bridget Carroll:** What brought you back to Berea after graduate school?

**Shannon Wilson:** I came here on an 18-month grant to preserve photographs of mountain settlement institutions, and 20 years have passed. I became archivist in 1986.

**BC:** How did the book come about?

**SW:** President Shinn cheerfully called me one summer day a few years ago, and said, 'Shannon, the administrative committee and I would like to invite you to write a new history of the College for the sesquicentennial.' The reason being that as the College archivist, I am immersed in the documents every day and have a feel for them. The primary quality he wanted was a chronological narrative that would tell the institution's story. In a very important book called *The Distinguished College*, Burton Clarke introduces this idea of 'the saga' as a historically formed story that presents the notion of a distinguished institution as almost legendary and heroic.

Now, plenty of schools have really great *stories* about their origins, but Berea's is true. By true I mean that we

can point to who we are. When we say that the institution stands for equal education for men and women; we can point to that as a founding ideal. When we say that we are committed to interracial education, we can point to that as a founding ideal. From the beginning, we have embraced these two ideals, among many others.

This whole notion 'God has made of one blood all peoples of the earth' is not window dressing. We mean it. The Cosmopolitan Club emerged in the 1920s, but international students have been attending longer than that.

When you look at the College motto, at the first constitution, and at our Great Commitments, there is a linear connection. Before it was fashionable, we were committed to interracial education and to the coeducation of men and women. We were committed to serving people who were underserved long before it was fashionable, long before Pell Grants, federal aid, and state aid. Before those things were encouraged or mandated, Berea was doing them.

The administrative committee and President Shinn wanted an accurate,





Tyler Castells, '08

Shannon opens the first carton of books to sign at Berea College Bookstore.

truthful, and authoritative narrative, and a photographic history. I found myself looking at Berea's origin—at the Fees, the Rogers, and so on who articulated our values for the first time. Each president—in 150 years we've only had eight—has had to decide how to manifest these core values. What each chapter does is to look at three or four incidents within those administrations that confirm, enhance, or at times deny who we are as a school. I set the scene and describe these events accurately and carefully so that the reader can make his or her own judgment.

**BC:** Did any surprises come out of the woodwork?

**SW:** There were photographs I'd never seen. One photograph of a class in 1889 shows students of all ages, sizes, and colors; and it's a model elementary grade class. *That* really captures what Berea was in the beginning and what it aspires to be in terms of our interracial commitment and our life on campus. We bring people together from different backgrounds, with different abilities and levels of preparation, and we don't make any apologies for that. Francis Hutchins made an observation that intrigued me. He said, 'The great number of our students will have to work for a living. Therefore, we need to prepare them in those subjects and in those areas where they can do that.'

That's the tension that we sometimes see on campus between what is called practical education and liberal learning. It's a historical tension.

**BC:** Why didn't you include the president of Lincoln Institute as one of our presidents?

**SW:** I talked about Lincoln Institute which was created during the Day Law crisis. We were trying to overturn the law through the courts. Berea College was also wondering, how are we going to provide for whichever population is displaced from the campus? What are we going to do for them in terms of educational preparation? When our institution segregated, our endowment was divided, and we embarked on our fundraising expedition to raise money for what then became Lincoln Institute. When it opened, it had its own principal, faculty, and board.

Lincoln Institute developed its own history, its own practices, developed its own alumni, and so on. It became, albeit



Shannon and his son, Graff, joke around at the bus stop.

Lindsay Burre, '06

sadly, a separate institution because the state forbade us from integrated, interracial education.

Lincoln had aspirations for a college department, but in 1906 the immediate need was for skilled African Americans to enter the workplace rather than wait for students to complete four-year bachelor's degrees. Thus, Lincoln offered primarily a normal and industrial curriculum, and never realized its collegiate dream. Similarly, Berea developed a series of normal and industrial diploma programs for mountain people that were also two-year degrees. Under Frost's administration,

the collegiate department remained the College's smallest academic department.

**BC:** How did the college return to the liberal arts?

**SW:** William J. Hutchins brought the liberal arts and the liberal learning outlook to the College. He was the father of Berea's President Francis Hutchins and of Robert Hutchins, University of Chicago president.

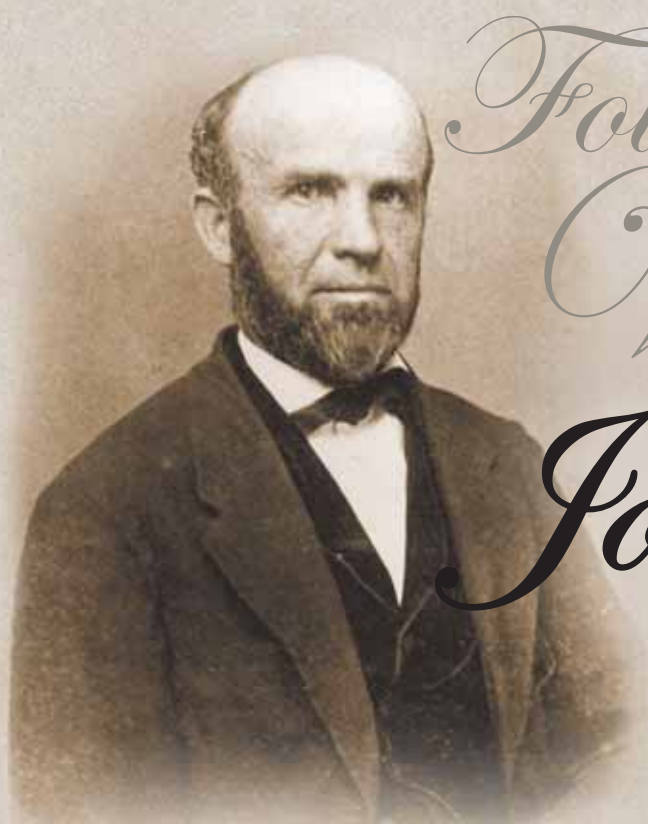
Now, William Hutchins had studied Greek under *professor* Frost as a student at Oberlin. Intriguingly, some years later *president* Frost had not selected William Hutchins to follow him as Berea's president; Hutchins was his second choice. The first candidate that Frost had in mind was then a new trustee named Willis Weatherford *Senior*. Whereas Berea might have had a Weatherford dynasty, instead we have a Hutchins dynasty with William J. Hutchins from 1920-39, then Francis Hutchins from 1939-67. For 47 years this family was intimately woven into the fabric of our school.

**BC:** What if I'm interested in further reading?

**SW:** The book has an extensive bibliography that is laid out by eras so that if the reader is really interested in a particular president, he or she can just look at that. If they look at that bibliography, plus the listing of more general sources, then they'll have plenty to get them started.

This book is, in many ways, a prologue to much larger work—whether it's one volume, or multiple volumes or dozens of articles. This book should create conversation and research by many different people because that's the only way we can map this larger history of the school. I think that Berea's story is one we've often told, but it is perhaps not widely known; I think it is a story that is worth knowing.

To order *Berea College: An Illustrated History*, contact the College Bookstore at 1.859.985.3197, or email [janet\\_tronc@bereda.edu](mailto:janet_tronc@bereda.edu).



# Founding Visionary John G. Fee:

## **B** Interracial Education

### *Posing the Question:*

Who was the 36-year-old pastor named John G. Fee who came to the Berea Ridge in 1853? What was the source of his inspiration to create the early Berea community and schools?

Most histories of John Fee and Berea College identify their spiritual and intellectual roots as twofold: evangelical Christianity and the second Great Awakening led by Charles Grandison Finney (1792-1875). These 19th-century movements provided both the religious motive to social action and the techniques (camp meetings, “anxious bench,” and multiple day revivals) to bring about social change in the communities of Fee and many other pastors. This essay argues that these two major influences are not enough to explain the radical egalitarianism that the 36-year-old pastor brought to the Berea Ridge.

Lane Theological School in Cincinnati is viewed as a significant—if brief—source of antislavery activism west of the Alleghenies. In the spring of 1834, Lane’s 75 rebellious students (and one

faculty member) raised the question of the legitimacy of slavery to a feverish pitch. In the winter of 1834, 95 students quit Lane. Nearly half of the Lane Rebels moved to Oberlin in the fall of 1835, including professor John Morgan and a board member, Reverend Asa Mahan, who became Oberlin’s first president—all of this making Oberlin the first interracial and coeducational college in America.



Fee at Union Church

Also in 1834, New York abolitionists Arthur and Lewis Tappan funded the new American Missionary Association (AMA). Led by Joseph Payne, an Oberlin graduate, and George Whipple, an Oberlin professor, the AMA would commission and fund John G. Fee, J.A.R. Rogers, and many other faculty and staff during Berea College’s first 25 years.

Although Fee is considered the founder of Berea’s Union Church (1853) and its schools (1855), John G. Fee and Berea College can be seen as the natural extension of such movements as Christian revivalism and such institutions as Oberlin and the AMA. Several historians even call Berea “a little Oberlin.” Such a simplistic account fails to consider the unique contributions of Fee, this Southern abolitionist whose egalitarian vision and passion separated him from his counterparts. This essay suggests that the roots of Berea College may also be found in Fee’s upbringing in Bracken County, at Lane Seminary in Cincinnati, and in his Lewis County pastoral career of the 1840s. This period of Fee’s life explains both the Christian



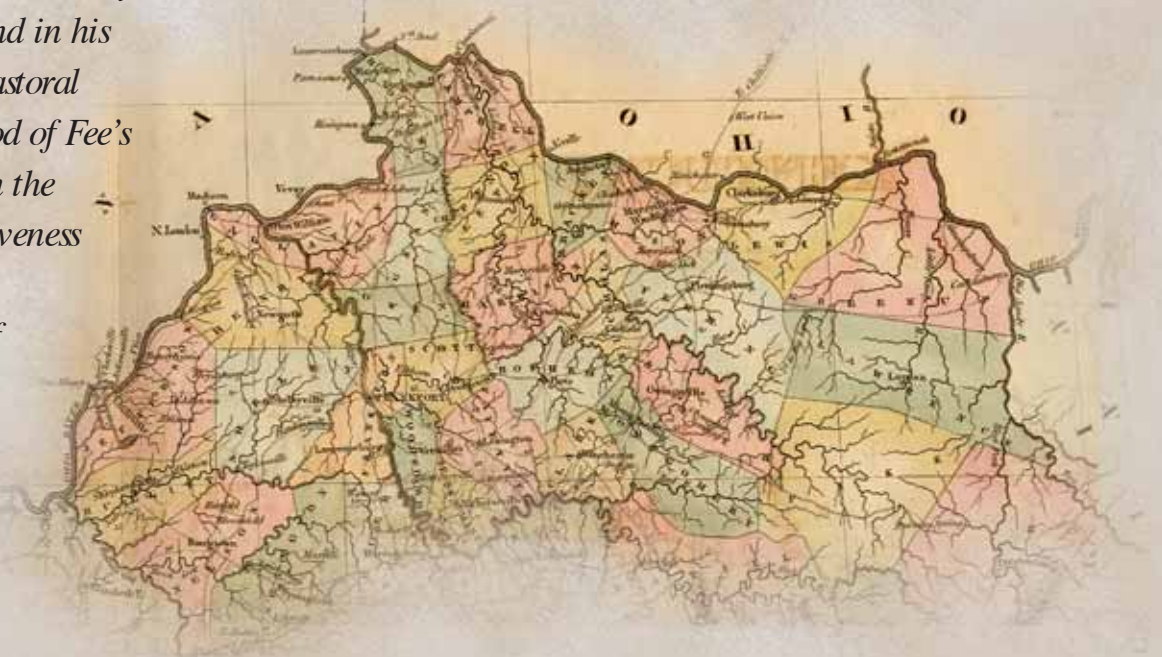
# *His Pre-Berea Years*

By Larry D. Shinn, President

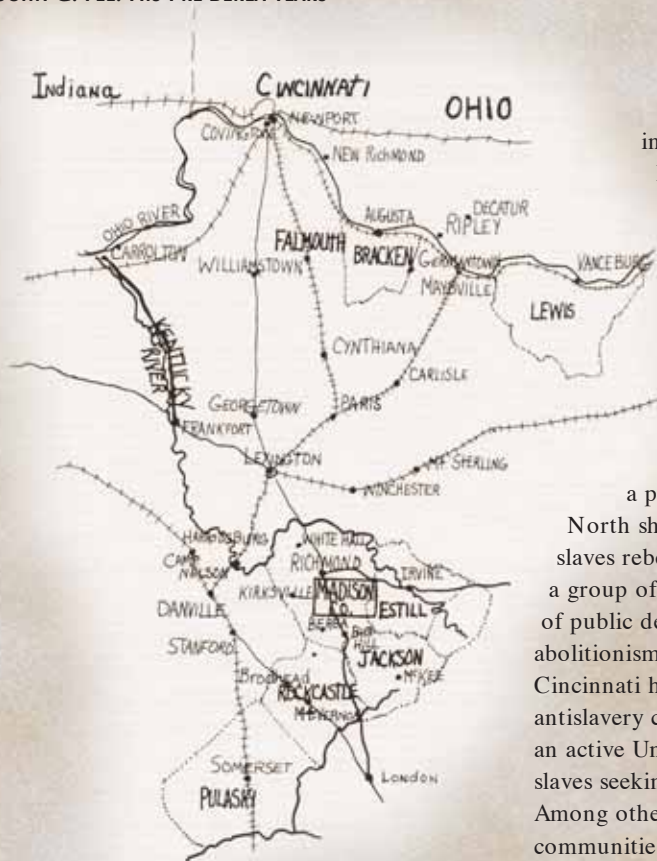
*The roots of Berea College may be found in Fee's upbringing in Bracken County, at Lane Seminary in Cincinnati, and in his Lewis County pastoral career. This period of Fee's life explains both the Christian inclusiveness and radical egalitarianism of the young man who arrived on the Berea Ridge in the 1850s.*



Berea schoolhouse, 1855







influential, proslavery leaders served on the Lane Seminary board.

Early in 1832, Rev. Samuel Crothers of Greenfield, Ohio published a series of 15 antislavery letters in the *Cincinnati Journal*. That summer, a Lane seminary student organized

a public debate on whether the North should support the South if slaves rebelled. In the spring of 1834, a group of Lane students held 18 days of public debates on slavery and abolitionism. During the 1830s and 40s, Cincinnati held numerous religious antislavery conventions, finally creating an active Underground Railroad to help slaves seeking freedom in the North. Among other abolitionists from nearby communities, John Rankin of Ripley, Ohio frequently visited Cincinnati to promote antislavery ideals.

Fifty miles east of Cincinnati, Ripley was one of the busiest river towns and the second largest pork-producing port. Here, John Rankin became one of Ohio's most active Underground Railroad conductors in the early and mid-19th century. Born in 1793 in the remote area of Assumption Creek, Tennessee, Rankin, an outspoken Southern preacher, moved north to carry out his abolitionist ministry. After his antislavery views created hostility in Tennessee, he made his way to Carlisle, Kentucky, where he served the Concord Presbyterian Church from 1817-21. On December 31, 1821 Rankin, his wife, and four children arrived in Ripley, Ohio.

Rankin fought slavery, believing that blacks were born equal to whites but simply never received the education and cultural support to be treated as equals. Acting on this premise he created schools for blacks in Kentucky and Ohio.

In August 1832, *The Liberator*, a national antislavery journal published a series of Rankin's letters on the evils of slavery. He was invited to Philadelphia on December 4, 1832 to inaugurate the National Anti-slavery Society. This high-level exposure catapulted him into

*John Rankin fought slavery, believing that blacks were born equal to whites but simply never received the education and cultural support to be treated as equals. Acting on this premise he created schools for blacks in Kentucky and Ohio. Rankin also was a longtime collaborator with John G. Fee.*

inclusiveness and radical egalitarianism of the young man who arrived on the Berea Ridge in the 1850s.

## *Along the Ohio River: 1825-1840*

### *Cincinnati and Ripley, Ohio.*

Although they were a part of the free state of Ohio, Cincinnati and other mid-19th century Ohio River cities mostly shared the pro-slavery sentiments of their Kentucky neighbors. In 1830, Cincinnati's population was 25,000, and by 1840, Northern and Southern immigrants had nearly doubled its size. A large meat-packing center and one of the busiest Ohio River ports, Cincinnati became a cultural center with theatres, libraries, museums, and a number of preparatory schools and colleges. The city housed more than two dozen churches and a Jewish synagogue. Lane Seminary's first trustee chairman, Joshua L. Wilson, preached at the First Presbyterian Church, while Lane trustee, Asa Mahan, pastored the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Some of the city's conservative,



Restored Rankin House

national prominence and led to Rankin's work with Theodore Weld in 1832-33, two years before Weld led a group of students from Oneida to Lane Seminary. Rankin became acquainted with Cincinnati's antislavery leaders, including Lane seminary president Lyman Beecher and trustee Asa Mahan. Rankin even spoke at the 1834 Lane debates, urging immediate abolitionism.

John Rankin also was a longtime collaborator with John G. Fee.

### *Lane Theological Seminary.*

Founded in 1829 as the Presbyterian seminary in the West, Lane Theological Seminary was composed of a very small literary institute and seminary with only one professor, Rev. T.J. Biggs. In 1832, New York abolitionists Arthur and Lewis Tappan provided enough funds for Lane to attract Lyman Beecher, the outstanding preacher of Boston, as Lane's first



president. Lane installed Beecher along with the Biblical scholar Dr. Calvin Stowe (later to be the husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe). With three strong professors, Beecher, Stowe, and Biggs, and with solid financial backing from Cincinnati and New York philanthropists, Lane became an attractive ‘frontier school’ for young men wanting to spread evangelical Christianity and oppose slavery.

One antislavery movement of the day was called the “Colonization Movement” that sought to end slavery gradually, send slaves back to Africa, and, thereby, not upset slave owners in the process. This antislavery view was firmly held by Lane’s president Lyman Beecher and several Lane trustees.

In 1834, Theodore Weld brought 24 of his fellow students from the Oneida Institute in New York into Lane’s fledgling seminary. At age 30, Weld’s reputation as an abolitionist had spread west and south from his Connecticut birthplace. A convert of Finney, Weld likewise converted many others, including Southerner James G. Birney of Danville, Kentucky (and later Cincinnati), to evangelical and immediate abolitionism. Weld assisted Finney for some years and worked closely with the Tappans throughout their lives. Invited to Lane Seminary as a faculty member, Weld instead came as a student, telling Tappan before he left New York that he intended “to introduce antislavery sentiments, and have the whole subject thoroughly discussed.” Later Weld led his student peers to develop Lane’s 18 days of debates on slavery in February of 1834.

At the end of the Lane debates, students voted unanimously to support immediate abolition of slavery. During the summer of 1834, many Lane students assisted black families in Cincinnati’s “Little Africa” with literacy, religious instruction, and other educational skills. Most Lane trustees, and faculty members Beecher and Biggs, felt that student activism threatened the seminary’s future. While comfortable with Beecher’s antislavery colonization beliefs, most trustees felt threatened by immediate abolition. ‘Abolitionism’ (which in the 1800s meant *immediate* abolition) threatened not only the powerful

slaveholders, but the economic lifeblood of Cincinnati’s business community and support for Lane Seminary itself.

When students held their now famous 1834 debates, they distributed 1600 copies of James Birney’s anti-colonization tract. Some students regularly conducted passage through the Underground. In the fall of 1834, 95 of 103 Lane students left, and 75 of them continued their abolitionist and evangelical reform in the Cincinnati area.

*When John G. Fee arrived at the post-radical Lane Seminary in 1842, seven years after the rebels left, he was converted in his first year to an “immediate abolitionism.”*



Lane Theological Seminary, 1841, by Charles Cist.

What happened to Lane Theological Seminary after the student rebellion? Most historians see Lane as inconsequential to the antislavery movement after 1834. I believe the answer is more complex than that and reveals one important source of Fee’s spiritual transformation. When John G. Fee arrived at the supposedly post-radical Lane Seminary in 1842, seven years after the rebels left, he was converted in his first year to an “immediate abolitionism.” So, a reasonable question to explore is, “What radical antislavery influences persisted at Lane and in Cincinnati post-1834 that could have shaped the 26-year-old Fee?”

Throughout the 1830s, abolitionists John Rankin and James Birney were very

active in Cincinnati’s Underground Railroad and in public meetings promoting antislavery views. In January 1836, Birney began publishing his antislavery paper, *The Philanthropist*, in Cincinnati; by August mobs had twice destroyed its presses. In the fall of 1836, John Rankin’s eldest son, Adam “Lowry” Rankin, entered Lane along with a freedman named Benjamin Franklin Templeton, who had been the first black student at Ripley College several years earlier. Templeton graduated in 1838, and Rankin followed in 1840. Jonathan Blanchard, a firm abolitionist and later president of Wheaton College, was a classmate of Templeton and Rankin; he graduated from Lane in 1838.

Like Rankin and Birney, a number of Lane students actively conducted Cincinnati’s Underground Railroad after 1835. Baxter Dickenson, a proslavery professor from 1835-39, tried to catch Lowry Rankin trafficking in the Underground Railroad, but never succeeded. On the other hand, in 1837 Lane professor Calvin Stowe took Lowry Rankin’s place one night, helping a slave escape through the Cincinnati Underground. Calvin Stowe’s wife, Harriet Beecher Stowe, certainly used the story of a slave escaping across the Ohio River to Ripley in her novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. Throughout his Lane years, Lowry Rankin helped hundreds of slaves escape through the Underground, which was directly connected to the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Society.

By 1837, fundamental differences over antislavery activism split the Presbyterian Church into the Old School, (a Calvinistic vein that scorned attempts to alter social conditions) and the New School (focused on human spiritual perfection and social action—including abolitionism). Lane Seminary and four of Cincinnati’s six Presbyterian churches espoused New School theology. In 1841, the Cincinnati New School Presbytery (which included Dayton and Ripley) denounced slavery as a sin. For the next two years it forcefully insisted that its churches cease relationships with slaveholding activities. After leaving Lane, John Fee was ordained into a New School Presbytery in Kentucky.



www.teachpol.tcnj.edu



Fee's mother and her brother, John Gregg, came from an antislavery Quaker family.

In 1823, in his home and community there was significant antislavery influence, even though his father, John Fee, Jr.,

owned 13 slaves to help him run his extensive farm.

Following the departure of the Lane Rebels in 1835, the smaller seminary graduated only 25 students from 1834-37. Classes from 1838-42 averaged 15-20 graduates each year. Lane's conservative proslavery professors, Rev. T.J. Biggs and Baxter Dickenson, resigned in 1839. In 1840, President Lyman Beecher hired Rev. D.H. Allen who espoused more moderate views on slavery issues. By that time even President Beecher had moved beyond his earlier colonization views, arguing now that pastors could not use the Bible to support slavery. Thus, spokespersons at Lane Seminary (and throughout Cincinnati) held strong and diverse antislavery and abolitionist sentiments when Fee arrived in 1842. For example, abolitionist Calvin Stowe taught Fee Biblical literature while the more moderate Beecher taught Fee as well. In 1844, John Fee's graduating class included 36 students—comparable to that of other seminaries.

### *Life across the River from Ripley*

Kentucky's northern river counties and Ohio's southern communities (Cincinnati and Ripley) affected the early life of John Gregg Fee, who was born September 9, 1816 across the river from Ripley, Ohio in Bracken County, Kentucky. The Bracken community was founded with the help of Fee's grandfather, John Fee, Sr., along with relatives John Hanson, John C. Hamilton, and John Gregg.

*When John G. Fee was 14 years old, he was converted to evangelical Christianity by Joseph Corliss, a local teacher boarding in his home. By age 16, Fee had joined the Presbyterian Church in Augusta and pledged to become a minister.*

When John G. Fee was 14 years old, he was converted to evangelical Christianity by Joseph Corliss, a local teacher boarding in his home. By age 16, Fee had joined the Presbyterian Church in Augusta and pledged to become a minister. In 1836, he attended Augusta College, a Methodist college in Bracken County that often hosted religious revivals. Augusta's debating societies held proslavery and antislavery debates; the Jefferson Club being proslavery and the Union Club, which Fee joined, being vocally antislavery. After two-and-a-half years at Augusta College, he transferred to Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

Although the Lane Rebels had already departed, their legacy lived on in Cincinnati and at the seminary, despite the hope of Lane's conservative trustees

and officials. Fee arrived at Lane Theological Seminary in 1842, much to the dismay of his conservative father. He also attended the June 1842 convention of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers held in Cincinnati, where Beecher and Stowe produced an antislavery report that called slavery "a heinous sin against God." That fall, Cincinnati hosted a national antislavery conference attended by Lane faculty and students, including John Fee.

Clearly, Lane Seminary and post-1834 Cincinnati were steeped in antislavery activism. Among Lane students in 1842 who were deeply committed to the cause were John M. Campbell, Fee's classmate at Miami of Ohio, and James C. White, a Boston-born abolitionist. Campbell and White insisted that by applying the Two Great Commandments (i.e., love God and love one's neighbor as oneself) along with the Golden Rule (i.e., do to others as you would want done to you) made clear that slavery was wrong and sinful. After a night of intense discussion with Campbell and White, Fee walked alone in a garden near the seminary and prayed, "Lord if needs be, make me an abolitionist." Shortly after this experience, he looked across the Ohio River from his Cincinnati boarding room and vowed to work toward the immediate abolition of slavery in his home state of Kentucky. Though he attended Lane only one-and-a-half years, Fee had become another Lane Rebel in his radical abolitionism. He was forced to leave Lane in 1843 when his father refused to pay his fees.

John G. Fee returned home in 1843-44, where he tried and failed to convert his father to abolitionism. Following an abolitionist sermon he preached in a local church, Fee was disowned by his father, and he proposed marriage to his cousin Matilda Hamilton. One month after they married in September 1844, he was accepted into the "New School" Harmony Presbytery. Although offered the pastorate at churches in Bracken County and in Louisville, Fee refused to go to churches that were not open to his all-out abolitionist views. Fee, discouraged by the lack of support he received from his ministerial colleagues in Bracken





Matilda Fee

County, felt they had abandoned the Christian gospel for the convenience of slaveholding parishioners.

In January 1845, Fee preached several revival sermons at the Cabin Creek Presbyterian Church in Lewis County, on the Ohio River east of Bracken County. Thus, began Fee's lengthy church ministry that deepened his abolitionist feelings and actions. Because this small church of six members

*In January 1845, Fee preached several revival sermons at the Cabin Creek Presbyterian Church in Lewis County, on the Ohio River east of Bracken County. Thus, began Fee's lengthy church ministry that deepened his abolitionist feelings and actions.*

was without a minister when they called Fee, he appealed to the American Home Missionary Society (AHMS) for financial support. His appeal asserted that he was staunchly abolitionist and wanted to spread such views in Kentucky through the Cabin Creek Presbyterian Church. On April 2, 1845, Fee received a "commission" (salary and institutional support) from the AHMS.

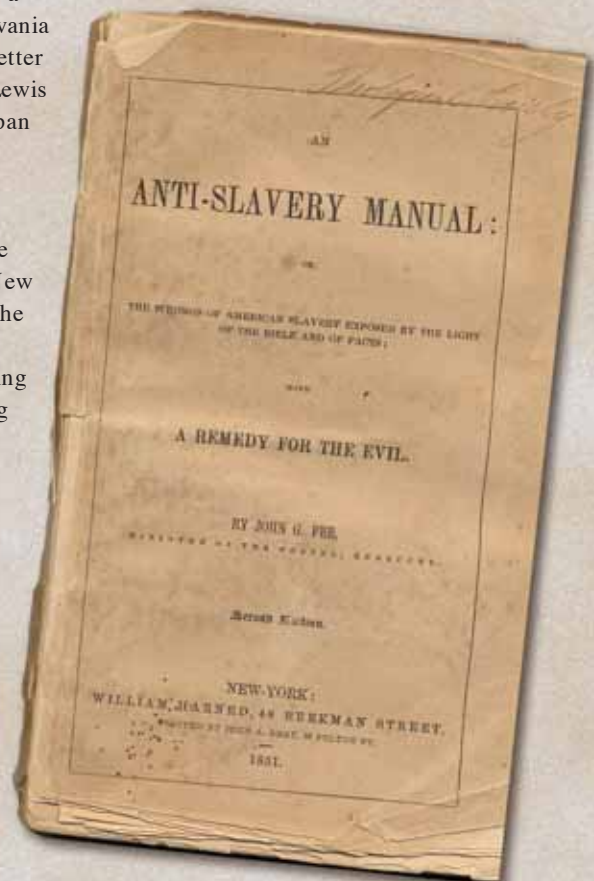
Fee was only one of two Southerners to attend the Liberty Political Convention in Cincinnati held on June 11-13, 1845. Even though he agreed with Arthur Tappan that evangelical Christian rebirth was the best way to end slavery, both men supported the Liberty Party's attempt to address slavery at the ballot box. When Fee returned home, a Cabin Creek parishioner asked him to preach on slavery, and his church, which supported his reasoning, became a leader of abolitionism in Kentucky. Cabin Creek was the first church among the major denominations in the South to exclude slaveholders and to argue for the full equality of blacks and whites.

Fee's abolitionist actions inflamed conversations during the September 1845 meeting of the Kentucky Presbyterian synod. The synod argued that church doctrines allowed slavery; Fee argued that they did not and the Bible was the higher authority. The synod asked the AHMS to withdraw its financial support of Fee. Fee wrote of his experience to a fellow minister in Pennsylvania who promptly sent Fee's letter (and the story it told) to Lewis Tappan in New York. Tappan published the letter in his *Union Missionary* journal.

Within the next year, several journals such as the *New York Evangelist*, a "New School" publication, and the *Christian Observer* from Philadelphia were publishing Fee's plight and promoting his abolitionist work in Kentucky to a wider East Coast audience. As with Rankin before him, the publication of Fee's ministerial plight and his abolitionist thinking elevated Fee into national prominence and collaboration with national abolitionist leaders, including Tappan, Weld, and the AMA's leadership.

When in the spring of 1847 the New School Presbyterian General Assembly met in Cincinnati, Beecher, Stowe, and Fee were active participants. This meeting deepened Fee's connections at Lane and solidified Cincinnati as a place that would support his work in Kentucky. When Kentucky's Presbyterian synod met again in 1847, it voted to censure Fee. They instructed the Harmony Presbytery to take action against Fee's antislavery activities. When Fee met with his Presbytery, he offered to end his formal relationship with them. They released him in good standing—save for what his colleagues viewed as his misguided abolitionist views. Fee abandoned his ecclesiastical roots for a Biblical gospel of "impartial love" that under girded the abolitionist views he brought to the Berea Ridge a half decade later.

During 1845-47, Fee published 14 articles in *The True American* journal, published by controversial Kentucky abolitionist Cassius M. Clay. He addressed the question "Is Slavery Right?"





Bylaws from the College's constitution

He argued for an immediate end to slavery and for equal rights and status for freed blacks. He based his appeal on Constitutional and Biblical grounds. The antislavery society that he founded in Lewis County invited Clay to speak there—an invitation that Clay later honored. Fee's report to the Tappans in New York in 1851 said that his Cabin Creek Church was fully integrated. Shortly thereafter it was burned to the ground. Undaunted, Fee reorganized with a new "Union Church" that merged the congregation of Cabin Creek with another small congregation in Lewis County. He encouraged blacks and whites to sit together—perhaps the first church in the South to do so. At a time when even most Northern abolitionists felt reluctant to grant equality to blacks, Fee clearly acted on his egalitarian beliefs—in slave-holding Kentucky.

From October 14 to December 2 of 1847, Fee engaged in an extensive lecture and sermon tour of southern Ohio. He spoke in Presbyterian, Wesleyan (Methodist), and Baptist churches. He spoke at Rankin's church in Ripley. His lectures derived from the *Anti-Slavery Manual* he was writing at the time. In this text, Fee argued that both the Bible and the U.S. Constitution argued for immediate abolition of slavery and for recognition of racial equality—something few abolitionists anywhere urged. He said that racial prejudice was a form of caste sentiment that was more insidious and difficult to overcome than slavery itself, which was only an external, brutish manifestation of prejudice.

His *Anti-Slavery Manual*, published in 1848 and revised in 1849, received

considerable national attention. Alongside it, Fee distributed

antislavery tracts written by John Wesley, founder of Methodism;

antislavery position papers written for the

1792 Kentucky constitutional

convention by the Presbyterian pastor David Rice; and antislavery letters penned by John Rankin and others. In January 1849, Fee and Clay participated in an 'emancipation' convention in Frankfort. There Fee argued strongly against supporters of colonization, saying that the gospel of impartial love demanded freed slaves who had an equal opportunity for education and could lead productive lives—in America. Fee and other Kentuckians used the term 'emancipationist,' rather than 'abolitionist,' to set themselves apart from their Northern allies who could state their views and take action in the free states.

## Conclusion

So, who was the young pastor who came to Madison County, Kentucky at the invitation of Cassius Clay to establish Union Church and the Berea schools? From Fee's education, ministry, and antislavery work in the 1830s and 1840s, he arrived in Berea in 1853 at the age of 36, already a respected leader of abolitionism in America. As the object of at least 22 personal, and often physically violent, attacks by individuals and mobs, Fee was one of the few abolitionists from the South who dared to practice his convictions openly in a slave-holding state. At the end of an antislavery convention in Cincinnati in 1850, the members set forth a statement extolling Fee's work in the South. At this same meeting, Rankin stood alongside Fee to support a resolution that said, friends of "a pure Christianity ought to separate themselves from all slaveholding churches." Fee's Biblically-based Christianity was almost as strongly non-sectarian as was his radical antislavery egalitarianism.

Clearly Union Church was open to all peoples of the earth in a way Fee had not experienced in his own denomination—or any other church.

In the early 1850s Fee attended, led, and wrote resolutions for many antislavery conventions. Several of those conventions praised his work, and his collaboration with abolitionist leaders such as Tappan, Weld, Blanchard, Rankin, and Whipple continued. Not every abolitionist agreed with Fee's radical egalitarian abolitionism, but all respected him. This was the well-seasoned and experienced 36-year-old pastor who arrived in Madison County in 1853.

Upon arriving in Berea, he stated his desire to establish "a school in Kentucky like Oberlin is in Ohio." It should be clear to us now, however, that Berea College was never simply a "little Oberlin." Oberlin graduates brought their experience of interracial education to the Berea Ridge in such teachers as George Candee and William Lincoln in 1853; in Berea's first principal J.A.R. Rogers in 1858; in the first Berea College President Edward Henry Fairchild in 1866; and in the numerous teachers and staff who served Berea in its first decade. Yet, it was the mature, devout abolitionist preacher named John Gregg Fee whose vision shaped the nonsectarian and "anti-caste" Union Church, the Berea community, and its schools.

Fee's radical belief in the equality of all humans—black and white, men and women—grounded in an inclusive gospel of "impartial love," led to the interspersing of white and black family homes on the Berea ridge and to startling policies that made real the equality of all people. John G. Fee's compassionate and inclusive vision created the Berea community and its schools in the 1850s and 60s. That vision still inspires the work of Berea College in the early part of the 21st century. In our 150th year, we celebrate that radical egalitarian vision of impartial love of John G. Fee and the Berea College that it created and from which the whole world of our day could enormously benefit.



**B** Interracial Education

# Beyond the Blue Gate: Stories from Lincoln Institute

By Julie Sowell

From Interstate-64, 20 miles east of Louisville, you can see the distinctive design of Berea Hall's tower, once the landmark building on the campus of Lincoln Institute. In fact, the interstate runs through land that was once part of Lincoln's original 444-acre campus. Most travelers never realize they're passing what remains of a remarkable school that played a unique role in the education of African Americans in Kentucky.

Andrew Baskin, '72, associate professor of African and African American studies at Berea, began gathering Lincoln Institute's history after he joined the College's faculty as director of the Black Cultural Center in 1983. "For more than 50 years, Lincoln was the salvation of many Kentuckians," he says. "It offered them an opportunity for an education when no other options were available. It was the crucial first step on the path of educating the black population."

Lincoln Institute was born after the Kentucky General Assembly passed the Day Law in 1904 making interracial education illegal. The law specifically targeted Berea College, which had been admitting black and white students following the Civil War. Berea unsuccessfully challenged the law all the way to the Supreme Court. Finding themselves at a crossroads in 1908, the trustees considered several options—including a move to Ohio or West Virginia. Ultimately, they decided to admit only white students to Berea; the College would create another school for African American students.

From 1912-66 Lincoln Institute educated thousands of African Americans from Kentucky and many other states. After briefly serving as the site of a program for gifted students, the Shelby County

campus became the home of the Whitney M. Young Job Corps Center.

Since 2003, Baskin has brought Lincoln Institute back to life by videotaping interviews with former students and teachers of the school. He began the oral history project after a historical preservation project about African Americans in his hometown of Alcoa, Tennessee led him to ask "What can I do to contribute to the history of African Americans in Kentucky?"

"I instantly thought of Lincoln Institute," says Baskin. "The buildings still remained, but not the Institute. The number of living former students grows fewer and fewer every day." As a Berea graduate, he felt obliged to safeguard this part of the College's history and preserve Lincoln Institute's historic place in Kentucky's education. "I saw it as a way to allow those who attended the school to tell about their experiences there."

With the aid of his wife, Symerdar, and former colleague Dr. Paula McGee, Baskin has taped interviews with 84 "Lincolnites," as they call themselves, who attended or taught from the 1930s through the 1960s. The tapes become part of the College library's special collections to be preserved and used for research.

"I want people to be able to go to the archives of Berea College and find out about Lincoln Institute from Lincolnites. Since Berea played a role in creating Lincoln, I feel I should play a role in keeping its memory alive," he says. "It's a token of appreciation for people who made it possible for me to be where I am today."

One of Baskin's early interviewees was Dr. Eleanor Young Love, who graduated from Lincoln





Berea Hall at Lincoln Institute, 1913

Institute, having been born in 1922 while her father Whitney M. Young, Sr., himself a graduate, taught there. He became the school's first black president, serving nearly 40 years. Love earned a doctorate and taught at the University of Louisville for 27 years; her brother, Whitney M. Young, Jr., became executive director of the National Urban League from 1961-71 and a prominent civil rights leader.



Eleanor Love

Love speaks fondly of her time at Lincoln and recalls the Institute's caring, loving faculty. "They made each student feel as if he or she could make it in the world, and that's why ninety percent of them turned out to be somebody," she says. "We always had a houseful of students, and something going on every night. . . . Lincoln was one in a million."

Not everyone wanted an all-black school in Shelby County or near the town of Simpsonville. In the earliest days when her father was a student, Love says, students and faculty slept with guns under the beds for security. She recalls her father telling her,

"They felt fearful sometimes, but were determined to stay." Over time Lincoln gained acceptance.

It was also true, she says, that her parents never acted like second-class citizens, even when facing discriminatory practices. She recalls an outing with her sister and mother that included segregated restrooms. "One said 'For Colored Women' and the other said 'For White Ladies.' My mother said, 'Come on, girls; we're ladies, so we're going in this one,' and that's what we'd do." Love said no one stopped them, and the community treated her family with respect.

Her father and the Lincoln faculty instructed students to have that same confidence and respect



1913 Lincoln Institute Faculty

1855



Cassius Clay sent a check for \$25 to support the "schoolhouse."

1866



During Berea's first full year of education after the Civil War, the College was attended by 96 blacks and 91 whites.

1872



On July 2nd, Berea trustees approve interracial mixing in social situations.



Dining Hall at Lincoln Institute

for themselves in the larger world, too, says Love. “They taught them to look everyone straight in the eye when they talked, and they preached ‘hold your head high.’”

Carl Talbert, of Lexington, was 90 years old when Baskin met him in 2005; he is the oldest alumnus interviewed thus far. When Talbert attended Lincoln in 1930 all students boarded there. His parents had sent him because Fayette County offered no schooling for African Americans beyond the eighth grade. At age 14 the idea of attending school away from home, “tickled me to pieces,” Talbert says. Lincoln’s first curriculum offered teacher training, as well as vocational education—home economics, agriculture, building trades, and maintenance engineering. Talbert chose engineering. “I learned the basics of electricity and plumbing,” he says. Whitney M. Young, Sr. was his teacher.

Historically, all students worked a few hours each week, without pay, to assist with the running of the school. (When commuters began to attend, the policy changed.) Talbert worked first as a cook, firing up the wood stove in the women’s dormitory each morning. Later he used his engineering know-how to keep Lincoln’s ‘power house’ going. He and three

other boys roomed in the bell tower because each had jobs that required them to rise early. “One boy’s job was to ring the bell that got people up every day and sounded at the change of classes,” he said. “Two boys rose early to milk the cows.”

In 1941, Kentucky legislation mandated that boards of education provide all students in their districts with the opportunity to receive a high school education. Because more than half of Kentucky’s counties had no high school facilities for African Americans, many school boards signed contracts with Lincoln Institute to meet their obligation to educate black students. In 1947, Lincoln officially became a state-supported public school.

The Warren family boasts six Lincoln graduates—sisters Vivian Warren Overall (1960), Wanda Warren Brown (1958), Barbara Warren Whyte (1963), and Joan Warren Bradley (1966), as well as their mother Anna Warren (1939), and father, Edward D. Warren (1936). Baskin interviewed three of them during a group interview.

Vivian Overall and Wanda Brown commuted eight miles from Shelbyville to Lincoln, even though they could have attended the public high school in Shelby County. Overall recalls that the all-black high

1875



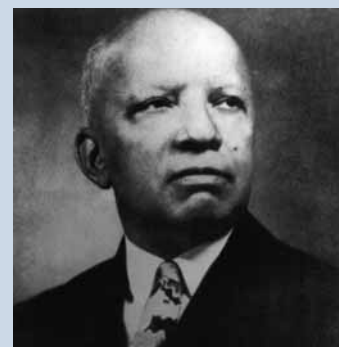
The first Mountain Day, May 12.

1901



John G. Fee dies.

1903



Carter G. Woodson graduates from Berea College and goes on to become the “Father of Black History.”



Musical performance at Lincoln Institute tent revival



The four older Warren sisters attended Lincoln Institute: (Back left) Joan W. Bradley, back right) Vivian W. Overall, (front left to right) Wanda W. Brown and Barbara W. Shyte.

school offered a challenging curriculum that prepared them for careers and college. As supporters of the “Lincoln Tigers” high school athletes, she and her sister participated in a variety of extracurricular activities. “It was an experience I wouldn’t take anything for,” says Overall. “I loved Lincoln Institute. It was like a family.”

Overall, ’97, works in the Shelby County school system and is the only known graduate of both Lincoln Institute and Berea College. (Another Berea graduate, John Berry, ’62, of



John Berry

Ann Arbor, Michigan, attended Lincoln for one year, but returned to graduate from Williamsburg High School in his hometown of Williamsburg, Kentucky.)

This July, Baskin plans to attend Lincoln Institute’s National Reunion, held in Simpsonville, as he did in 2004. It was there, he says, that he felt the warm appreciation alumni have for their alma mater. Although the school struggled financially and couldn’t always offer the advantages of some more well-funded schools, alumni don’t recall being affected by any shortcomings.

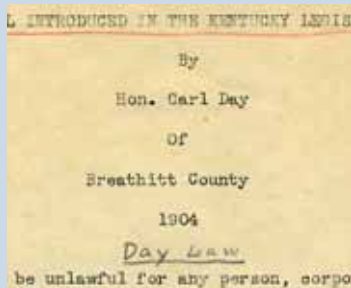


Andrew Baskin

“As a historian and Berea alumnus, I am bothered that African Americans had to leave Berea. The whole idea of *de jure* segregation, separate but equal, was wrong,” Baskin says.

Yet out of that, something great happened, and that was Lincoln Institute. “I’ve been amazed at how many of the Lincolnites say that they wish that their children and grandchildren had had the opportunity that they did to attend Lincoln,” he says. “The majority of those who attended Lincoln recall a

1904



On January 12, Carl Day (D) of Breathitt County, Kentucky, introduces a school segregation bill, dubbed The Day Law, targeting Berea College.

1908



On November 9, the Supreme Court of the United States upholds The Day Law, forcing Berea College to segregate. As a result, Berea established Lincoln Institute in Shelby County as an all-black institution.

1909



The Berea Board bought three farms in Simpsonville totaling 444 acres, which became the site for Lincoln Institute.





Carpentry Shop at Lincoln Institute, 1913

positive experience they've never forgotten. When you go to a reunion, you see the joy there, you see them sing the school song, you know it's still important."

Many alumni share a memory of the "Blue Gate" at the entrance to Lincoln Institute from Highway 60. That memory symbolizes the bond they feel and their love for Lincoln. "It was so blue out there because students cried coming and going from Lincoln," recalls Eleanor Young Love. "When they came as teenagers—and some came from as far away as California, Chicago, and even other countries—they would be crying. But four years later, when they were ready to leave, they were crying because they had to go."



Sewing Class at Lincoln Institute, 1913

Love serves on the board of the Lincoln Foundation, continuing the Lincoln legacy through educational programs for academically talented, disadvantaged youth. One issue the Foundation grapples with is what to do with the remaining acreage and buildings, now leased to the U.S. Department of Labor. "I'm always telling the Foundation they should not sell that property," Love insists. "That light in Berea Hall should be like a beacon light to all African Americans telling them they can make it if they'll only try."

The Lincoln Institute Oral History Project continues. Baskin wants to record the memories of as many alumni and teachers as possible, before opportunities are lost. Contact him at:

859.985.3393

by mail at

CPO 1715, Berea College, Berea, KY 40404

or by email at [andrew\\_baskin@berea.edu](mailto:andrew_baskin@berea.edu).

For more about the history of Lincoln Institute and the Lincoln Foundation, visit [www.lincolnfdn.org](http://www.lincolnfdn.org).

1924



George Washington Carver speaks at Berea College.

1950



The Day Law, which had forced Berea to segregate in 1904, was amended and Berea became the first undergraduate institution in Kentucky to reintegrate, thus beginning a long process of reclaiming the original intent of the Berea College mission.

1955



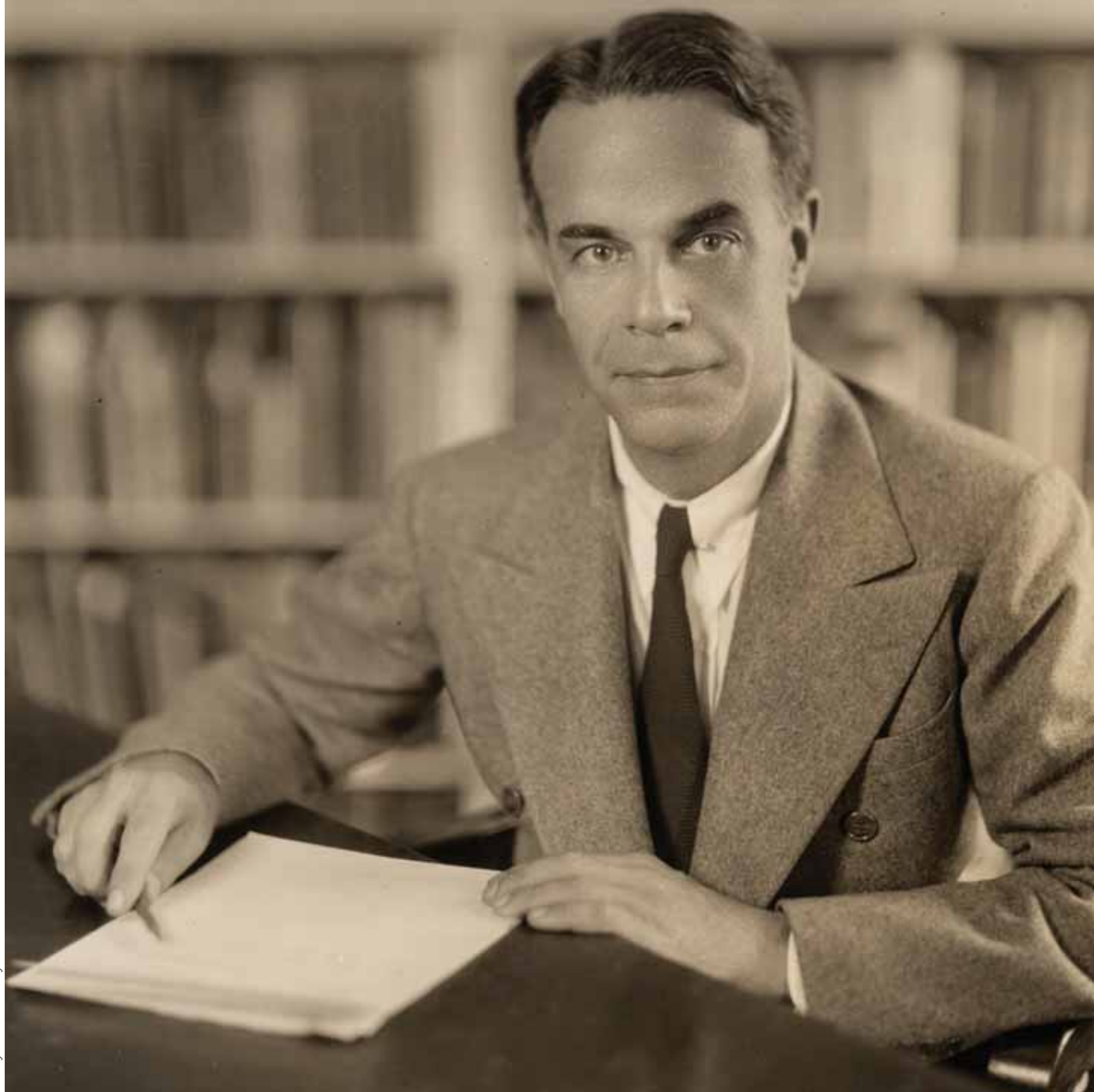
Jessie Zander is the first African American to graduate from Berea College after the repeal of the Day Law.

 *Interracial Education*

# Living the Fee Legacy:

*Edwin Embree and the Rosenwald Foundation*

By Dr. Alfred Perkins



Courtesy of Yale University Archives



In the early decades of the twentieth century, a Chicago-based foundation spent millions of dollars to improve the lives of African Americans and to eliminate the problems of race relations. It provided initiative, money, and guidance for the building of more than 5300 schools for rural black communities in the South. It supported conferences to address deep-seated difficulties between black and white citizens, underwrote efforts to reduce disease and advanced the preparation of black health care professionals. During World War II, when the War Department began training black men as aviators, it built the airstrip on which the Tuskegee Airmen trained. It facilitated the federation of the historically black colleges in Atlanta.

From this foundation came more than one-third of the funding the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples (NAACP) used to combat racial segregation in the public schools, an undertaking that culminated in the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*. This foundation established a program of fellowships for budding writers and artists, scholars and scientists—most of whom were black—for the pursuit of advanced degrees or creative projects. Moreover, it took the lead in efforts to integrate formerly all-white faculties of colleges and universities. The foundation's total expenditures came to more than \$22 million, the equivalent of over \$600 million today.

All this, and more, was the work of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Chartered in 1917 as a family philanthropy by the president of the Sears, Roebuck Company, the Fund was reorganized with a professional staff in 1928. From that time until it closed its doors in 1948, it was the most active foundation in the United States fighting racial discrimination. The Rosenwald Fund became an extension of the

influence of John G. Fee through the mediation of its 20-year president, Edwin Rogers Embree.

Born in Nebraska in 1883, Edwin Embree was the youngest child of John G. and Matilda Fee's daughter, Laura Ann, and William Norris Embree; he was also nephew of early Berea teachers, Elizabeth Embree and J.A.R. Rogers. After discharge from the Union Army, his father William Embree worked for Berea

**One hears these days about a 'rainbow coalition,' an alignment of people committed to social unity and ethnic diversity. Long before that term became current, however, Edwin Embree had the concept, and even the language. In a slim volume published in 1942, his first words were:**

*The United States of America is a rainbow: a blending of many colors and creeds and cultures; a promise that diverse peoples may live together happily and successfully with personal liberty and national solidarity.*

**As an outgrowth of his firmly rooted religious convictions, John G. Fee believed—deeply, passionately—in that promise. Edwin Embree, his character shaped from an early age by his grandfather's example, embraced it no less fervently. Few of their contemporaries labored so tirelessly, and with such great effect, to move that promise toward fulfillment.**

before taking a more lucrative job as a telegrapher with the Union Pacific Railroad. The railroad moved the Embree family through a succession of western states, but when her husband died in 1891, Laura Fee Embree returned to her parental home in Berea with Edwin and three of his older siblings. As young Edwin grew up, he attended Berea Academy and came under the powerful influence of his maternal grandfather.

John Fee was clearly instrumental in framing his grandson's perspective and forming his values. His grandfather, Embree said, was "the great inspiration

of my life. The ideas for which he stood became axioms for me." Embree spoke with pride about Fee, even naming his only son for him—John Fee Embree. More than three decades after Fee's death, Embree dedicated his first book to him (and to Julius Rosenwald, 'great-hearted friend of the Negro'). In his most significant publication, *Brown America: The Story of a New Race*, Embree devoted a full 20 pages to an account of his grandfather's life.

Having completed his studies at Berea Academy and taken some college-level courses, young Embree enrolled at Yale, graduating in 1906 with a philosophy degree. After a year as a journalist in New York, he worked for 10 years at Yale in alumni affairs. Then in 1917 he joined the staff of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, serving first as secretary, then as director of the Division of Studies, finally as one of three vice-presidents. And when Julius Rosenwald decided to organize more systematically his own philanthropy, he tapped Embree to lead the new organization. It was through the work of the Rosenwald Fund that Embree best exhibited the unswerving belief in racial justice learned from his grandfather.

By the time Embree took over the Rosenwald Fund, its main school-building program was being phased down; Julius Rosenwald himself died four years later. Thus, it fell to Embree to envision fresh possibilities for Rosenwald largesse, and to move Fund efforts into new, promising directions. In this process both his imagination and his boldness came into play. One of his most creative, successful initiatives was an effort to guarantee black citizens participation in federal decision-making. Under this New Deal arrangement, African Americans filled special federal positions, with the Fund

### The list of Rosenwald fellows reads like a list of Who's Who among Black Americans of the Twentieth Century.

Contralto **Marian Anderson** used her Rosenwald to spend a year singing in Germany. Her performances received such high acclaim that, when she returned to the U.S. in 1931, her career blossomed; she became a vocal legend.

A fellowship funded the first overseas experience for **Ralph J. Bunche**—a research trip to West Africa. At the peak of his career, this Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations won the Nobel Peace Prize.

In 1931 with the nation deep in the Depression, a penniless **Charles R. Drew** verged on dropping out of medical school. A Rosenwald fellowship allowed him to complete his degree, graduating second in a class of 137. He later discovered blood plasma and created the first American Red Cross blood bank.

**Ralph Ellison** struggled to make ends meet as he wrote a first novel. A 1945 Rosenwald allowed him to concentrate on *Invisible Man*. In 1965, 200 literary authorities voted it the most distinguished novel published in the last two decades.

The 1940 fellowship enabled painter **Jacob Lawrence** to establish his New York studio where the 23-year-old completed 60 canvases depicting the migration of southern blacks to the North, a series that soon had the Museum of Modern Art and the Phillips Memorial Gallery competing to buy the entire set. By the 1980s, *Current Biography Yearbook* described him as 'long recognized as the most important black painter in America.'

**William Grant Still** played piccolo in Paul Whiteman's jazz orchestra and worked many long hours. Rosenwald funding in 1939 allowed him to devote two years full-time to composition; he went on to become one of America's pre-eminent composers.

covering their salaries. These individuals came to be known as Franklin Roosevelt's informal 'Black Cabinet.'

Embree's wide-ranging activities put him in touch, directly or indirectly, with various people connected to Berea.

Carter G. Woodson, a 1900 graduate who founded black studies and Black History Week (now Month), attended Berea College while Embree was enrolled in the Academy. Though their age difference may have prevented any acquaintance, they came to know each other when Embree was at the Rockefeller Foundation; and during the early 1930s, the Rosenwald Fund largely supported Woodson's Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

One of the African American graduates of the class of 1901, along with Embree's sister Hallie, was Wallace A. Battle. Battle met with Embree at the Rockefeller office on numerous occasions, and Edwin and his brother, (a long-term Berea trustee) William Dean Embree, maintained a lively interest in the industrial school that Battle led in Okoluna, Mississippi.

Another Berea graduate and trustee, James Bond, saw both of his sons receive Rosenwald fellowships and go on to distinguished careers. The elder son, J. Max Bond, earned a doctorate in sociology, then served in a number of university posts, including that of president of the University of Liberia. The other son, Horace Mann Bond, was a child prodigy who could read at age 3, entered college at age 14, and graduated first in his class at Pennsylvania's prestigious Lincoln University.

The younger Bond established himself as a scholar in the history and sociology of education. At Embree's urging, he turned to administration, becoming dean of Dillard University, president of Georgia's Fort Valley State College, and finally president of Lincoln University, his own alma mater. As a scholar, Bond played a key role for the NAACP in the *Brown v. Board* decision, interpreting the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to significantly influence the U.S. Supreme Court. Embree considered Bond, even at age 27,

'superior in every way,' and cited him as an example of "what any Negro may become if he has a stimulating home environment and a little more than half a chance in the world."

Embree's activities on behalf of persons of color were not limited to Rosenwald Fund projects. For five years in the 1940s he chaired the Chicago Mayor's Commission on Race Relations, a model for similar bodies in other cities. During that same period, when the entire faculty of the Chicago YMCA College resigned to protest a trustee decision to limit the number of minority students, Embree joined faculty leaders to create non-discriminatory Roosevelt College, becoming the first chairman of its board. He also served on the boards of three other colleges, as well as on the National Council of the United Negro College Fund. Co-founder of the American Council on Race Relations, he helped organize the National Committee on Segregation in the nation's capital in 1948. In the last full year of his life, after the Rosenwald Fund dissolved, Embree served as president of the Liberian Foundation, a philanthropy devoted to assisting Africa's oldest republic in health and education.

What personal attributes did Edwin Embree share with his grandfather John Fee? Both were implacably hostile to racial discrimination in all its forms and fought racism throughout their adult years. Both men regarded education as the means to economic advancement and public respect, especially for African Americans. Unconventional in their own views—the grandfather more than the grandson—they were impatient with those who allowed unconsidered opinions and regional mores to obstruct the societal changes they championed. Both had a keen eye for hypocrisy, especially in those who professed Christian beliefs yet, in regard to blacks, refused to follow the clear teachings on brotherly love found in the Gospels. In matters involving race, both manifested a stubbornness rooted in conviction, and neither shrank from controversy. Indeed, they welcomed a good argument, and Embree on occasion even seemed to enjoy shocking



his audience, as a means of provoking fresh thinking.

Yet significant differences exist. Separated in age by almost three-quarters of a century, Embree was far better educated, more sophisticated than his grandfather, and he played on a much larger stage. As his correspondence indicates, he was at ease with persons of power and influence—congressional leaders, eminent scholars, men of wealth, U.S. presidents, Supreme Court justices, and officials of foreign governments. Fee's circle of acquaintances was much more narrowly circumscribed.

In their public advocacy, their emphases varied substantially. For Fee, the case against racist beliefs and behavior rested on his understanding of the fundamentals of the Christian faith. In addressing white audiences, Embree was more likely to emphasize fair treatment of blacks as a matter of 'enlightened self-interest.' Racial discrimination limited the well-being of the entire nation, he insisted. The United States could not be healthy "with one-tenth of the people ill-nourished, sick, harboring germs of disease which recognize no color line." Full prosperity, he said, could not be achieved "with one great group so ill-trained that it cannot work skillfully, so poor that it cannot buy goods." There could be no "enlightened democracy with one great group living in ignorance." As blacks had gained more freedom and greater opportunity, their own lives had improved, and the whole nation had become richer and stronger. Only as remaining obstacles were removed, he proclaimed, would minority citizens be able to make their full contribution to the progress of all Americans.

Unlike Fee, Embree traveled widely—throughout the United States, most of Europe, Asia, Central America, Australia, and New Zealand—an astounding 45 countries in all. He spent three months studying education in

Indonesia, co-authoring a book on what he had observed. Yet another book introduced his fellow countrymen to the historical cultures of Native Americans. In his travels and writing he manifested an interest in cultural anthropology, centering on the question of how different peoples might live together happily and productively in an increasingly interconnected world.



During his work with the Rockefeller Foundation, Embree traveled several times to Japan. First row on left, Mrs. Edwin (Kate) Embree; on right, Mrs. Conklin. Second row, l to r, Edwin Rogers Embree, son John Fee Embree (then 17), Professor of Biology Edward G. Conklin of Princeton. Other individuals not identified.

That question lay at the heart of all his efforts to remove the barriers between citizens of color and the American mainstream. Even so, he worried that success in that regard might go too far, resulting in the total disappearance of a distinctive black culture. He feared that, mainstreamed, blacks would "succumb to the great standardizing influences of industrialism and the Rotary Club," and that America could "ill afford to have such expressive gifts lost in drab and strident mediocrity." Embree had profound appreciation for cultural diversity. In this, as in much else, he was far ahead of his time.

In May 1948, one month before the Julius Rosenwald Fund was to close its doors forever, Edwin Embree received a letter, posted in Lexington, Kentucky. It

came from a guidance counselor at Paul Laurence Dunbar High School, Sadie M. Yancey. Ms. Yancey had just won a Rosenwald fellowship, one of the last to be granted. After thanking Embree, she reminded him of an incident involving his grandfather that he had described in *Brown America*.

Toward the end of the Civil War, when John G. Fee was at Camp Nelson, he entered the faculty dining barracks

with a young black woman recently appointed as a student/teacher. When they sat down at a table, several other diners—all white—moved away; a chaplain from Maine stormed from the building; and the waitress refused to serve the young woman. As the tense scene unfolded, Fee was given a filled plate. Immediately he passed it to his companion and insisted, vigorously, on another plate for himself. That woman, Yancey wrote, was her grandmother, Eliza Mitchell Jackson.

Often she had heard her grandmother tell that story and other stories demonstrating Fee's "humanitarianism and great courage." Her grandmother and grandfather, Yancey reported, became "two of the most outstanding contributors to the progress of their race in Lexington." She told Embree this connection now, Yancey concluded, because she considered it "rather singular that your grandfather was instrumental in the continuance of my grandmother's education, and you, though unwittingly, have been instrumental in the continuance of mine."

In a gracious note, Embree responded that the story remained vivid in his own family. Even as a small boy growing up in Fee's home, Embree recalled, he had recognized he was "in the presence of greatness." With his grandparent and Yancey's in mind, Embree wrote, it was "especially fitting that the grandchildren of these two pioneers should find themselves in association."

## BEREA COLLEGE

## HOMECOMING 2005





# HOMECOMING 2005

Four alumni received Homecoming awards celebrating their work. Research chemist George R. Lester, '54, received the 2005 Distinguished Alumnus Award. Graduates Jeanette Humphrey Byrd, '89, and Paul White, '89, each received the Outstanding Young Alumni Awards, and Susan Curtis Vaughn, '80, received the Rodney C. Bussey Award of Special Merit.

The College celebrated "150 Years of Learning, Labor, and Service," providing students, faculty, and alumni with sesquicentennial activities that included mural painting facilitated by Alfredo Escobar, department- or club-sponsored breakfasts, teas, dinners, and social hours, musical performances, and many other pursuits.

Friday evening the Black Student Union held its Homecoming Pageant, crowning two freshmen, John A. Holbert and Shekina Huffman, as BSU king and queen. Saturday morning brought a parade of wagons, carriages, vintage autos, and homecoming contestants rolling down Chestnut Street. At Union Church the Black Music Ensemble (BME) fall concert celebrated its history and welcomed the Hairston Sisters as guest performers. The six sisters include founding BME members Willene Hairston Moore, '70, and Sue Hairston Jones, '72, as well as Nancy Hairston Abasiekong, '74, Ann Hairston Hill, '74, Cynthia Hairston Hill, '79, and Vivian Hairston Blade, '85.

During halftime of the men's varsity basketball game against Milligan College, the homecoming queen and king were crowned. Queen De-An Watkins, a junior psychology major, also played in the women's homecoming game for the Lady Mountaineers and is actively involved in Black Music Ensemble. Homecoming King Valton Jackson, a sophomore business marketing major, is a member of the College dance team.

Alumni homecoming dances—one featuring music of the 70s, 80s and 90s—were held in the Alumni Building and in the upper Seabury Gym.



# HOMECOMING 2005



Names of alumni in class photos are available online at the alumni page—[www.berea.edu](http://www.berea.edu)

## Alumni Award Recipients

Research chemist **George R. Lester**, '54, received the Distinguished Alumnus Award during the 2005 Homecoming. Lester pioneered development of the catalytic converter used in exhaust emissions control and for extensions of that technology for environmental, air purification, and energy-conservation applications. His catalysts for automobiles are designed to destroy noxious exhaust pollutants and improve fuel-lean engines. He also helped to create a lightweight catalytic converter used in airlines to remove ozone, among other inventions. Lester holds 46 U.S. patents. After retiring in 1996, he has continued to work as a consultant on catalysts in environmental and energy conservation applications, and to teach at the Center for Catalysis and Surface Science at Northwestern University.

Language arts specialist for Cummings Elementary School in Houston, **Jeanette Humphrey Byrd**, '89, received an Outstanding Young Alumni Award. She has been a kindergarten and elementary school teacher in North Carolina, New Jersey, and London, England. Byrd has won numerous recognition, including four Teacher of

the Year awards. She received an M.A. in education with an emphasis on intercultural education from the University of London, England.

**Paul White**, '89, associate professor of psychology and ethnic studies at the University of Utah, received an Outstanding Young Alumni Award. His numerous published articles on race and diversity in higher education make him a sought-after lecturer and speaker on diversity, prejudice, and stereotyping. He is part of a statewide task force exploring ways to reduce prejudice and discrimination in Utah. White earned advanced degrees in experimental social psychology from Northeastern University.

**Susan Curtis Vaughn**, '80, received the Rodney C. Bussey Award of Special Merit for her 24 years of service to the College in the offices of admissions, institutional research and planning, the president's office, and dean of faculty's office. Currently, she is senior administrative assistant in the office of the dean and associate dean of the faculty, and provides administrative support to several important College committees.



George R. Lester



Jeanette Humphrey Byrd



Paul White



Susan Curtis Vaughn





# Alumni Connections



With more than 17,000 members around the world, the Berea College Alumni Association represents a diverse yet connected extended community. We encourage all our alums to develop strong ties with your friends and to Berea by engaging in our many programs, services, and activities.



## Berea is Coming to You!

Berea College Alumni Chapters are all over the country—one is probably meeting near you! Chapter meetings for 2006 run through May, so don't miss out! For more information, contact the Office of Alumni Relations at 1.866.804.0591, or e-mail [jennifer\\_mills@berea.edu](mailto:jennifer_mills@berea.edu).

### Alumni Executive Council Officers

**President:** Dr. J. Mark Estep, '77  
**President-Elect:** Iverson Louis Warinner, '66  
**Past President:** Dr. Steele Mattingly, '50  
 Larry D. Shinn  
 Mae Suramek, '95  
 William A. Laramée

### Alumni Trustees

Vance Edward Blade, '82  
 Dr. Robert N. Compton, '60  
 Tyler Smyth Thompson, '83  
 Janice Hunley Crase, Cx'60

### Members-At-Large

Kristin Conley Clark, '92  
 Pansy Waycaster Blackburn, '58  
 Rachel Berry Henkle, '64  
 Virginia Hubbard Underwood, '73  
 Rob Stafford, '89  
 Dr. Charlotte F. Beason, '70  
 Marisa FitzGerald, '99  
 Eunice Hall, '78  
 Betty Maskewitz, '39  
 Celeste Patton Armstrong, '90  
 Larry Woods, '75  
 James Cecil Owens, '66  
 Jennifer Jones Allen, '01



## MARK YOUR CALENDARS

for these special opportunities to come back to campus in 2006!

Check the next issue of the *Berea College Magazine* for more details, or log on to our website at [www.berea.edu/alumni](http://www.berea.edu/alumni) for the most up-to-date information.

**Navy V-12 Reunion: June 2-4**  
**Summer Reunion: June 9-11**  
**Foundation Reunion: October 6-7**  
**Homecoming: *New Date* November 10-12**

## A Call for New Chapter Coordinators . . .

Have you always wanted to get involved with the Alumni Association? We need YOU to help plan future alumni get-togethers in your area.

If you are interested in serving as a Chapter Coordinator, please email Jennifer Mills at [jennifer\\_mills@berea.edu](mailto:jennifer_mills@berea.edu); or call toll-free, 1.866.804.0591. Chapter coordinators are needed in the following areas:

Washington, DC  
 Big Sandy, KY  
 Pulaski/Somerset, KY  
 Whitley County, KY  
 Baltimore, MD

Raleigh, NC  
 Greater Cumberland County, TN  
 Knoxville, TN  
 Nashville, TN

## Winter/Spring 2006 Alumni Chapter Dates and Coordinators

### East Central Florida Chapter – February 26, 2006

Chapter Coordinator: Vanessa Lane, '87

Email: charmingchairs@aol.com

Altamonte Springs, FL

### Boone, North Carolina Chapter – March 10, 2006

Chapter Coordinators: Dr. J. Mark and Patricia

Campbell Estep, '77

Email: estepjm@preferred.com

Appalachian State University campus

### Arizona Chapter – March 11, 2006

Chapter Coordinator: Terry L. Mull, '68

Tel: 520.294.3863

Sun Lakes, AZ

### Western Kentucky Chapter – March 11, 2006

Chapter Coordinators: George Ballard, '67, and

Raymond, '51, and Annabelle Phipps Beverly, '52

Email: crbeverly@lycos.com

Paducah, KY

### Colorado Chapter – March 18, 2006

Chapter Coordinator: Ursula Boehm Dickinson, '52

Tel: 303.499.6128

Westminster, CO

### South Carolina Chapter – March 18, 2006

Chapter Coordinator: Walter Jacobs, '52

Email: wwjacobs@msn.com

### Central Virginia Chapter – March 25, 2006

Chapter Coordinator: Judy Ann Coates Fray, '67

Strasburg, VA

### Greater Kanawha Valley, West Virginia Chapter – April 30, 2006

Chapter Coordinator: Brandy Sloan Brabham, '00

Email: bbrabham@ag.state.wv.us

Hurricane, WV

### Columbus, Ohio Chapter – May 6, 2006

Chapter Coordinators: David and Jennie Tallent Nickel, '65

Email: jnickel@columbus.rr.com

Upper Arlington, OH

For more details on chapter meetings in your area, please visit [www.berea.edu/alumni/chapters](http://www.berea.edu/alumni/chapters).

## Join the Great Commitments Relay

**The Great Commitments Relay, from March through May, runs along 1855 miles of Appalachia and the South. In a walk, run, bike, bus, and wheelchair goodwill tour, alumni and friends will relay a copy of the Great Commitments through 6 states and 50 communities.**

The following Alumni meetings are being held in conjunction with the Great Commitments Relay route. For more information, please contact Mae Suramek toll-free at 1.866.804.0591.

### Bluegrass Chapter – March 31, 2006

Kick-Off Relay in Lexington, KY

### Greater Cincinnati Chapter – April 3, 2006

### Louisville, Kentucky Chapter – April 6, 2006

### Nashville, Tennessee Chapter – April 9, 2006

### Birmingham, Alabama Chapter – April 14, 2006

### Atlanta, Georgia Chapter – April 21, 2006

### Asheville, North Carolina Chapter – April 27, 2006

### Knoxville, Tennessee Chapter – April 30, 2006

### Williamsburg, Kentucky – May 3, 2006

### Big Sandy, Kentucky Chapter – May 8, 2006

Pikeville, KY

### Hazard, Kentucky Chapter – May 20, 2006

### Madison County, Kentucky Chapter – May 12, 2006

Finish Line Celebration

Register on Berea Alumni Online Community Directory at [www.bereaonlinecommunity.com/authenticate.htm](http://www.bereaonlinecommunity.com/authenticate.htm)





# Summer Reunion 2006

# June 9-11, 2006

## 150 Year of Learning, Labor, and Service

### Welcome Back Special Reunion Classes of 1941, 1946, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, Academy, Knapp Hall, and Foundation.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name (as you want it to appear on your name tag): \_\_\_\_\_ Class Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse/Guest: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Number of Tickets:

##### Renewing of Wedding Vows, 6/9

Friday, 4:30 p.m. A time for alumni to renew wedding vows with spouse in Danforth Chapel.

\_\_\_\_\_ Check if attending (no charge)

##### Outdoor Social on the Quad, 6/9

Friday, 6:00 p.m. Enjoy gathering with classmates on the campus quad for dinner, fun, and music!

\_\_\_\_\_ Adult ticket \$10 each

##### 50th Reunion Breakfast, 6/10

Saturday, 8:00 a.m. This special breakfast is hosted by President and Nancy Shinn in their home for the 50th reunion class (1956).

\_\_\_\_\_ Number of Guests attending (no charge)

##### Sweetheart Breakfast, 6/10

Saturday, 8:00 a.m. For couples who met at Berea College. A time of story sharing with other Berea College couples over breakfast.

\_\_\_\_\_ Adult ticket \$7 each

##### Alumni Class Luncheon, 6/10

Saturday, Noon. Enjoy a nice lunch with classmates at Berea College Dining Services.

\_\_\_\_\_ Adult ticket \$10 each

##### Alumni Awards Banquet, 6/10

Saturday, 6:00 p.m. Elegant dinner for reunion classes and friends. Meet this year's award recipients:

##### Distinguished Alumnus Awards:

Dr. Harry D. Stambaugh, '50

Dr. H.H. Cheng, '56

##### Alumni Loyalty Award:

William Edward White, '65

\_\_\_\_\_ Adult ticket \$25 each

\_\_\_\_\_ I'm coming but do not need any tickets!

#### PAY BY CREDIT CARD

Charge my Visa, Mastercard, Discover, American Express, or Diners Club card.

Contribution to Berea Fund: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Ticket Costs \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL CHARGE AMOUNT: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Card: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Card Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name of Card Holder

Signature of Card holder

#### PAY BY CHECK

Payable to Berea College.

Contribution to Berea Fund: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Ticket Costs \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL CHECK AMOUNT: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

For a pre-printed name tag and registration packet, early reservations must be made by **May 26, 2006**. Registration packets will not be mailed, but will be available for pick-up at the Alumni Building beginning June 9, 2006. Tickets can also be purchased at the registration desk during Summer Reunion. Tickets purchased after May 26th are non-refundable.

Registration forms must be postmarked by May 26th and sent to: Berea College Alumni Relations, CPO 2203, Berea, KY 40404, or FAX to 859.985.3178, or call 1.866.804.0591. For a complete Summer Reunion schedule check back with us on our website: [www.berea.edu/alumni](http://www.berea.edu/alumni), or give us a call at 1.866.804.0591.



# About Berea People

## 1939

**Betty F. Maskewitz** led a Hadassah group to Washington DC for the 91<sup>st</sup> National Convention.

## 1940

**Mr. J. Knox Singleton** facilitated a program titled *Successful Aging in Virginia* at the Northern Virginia Community College.

## 1941

### 65<sup>th</sup> SUMMERREUNION

**Chairpersons** June 9-11, 2006  
**James T. and Eileen McDaniel Prewitt**

## 1944

**Alice Fox Smith** has retired after 33 years of teaching high school accounting. She currently lives in Crossville, TN.

## 1946

### 60<sup>th</sup> SUMMERREUNION

**Chairpersons** June 9-11, 2006  
**Helen Davis Hieronymus and Mary Kay Felder Kauffman**

## 1951

### 55<sup>th</sup> SUMMERREUNION

**Chairperson** June 9-11, 2006  
**Pete McNeill**

**Ted Smith** retired from 30 years of teaching, coaching, and administration from the DeKalb County School System. He continues to conduct educational research and resides in Tiger, GA with his wife, **Mae Watts Smith**, '49.

## 1954

**Nancy Biddix McKinnis** and **Bill McKinnis** recently celebrated their 50<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary. They reside in Polk City, IL.

## 1955

**Billy Edd Wheeler**, co-wrote a novel with Evel

**Cornett**, founder of the Actors Theatre of Louisville. *Kidzu Covers Manhattan/Chinatown, Knockoffs, & Contraband* was published in May 2005.

## 1956

### 50<sup>th</sup> SUMMERREUNION

**Chairpersons** June 9-11, 2006  
**Barney Davis**

## 1958

**Curtis Cox** and **Loretta Cunningham Cox**, '59, both retired from teaching at Crowley's Ridge College in Paragould, AK. They were presented with a Senate Citation for "service beyond the call of duty" by Arkansas Senator Tim Woldridge. The couple recently moved back to Lebanon, VA.

## 1961

### 45<sup>th</sup> SUMMERREUNION

**Chairpersons** June 9-11, 2006  
**Marlene Ellis Payne and Truman Fields**

**Dr. Chella David** is the 2005 recipient of the Lee C. Howley Sr. Prize for Arthritis Research, recognizing his outstanding contribution to research that represents a major advance in the understanding, treatment, or prevention of arthritis and rheumatic diseases.

## 1965

**Garland Rice** has successfully completed requirements for a North Carolina General Contractors license for commercial and residential structures.

## 1966

### 40<sup>th</sup> SUMMERREUNION

**Chairpersons** June 9-11, 2006  
**James "Bones" and Rachel Upchurch Owens and Iverson Warriner**

## 1970

**Charlotte Beason** was recently named Executive Director of the Kentucky Board of Nursing after a career with the Department of Veteran Affairs during which she directed a number of national programs that had direct impact on health care policy and education of the nation's health care professionals. She resides in Louisville, KY and serves on the Alumni Executive Council.

## 1971

### 30<sup>th</sup> SUMMERREUNION

**Chairperson** June 9-11, 2006  
**Mary Ann Daniel Singleton**

**Muse Watson** is a feature character on the television series *Prison Break* which airs on Mondays at 9 pm on FOX television.

## 1972

**Linda Knox** has been promoted to the new position of breast feeding coordinator of Region II Health Department of South Carolina.

## 1976

### 35<sup>th</sup> SUMMERREUNION

**Chairperson** June 9-11, 2006  
**James O. Hicks**

**Margaret Allie Beckett** is an early childhood specialist in Wayne County, WV.

## 1978

**Clyde Viers** is the district seed consultant for Stewart Seeds Inc., a division of Monsanto Co. He resides in southwest Indiana with his wife and daughter.

## 1980

**James Fisher** recently gave a lecture entitled "Can Atheists Face Death with Tranquility? The Case of David Hume" at Berea College. Dr. Fisher is an associate professor of philosophy at the University of Tennessee at Martin. He is author, co-author, and editor of seven textbooks and founder and general editor of the Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy.

## 1981

**Guy Adams** was named consultant to Genser Gerber Tinker Stuhl. He has more than 20 years of experience in institutional advancement. Most recently, he served as vice president of Development for Lindsey Wilson College in Columbia, KY. He resides in Warrenville, IL with his wife, **Beth Adams**, '84, and children.

## 1982

**Bryn Gabriel** has been appointed middle school principal at Mount de Sales Academy in Macon, GA. He resides in Macon with his wife, Zulema, and children, Taryn and Kijynn.

**David Hincks** has retired from the U.S. Air Force and has relocated to Walton, KY.

## 1985

**Larry Pelfrey**, '85, signed his recent book, *A Life at Gethsemane*, at the Berea College Bookstore. His self-help book recounts a brave personal battle with severe depression and the healing that comes through prayer.

## Foundation Reunion All Classes and Years! October 6-7, 2006 Berea College Campus

Mark your calendars to join us for a weekend of reminiscing and reconnecting right where it all started! There will be something for everybody, including tours of campus, an evening dinner, music and dancing, and shuttles to area attractions. A registration form can be found at [www.berea.edu/alumni](http://www.berea.edu/alumni). For more information please contact Eddie and Hosea Pullins by electronic mail at [epullins@ipro.net](mailto:epullins@ipro.net) or by mail at 117 Lakeshore Drive, Richmond, KY 40475.



Billy Edd Wheeler, '55



Dr. Chella David, '61



Charlotte Beason, '70



The title was inspired by Christ's night praying in the garden of Gethsemane and is available from [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com).

## 1986

**Birth:** Ason, Aidan Finn, to **Gene Zaparanick-Brown** and Michelle on August 27, 2005.

**Kyle Walker** is a supervisor at Sara Lee Bakery Group in Elizabethtown, KY. **Kathy Miller Walker**, his wife, teaches first grade at Cox's Creek Elementary in Bardstown, KY.

## 1988

**Andrea Higgins Bolton** and her husband Don Bolton, reside in Lexington, KY with their two children.

## 1989

**Kevin McQueen** recently released two books by McClanahan Publishing, *More Offbeat Kentuckians* and *Murder in Old Kentucky: True Crime Stories from the Bluegrass*.

**Birth:** A daughter, Erin Renee, to **Jeffrey Phelps** and Beth Phelps on July 7, 2005.

## 1991

**Michelle Hevins Lemmon** is the library media specialist at Model Lab School at Eastern Kentucky University. She lives in Estill County, Kentucky with her husband and son.

## 1992

**Juliana Renault Faria** is a marketing manager for Kraft Foods. She resides in Hoboken, NJ with her husband, Peter Gallagher.

**Kevin Wesson** is beginning his 12<sup>th</sup> year working for Lockmasters Inc. He resides in Lancaster, KY with his wife, Laura, and their new son, Benjamin.

## 1993

**Birth:** A daughter, Lauren Nevada Barber, to **Tom Barber** and **Linda Johnson Barber**, '95. The Barbers also have a 3-year-old daughter Mary Beth.

**Amanda Burns Jenkins** currently resides in Berlin, Germany with her husband and 7-month-old son.

## 1995

**Michelle Erich Bullens** is the reference librarian at Clear Creek Baptist Bible College. She resides in Pineville, KY with her husband, Jeffrey. **Russell Gouch** is completing a Ph.D. in counseling psychology at the University of Kentucky, where he also teaches courses in fine arts, arts and science.

**Erica Hensley Foster** is a research analyst at Duke University Medical Center. She resides in Durham, NC with her husband, Scott.

## Keep in Touch

The Berea College Alumni Association enjoys hearing from Bereans from all over the U.S. and the world. The "About Berea People" section of Berea College Magazine reports verifiable news that has been sent to the Association by the alumni/ae. BCM reports the news you wish to share with your alumni friends and associates. "About Berea People" reports changes in careers, addresses, weddings, retirements, births, and other items of importance to our alumni/ae. Please include your class year and name used while attending Berea. Notes may be edited for style and length. For more information on how to submit class notes and photographs call 1.866.804.0591, email [mae\\_suramek@bereda.edu](mailto:mae_suramek@bereda.edu), or log on to [www.bereda.edu/alumni](http://www.bereda.edu/alumni).

## 1996

**Gene "Chip" Lilly** is currently serving in Iraq.

**Amy Beth Nash** recently returned to Berea to facilitate a music therapy workshop for Berea College music majors. She resides in Asheville, NC.

**Leonard Poage** is teaching English and language arts at Gallia Academy High School in Gallipolis, WV.

**Claribel Hinton-Sawyer** is pursuing a master's degree in community health nursing and public health at John Hopkins University. She resides in Beltsville, MD with her husband and their two children.

## 1997

**Married:** **Abby Cameron** to Len Heidebrecht on September 24, 2005 in Ontario, Canada.

**Joseph Eric Hardin** is the new principal at Fredricktown Elementary School, where he also teaches seventh and eighth grades. He lives in Lebanon, KY with his wife Kim, and their two children, Hank and Anna Kate.

**Teresa Miller** completed her MBA and is a program financial analyst at Nova Engineering in Cincinnati, OH.

## 1998

**Nicole Masica Montgomery** was invited by University of Kentucky's faculty to join the Beta Phi Mu International Library and Information Studies Honorary.

She was also co-awardee of the Melody Trosper Award for 2005.

**Sarah Stricklen Schilens** recently traveled to the mountains of the Dominican Republic with Vaje de Compañeros of the Diocese of Orlando to build a three-room schoolhouse for elementary students.

**Birth:** A daughter, Callie Nicole, to **Lewissa Brandenburg Shewmaker** and **Bentley Shewmaker** on March 11, 2005.

## 1999

**Birth:** A daughter, Anna Carolyn, on May 5, 2005 to **David Dooley** and **Latonia Dooley**. David is personnel manager for the Kentucky Department for Public Protection and Latonia is a systems analyst for the Finance Cabinet.

## 2000

**Michelle Smith Tipton** and **Joseph Tipton** both received their master's degrees from the University of Kentucky. Michelle is an early education trainer, and Joseph is a Latin teacher. They reside in Raleigh, NC.

## 2001

**Married:** **Lesley Clifford Isom** to Patrick Isom on May 28, 2005. Lesley is a special education teacher at Fairview Middle School in Ashland, KY.

## 2002

**Christiana Cataldo** graduated from Wake Forest University Divinity School in May, 2005 and is currently a clinical pastoral education resident at the University of Tennessee Medical Center in Knoxville.

**Birth:** Ason, Bryson Joseph, to **Paula** and **Joe Riffe**, '03, on January 16, 2005.

## 2003

**Birth:** A daughter, Isabella Rose, to **Summer Pace Misanje** and **Keith Misanje** on May 25, 2005.

## 2004

**Adrienne Steinfeldt** is working as a bureau reporter for the *Owensboro Messenger-Inquirer* in Owensboro, KY.

## 2005

**Ashley Miller** was chosen 2005 Top Model of the USA. She represented the United States in the 13<sup>th</sup> annual Top Model of the World Finals in Humen, China where she was awarded the Photogenic Award.

**Jana Vandegrift** was featured as a 2005 graduate fellowship recipient in the summer 2005 issue of the *Phi Kappa Phi Forum*.



Muse Watson, Cx '71



Keven McQueen, '89



Tom and Linda Johnson Barber, '93, with their daughters

## Passages

The "Passages" section of the *Berea College Magazine* honors Bereans who have passed away. If you know of a Berean who has died, please let the Alumni Association know by calling 1.866.804.0591, or emailing [mae\\_suramek@berea.edu](mailto:mae_suramek@berea.edu). Please include the person's class year or connection to Berea, and the date and place of death.

## 1920s

**Emily Portwood Duteil, Cx'28**, of Cincinnati, OH died on October 1, 2005. She is survived by her children.

## 1930s

**Ida Williams Knight, '36**, of Surgoinsville, TN died on May 14, 2005. She is survived by her nephew, John K. Williams.

**Arthur Hale, '37**, of Grand Junction, CO died on May 8, 2005. He had a long and successful career with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and served in the Army Corp as an aviation physiologist.

**Louise Gunnell Mowery, '38**, died on September 10, 2005. She is survived by her husband Calvin.

**Mary Waits Smith, '39**, died on September 6, 2005. She is survived by her children.

## 1940s

**Thada Briscoe Davidson, '40**, of Lexington, KY died on October 2, 2005. She was a 45-year member of the Order of the Eastern Star. She is survived by her husband, Albert Allen Davidson.

**John S. Hamilton Jr., Cx'40**, of Monroe, LA died on September 17, 2005. He is survived by his brother Tom Hamilton.

**Fred W. Davis, '41**, died on September 6, 2005. He is survived by his wife of 68 years, Jessie Collins Davis.

**Elizabeth Robertson Stamper, '42**, of Greensboro, NC died on July 7, 2005.

**Carl C. Ward '42**, of Elizabethton, TN died on September 21, 2005. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

**John D. Alexander, '43**, died on August 21, 2005. He was a U.S. Navy veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife Virginia Gagg Alexander.

**Melvin A. Cassady, '45**, died on September 12, 2005. He spent 40 years in the missionary service of the Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Anna Shupe Cassady**.

**Ronald V. Hill, '48**, of Tampa, FL died on August 3, 2005. He was a World War II veteran and retired Colonel of the Air Force.

**Robert W. Gammon, '49**, of Forest City, NC died on September 16, 2005. He was a veteran of the U.S. Marine Corps, and a retired principal from Forest City Elementary School. He is survived by his wife, **Pauline Deal Gammon**.

## 1950s

**Burley Greech, '52**, of Frankfort, KY passed away on November 23, 2005. After a 20-year career with Texas Instruments, he retired in 1980 to his Kentucky River farm in Franklin County. He was a published poet, World War II veteran, builder, and stonemason. He and his wife, Mary, celebrated 63 years of marriage.

**Rena Mullins Ferguson, '52**, of Roanoke, VA died on January 25, 2004. She is survived by her husband.

**Barbara Fain Shoener, Cx'52**, of Corona, CA died on October 5, 2005.

**Sallie Gurley Sludder, Cx '56**, of Asheville, NC died on August 31, 2005. She is survived by her husband, Conley "Pete" Hamlin.

**William "Ron" Pucket, '57**, died on August 25, 2005. He was an American literature teacher for 46 years. He is survived by **Edith Wood Smith '58**.

**Joy Dedman Gasta, '59**, of Nashville, TN died October 2, 2005. She is survived by her daughters.

## 1960s

**Elizabeth Smith Ackley, '61**, of Fairfield, OH died on July 22, 2005. She taught for 45 years on the high school and college level. She was most recently affiliated with Wilmington College as director of the Writing Center and as an adjunct faculty member. She is survived by her husband of 33 years, Ian Ackley.

**Doris Goins Ketner, '62**, of Clinton, TN died on September 20, 2005. She taught for 36 years in the Anderson County School System. She is survived by her husband, Clarence "Bud" R. Ketner.

## 1990s

**Graig A. Thompson, '91**, of Arlington, VA died on September 3, 2005. He is survived by a sister and two brothers.

## Faculty & Staff

**Lillian Hall** passed away. She was the wife of Jim Hall, who retired from the College Department of Technology several years ago.

## College Officers

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*With your support, these students and many others are writing their own amazing chapters in the Berea story.*



Clockwise from top left: Paige Cordial, '06, David Coffman, '06, Danessa Pollard, '06, Leslie Oden, '07, and Patrick McGrady, '07.

# Gift Planning

With thoughtful gift planning, you can maximize the personal financial benefits of charitable giving and make a larger gift to Berea than you might have thought possible. You can also reduce or eliminate capital gains taxes while converting appreciated assets into cash payments for yourself or others.

Please contact the Office of Gift Planning for further information on establishing a life-income agreement, making bequests, or making an outright gift to Berea College.

Rosette Salins, Coordinator  
Office of Gift Planning  
859.985.3027

Office of Gift Planning  
CPO 2216  
Berea, KY 40404

Toll Free: 800.457.9846  
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## **Types of Life-Income Gifts to Berea College include:**

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Please consult your attorney or financial advisor for legal advice and counsel about financial and charitable planning.

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