

**PENN STATE UNIVERSITY
AFRICAN AMERICAN CHRONICLES**

1899 - 2016
2nd Revised Edition

October 2016

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“May our lives but swell they fame...”

INTRODUCTION

"Armed with a knowledge of our past, we can with confidence charter a course for our future."

- Malcolm X



Sankofa (sang-ko-fah) is an Akan (Ghana & Ivory Coast) term that literally means, "To go back and get it." One of the symbols for Sankofa (above right) depicts a mythical bird moving forward, but with its head turned backward. The egg in its mouth represents the "gems" or knowledge of the past upon which wisdom is based; it also signifies the generation to come that would benefit from that wisdom. It is hoped that this document will inspire Penn State students, faculty, staff, and alumni to learn from and build on the efforts of those who came before them.

Source: Center for Teaching & learning - www.ctl.du.edu

In late August, 1979, my twin brother, Darnell and I arrived at Penn State's University Park campus to begin our college education. While fairly confident in my academic abilities, arriving at college as part of the then Black Scholars program, there were nagging concerns of, can I handle this and do I truly belong here?

I am proud of my academic and social accomplishments at Penn State, but I do wonder what could have been achieved if I had been able to build on the courage, and political successes of groups like the Douglass Association (1967), or been inspired by the determination of Mildred Settle Bunton (1932). Most of us had heard of neither. More importantly, I wonder if this knowledge would have made a difference to the many African American students who never felt they belonged, and eventually left prior to graduation.

In November, 2007, after registering to attend the 2008 Black Alumni Reunion, I was somewhat surprised to discover there was no documented comprehensive account of the African American experience at Penn State. I believed that sharing more than 115 years of the rich contributions, struggles, and successes of African American Penn Staters could help inspire and empower students, faculty and staff, and reconnect African American alumni to the university. I therefore undertook the process of compiling a brief historical timeline. That "brief" timeline, with the encouragement and help of Penn State staff, alumni, family, and friends became the *"Penn State University African American Chronicles."*

The project gained momentum when the Office of Educational Equity, the Africana Research Center, the Penn State Alumni Association, the Department of African and African American Studies, Penn State Public Broadcasting, the Penn State Archives, the

Black Alumni Reunion Committee, and others enthusiastically contributed resources and assistance. This support greatly enhanced, enriched, and expanded upon the initial research and led to this 2nd revised edition of the *Penn State University African American Chronicles*, and the creation of the extraordinary website www.blackhistory.psu.edu.

In this journey I learned that, despite our relatively small numbers, African Americans have been a very important part of the Penn State fabric. Accomplishments by many African Americans have helped to shape and enhanced Penn State's international reputation as a world class institute of learning.

Upon gaining a better understanding of our legacy at the university, the growing number of African American students, alumni, faculty and staff can say with even more confidence that...

WE ARE ... PENN STATE!

Darryl B. Daisey '83

I would like to thank the following people, whom without their support this project would not have been possible: W. Terrell Jones, Edward N. Thompson, Marcus Whitehurst, Jeffrey Moore, Cheraine Stanford, Roger Williams, Heather James, Amy Caputo, Cheryl Harrison, Keith Wilson, Lovalerie King, Grace Hampton, Perry Smith, Wally Triplett, Frederick B. Phillips, Rod Woodson, Cynthia Hamlin, Paul C. Taylor, Carlos Wiley, Diana Kenepp, Lee Stout, Lou Prato, Jackie Esposito, Toby S. Jenkins, Anthony Keith, Paul Dzyak, Deborah Marron, Tina Hay, Darnell K. Daisey, T. Ryan Poole, Lisa Roney, Tiffanie Lewis, Donna King, Michael Bezilla, Dionne Williford, William Daisey, Sr., and Shirley Daisey.

Special thanks again go to my wife, Sari, and two sons, Benjamin and Warren, for putting up with the time away from the family as I continued to research this document.

Note: This document is a continual "work-in-progress." Every effort was made to create an accurate depiction of known relevant historical events, people and places. It is recognized that some errors and omissions are probable on a document such as this. If you identify such an error or omission, please e-mail the information to daisey158@comcast.com for consideration.

The citations maybe incomplete for this document, but the following sources have been utilized:

Sources: Penn State Archives, Daily Collegian Archives, Penn Stater Magazine, Penn State Office of the Vice Provost for Educational Equity, Penn State Alumni Association, Penn State African American Alumni Interest Group, Penn State Africana Research Center, Penn State Department of African and African American Studies, Penn State Department of Public Information, Penn State Libraries, The Penn State Fact Book, Penn State Dickinson School of Law, Paul Robeson Cultural Center, Mildred Bunton-Calvin Waller Fellows Handbook, Diana Kenepp, Intercollegiate Athletics Diversity Council, Lou Prato, "The Black and White Behind the Blue and White: A History of Black Protests at Penn State" by Robin Hoecker, BigTen.cstv.com, Astronautix.com, Centre Daily Times, OnwardState.com, Voices of Central Pennsylvania, Center for Teaching & Learning, Rita (Frealing) Shultz, Esq., Lorraine Hutchings Oliver, various organization websites, and personal interviews.

Photos: Penn State Archives, Penn State Department of Public Information, The Daily Collegian, LaVie Yearbook, Centre Daily Times, OnwardState.com, Robert Preston, Robin Hoecker, Edward Leos, George Oliver, Tommie Ingram and family, Barack Obama Photo by Andy Colwell.

Proofreaders: Erna Rosemond and Sari Daisey

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Compiled by Darryl B. Daisey '83



1899 - 1939

1855 – February 22 – Farmers’ High School of Pennsylvania is founded. In 1862 the school changed its name to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and later (1874) to the Pennsylvania State College (Penn State).

1865 – *13th Amendment to U.S. Constitution passed to put an end to legally sanctioned slavery in the United States*

1899 – September - First colored student, Calvin H. Waller, is admitted to Penn State to study agriculture.

1903 – Ralph Brock is admitted to the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy (now Penn State Mount Alto). Brock was the only colored student among the first class of 13 students admitted to the school. Brock was a graduate of Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware.

1905 – Calvin H. Waller becomes the first colored graduate from Penn State. Hailing from Macon, Georgia, Waller was described by the 1904 *La Vie* Yearbook as “a member of the trio that runs State.”

Calvin Hoffman Waller, (BS Ag Sci 1905)

Calvin Hoffman Waller, class of 1905, is believed to be Penn State's first colored graduate, although there are no official school records from that time to indicate the students' racial identity. A native of Macon, GA, Waller earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture.

His arrival on campus in 1899 does not seem to have provoked any disturbances; instead, he distinguished himself as associate editor of Penn State's 1904 La Vie yearbook, a member of Alpha Zeta agricultural fraternity, the natural history club, association of athletics marshall for the football team, and

quarterback for the intramural football team, the Tumblers. In addition, he was an accomplished vocalist who served as president of the Glee Club, and a member of the Cecelian Quartette. Waller was described by the 1904 La Vie Yearbook as "a member of the trio that runs State."

His professional accomplishments include: Head of the Agricultural Department at Prairie State University in Texas (now known as Prairie View A&M University), faculty member at Haynes Institute in Augusta, GA, and Texas State Leader of Negro Extension work. By the time of his sudden death due to a heart attack on April 15, 1941, Waller had established a reputation that was widely respected among African-American agriculturists throughout Texas.

Sources: Calvin Waller Fellows Handbook, LaVie 1904, 1905, 1906, Daily Collegian Jan 31, 2000, (Photo from 1904 LaVie)

1906 – Ralph Brock becomes the first colored forester in the nation upon graduation from the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy (now Penn State Mont Alto). Brock was among the first class of six students to graduate from the school, which was founded in 1903. The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission dedicated a formal marker recognizing Brock on October 24, 2003. The marker was unveiled at the entrance to the Penn State Mont Alto campus.

(Photo from Penn State Mont Alto)



1908 – Clarence Muse, a Baltimore native, becomes the first colored person to attend the Dickinson School of Law. The son of a shoeshine man, he would become a respected Hollywood actor. He appeared in over 200 films, including such well-known movies as *Huckleberry Finn* (1931) in the pivotal role of Jim, and the screen version of *Porgy and Bess* (1959), as well as *Car Wash* (1976). Muse was inducted into the Black Filmmakers Hall of Fame in 1973. He received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the Dickinson School of Law in 1978, a year prior to his 1979 death. Muse was a member of *Phi Beta Sigma* fraternity.



1909 – Cumberland “Cum” Posey, Jr. enrolls at Penn State as the college’s first colored student athlete. While at Penn State he played on the freshman basketball (1909-1910), varsity basketball (1910-1911) and freshman baseball (1910) teams, but left school after less than two years.

February 12 - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) established.

Cumberland Posey, Jr. (1909 – 1911)



Cumberland “Cum” Posey, Jr. enrolled at Penn State in 1909 as the college’s first colored student athlete. Posey, who studied chemistry and pharmacy, would become one of the great entrepreneurs of professional sports, first playing for, and then owning the Pittsburgh based Homestead Grays, one of the most successful franchises in Negro Baseball League history. While at Penn State he played on the freshman basketball (1909-1910), varsity basketball (1910-1911) and freshman baseball (1910) teams, but suddenly left school in February of his sophomore year “when permission was refused for him to make a trip with the varsity squad because his studies were not up to the required minimum.”

After leaving Penn State and a brief stint at the University of Pittsburgh, Posey helped to form and played for the famous Monticello Athletic Association team that captured the Colored Basketball Championship in 1912. In 1913 the club changed its name to the Loendi Big Five. By this time Posey

was the star player and operator (which included managing, booking and promoting) of the club. Loendi won the Colored Basketball World Championship four years in row from 1920 – 1923.

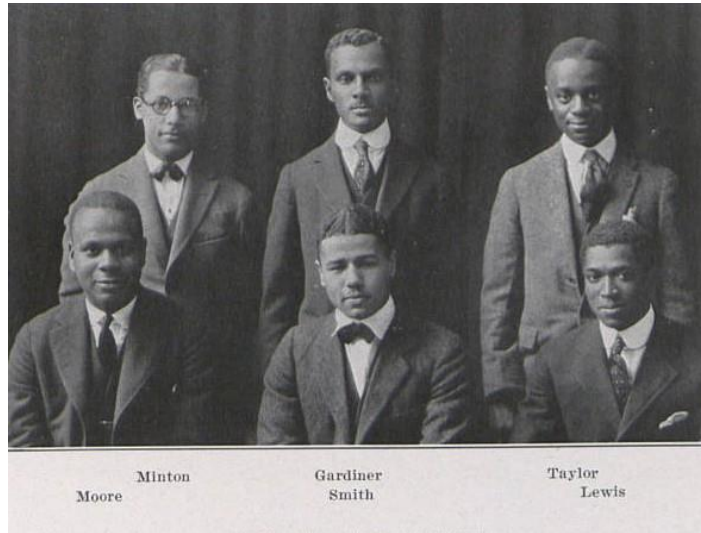
In 1915 Posey played for Holy Ghost College (now Duquesne University) – using the alias “Charles Cumbert” – and led the basketball team in scoring for three seasons. A 5-foot-9, 140 lbs Posey was “lightning fast, controlling the ball and the tempo of a game,” wrote Ocania Chalk in Black College Sport, adding, “and being regarded as the best colored player in America.” Simultaneously, starting in 1911, Posey played centerfielder and subsequently became the owner of the Homestead Grays baseball team. He owned the Negro Baseball powerhouse until his death on March 28, 1946.

In 2006 Posey was inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame. 10 years later, on October 9, 2016, he was also inducted into the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame, making him the only person inducted into both halls of fame.

(Photo from 1912 LaVie)

1921 – March 15 - Omega Psi Phi fraternity established at Penn State as the first colored organization and fraternity on campus. It was reported that all **8** colored students on campus at the time joined the fraternity.

(Photo from 1923 LaVie)



1923 – First recorded acts of racial discrimination in State College occurred when Ko Wie Gbu “William” Donma was refused service at several area restaurants. At one point, he fell ill and required the attention of a doctor, who described his condition as severe malnutrition. An investigation revealed that “for months, Donma had been attempting to prepare meals in his room at the Old Main building, as no eating establishment in town would serve him because of his race.” Donma, a native of Liberia, earned a Bachelor of Science degree in animal husbandry in 1923. He would go on to have a distinguished teaching career at South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College (now South Carolina State University) from 1928 until his death in 1951. On May 2, 1973, the South Carolina State College Board of Trustees honored Donma by naming the school’s main administration building the “Ko W. G. Donma Administration Building.” (Sources: South Carolina State University Archives, Daily Collegian January 14, 1964, Photo from 1923 LaVie)



1929 – September - Mildred Settle, from Uniontown, becomes Penn State's first colored co-ed.

Mildred Settle Bunton, (BS H&HD 1932)



In the face of overwhelming poverty, Mildred Settle Bunton refused to let economics steal her dream of attending college. Bunton, recognized as the first colored female to graduate from Penn State, earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Health and Human Development in 1932. Raised in poverty as the seventh of nine children, whose father died when she was very young, she had to work her way through school. She worked for faculty in exchange for room and board, borrowed money for tuition, and won scholarships from the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women. Money was not Bunton's only obstacle; when she arrived at Penn State in 1929, she was the only colored co-ed on campus. Even with these challenges her name

consistently appeared on the dean's list and she graduated with honors in 1932 with the highest grades in the home economics department.

In the March/April 1989 Penn Stater Magazine, Bunton indicates "No one ever mistreated me when I was there (at Penn State)," Bunton said in the interview that on occasion, she was called "the woman on the box" — Aunt Jemima — but she attributed this to unfamiliarity, not cruelty. "They had never seen a colored woman before."



She went on to earn a master's degree in nutrition from Cornell University in 1953. Her career accomplishments include: director of Dietetics at Freedmen's Hospital, associate Professor at Howard University, worked with the 1969 White House Conference on Nutrition, Food and Health, and subcommittee chairman on the District of Columbia's Mayors Commission on Food, Nutrition, and Health. In 1983, Bunton was listed in Who's Who Among Blacks in Metropolitan Washington.

Source: Penn State Mildred Bunton-Calvin Waller Fellows Handbook, Photos from LaVie 1932 and Penn State Alumni Association

1932 – May - Mildred Settle becomes the first colored female graduate from Penn State. She would consistently appear on the dean's list and would graduate with honors and the highest grades in the home economics department.

1933 – April 4 - Omega Psi Phi fraternity reported as achieving the highest grade point average of any social fraternity or sorority at Penn State during the 1932 fall semester.

1936 - Skull and Bones honorary society tapped its first colored student, James H. Redmond. Redmond was an agriculture economics major who captained the track team and was a star on the cross-country team. Skull and Bones was the first of the Penn State honorary societies to initiate a colored student.



Herbert Nipson (BA Lib 1940)



Herbert Nipson was born in 1916 in Asheville, N.C, and grew up in Clearfield, Pa. He graduated in 1940 from Penn State, where he had majored in journalism. The first known colored *Penn State Collegian* newspaper reporter (1936), Nipson would be selected assistant sports editor in 1939 and join the paper's Managing Board. He also lettered on the cross-country track team, and participated on the wrestling squad. Nipson became the first colored student in the nation elected to *Sigma Delta Chi* in 1939, the national journalism honor society (now known as The Society of Professional Journalists). Because Penn State did not note Nipson's race on the nomination, *Sigma Delta Chi* did not realize they had a colored member until

1946. In 1949 he was hired as associate editor of *Ebony* magazine, and was promoted to executive editor in 1972.

When Herbert Nipson joined *Ebony* magazine's editorial staff in 1949, the publication, founded just four years earlier, had a target readership of urban African-Americans, and its stories reflected that interest. As the civil rights movement surged to the forefront of American consciousness, Nipson helped push the magazine to a broader audience, with more focus on rural African-Americans, and branching out into sports, the arts and entertainment. By the time he retired in 1987, after 15 years as executive editor, the magazine enjoyed national recognition and mainstream appeal for both its issue-oriented reporting and its cultural coverage.

He received the Capitol Press Club's outstanding journalist award in 1965, and after 38 years and 456 issues of *Ebony*, retired in 1987. Nipson died on December 10, 2011, at the age of 95.

(Sources – 1940 LaVie, Chicago Tribune 12/28/2011, Photo from 1940 LaVie)

1939 – Herbert Nipson becomes the first colored student in the nation elected to *Sigma Delta Chi*, the national journalism honor society (now known as The Society of Professional Journalists). Because Penn State did not note Nipson's race on the nomination, *Sigma Delta Chi* did not recognize they had a colored member until 1946.

February 24 – Duke Ellington and his band perform at Recreation Hall for a Friday night Ball. They would perform several more times over the next 30 years.

1940 – 1949

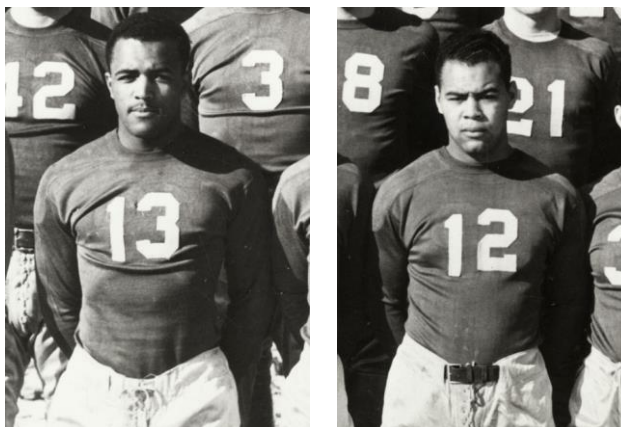


1940 – February – Henry Norwood “Barney” Ewell, Penn State’s “Ebony Sprint Ace,” is selected to the AAU All-American track team in the 400 meters. At the 1939 and 1940 Penn Relays, Ewell broke, and then bettered, the 50-yard dash world record with times of 5.1 and 5.0 seconds. In 1942 Ewell set a world record in the 200-yard dash with an 18.9 seconds performance. Ewell would be the most dominant and best known athlete at Penn State during the early 1940s, even having an entire page dedicated to him in the 1941 LaVie yearbook. Ewell was a member of *Omega Psi Phi* fraternity. (Photo from LaVie)

May - **13** colored students estimated to be enrolled at Penn State

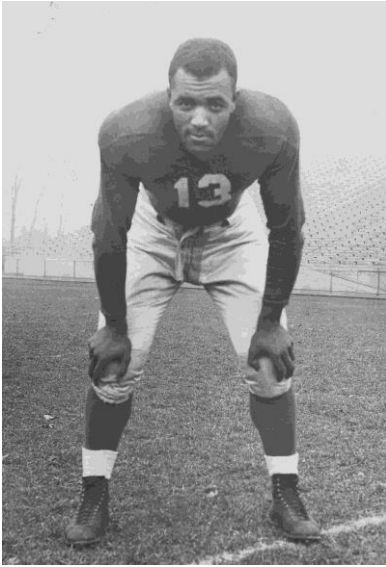
December 9 – Paul Robeson, famed athlete, singer, actor and activist performs for a capacity crowd at Schwab Auditorium as part of the “Artists’ Course Series.” The two-hour concert included nine encores and several standing ovations. He would again perform at Penn State on December 9, 1946.

1941 - September – Dave and Harry Alston, from Midland, PA, join the freshman football team, becoming the first Negroes to play the sport at Penn State.



Dave and Harry Alston

Dave Alston (Pre-Med 1941 – 1942)



On August 15, 1942, Dave Alston, star of the 1941 Penn State freshman football team, died from complications following a tonsillectomy operation about 6 weeks prior to his highly anticipated regular season varsity football debut. The 20-year-old sophomore pre-medical student had been a dominant halfback on the undefeated Penn State freshman football squad (freshman were not allowed to play varsity football at that time), and was expected to lead the varsity squad to a similar record during the 1942 season. Alston and his younger brother Harry, who also played on the 1941 freshman team, are reported to be the first Negro football players at Penn State.

In an April 18, 1942 varsity practice game against Navy, Alston demonstrated his potential in leading Penn State to a 12 – 6 victory over the Midshipmen. Unfortunately, Alston bruised his eye in the final three minutes of the game, and had to miss the last practice game against Duquesne. Many in the State College Negro community believed Navy deliberately hurt Alston, and that the injury contributed to his early death.

Weighing over 200 lbs. and standing well over six-foot-tall, Alston was a triple-threat on the gridiron. He ran with amazing speed, was an exceptionally accurate passer, and could kick more than 60 yards. He was often compared with such greats as Jim Thorpe and Paul Robeson by Penn State football coach, Bob Higgins, and other football experts. Higgins called Alston “the greatest player I ever coached.” Alston had been named the top sophomore football player in the nation and a preseason All-American by Esquire Magazine just prior to his death.

Alston was exceptional off the field as well. The son of a minister, he had been student council president and an honor student at Midland High School (Midland, PA), as well as a basketball and football star. At Penn State he was known as a friendly, intelligent, and fun loving student who wanted to be a “good doctor” one day. Despite his almost unbelievable ability on the gridiron, his attitude was unassuming and sincere. Teammates indicated that Alston would “go out of his way to help anyone.” He was a great source of pride for the school and the state of Pennsylvania, but particularly among the Negro population.

At 9:00 am on August 15, 1942, Alston went to Centre County Hospital for a tonsillectomy. Shortly following the operation, a blood clot formed and caused his lungs to collapse. By 11:45am Dave Alston was dead. The entire Penn State community was stunned by his early death.

Sources: Daily Collegian July 22, 1947, Perry Smith (Eng 1948), Lou Prato, Diana Kenepp, Penn State Archives

December 7 – The Imperial Japanese Navy airplanes bomb the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, resulting in 2403 fatalities.

“Lincoln Hall” – Unofficial Colored Dorm

A boarding home for colored male students from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, “Lincoln Hall” would serve as an unofficial colored dormitory and early sanctuary for its residents. Located at 119 North Barnard Street, State College, Lincoln Hall was operated by Harry and Rosa Gifford, their children Bessie and Emanuel, and the latter’s wife, Agnes. The family had moved from Mississippi and Louisiana to take employment as cooks at local white fraternity houses, including Phi Gamma Delta and Theta Chi. The Giffords and other colored cooks assisted many colored students by employing them to work for their meals. In addition, they were supportive of the colored students in many ways, including lending them money when necessary.



Lincoln Hall 1940s (Photo Courtesy T. Ingram)

Lincoln Hall could house about 6 – 8 students at a time (which represented up to half the colored students on campus during the late 1930s), and became the center of colored life at Penn State. While the few colored female students could stay in the dorms during this period, the males were referred to either Lincoln Hall, or to the homes of a few white families that rented to colored students. Born out of an unofficial segregated housing rule that ran until about 1946, Lincoln Hall is credited for nurturing, supporting and encouraging an early generation of colored students in the isolated State College environment. State College recognized the building as an historical landmark in 2012. Some alumni of Lincoln Hall include:

- Barney Ewell – Penn State track star and Olympic gold medalist
- Wally Triplett – Penn State football star and future NFL player
- Roger K. Williams – Vice president for Academic Affairs at Morgan State University
- Ernest Lowe – Boston University physician
- Perry Smith – Electrical engineer
- James H. Robinson – Associate dean and director of Student Affairs at Jefferson Medical College
- Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity founders (Penn State Chapter) – At least 3 of the charter members of Alpha Phi Alpha lived at Lincoln Hall during the formation of the chapter
- Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity founders (Penn State Chapter) – At least 3 of the charter members of Kappa Alpha Psi lived at Lincoln Hall during the formation of the chapter

Sources: Perry Smith ('48), Wally Triplett ('49), 1930 US Census and World War I & II Draft Registration.

1942 - May - Charles Townes, from Petersburg, VA, earns a PhD in physics from Penn State. He had also earned a master's degree in Physics from the college in 1938.

May - Robert Beale, from Philadelphia, earns a PhD in chemistry from Penn State. He would serve as a teacher and administrator at eleven different colleges during his career – including North Carolina A&T, the University of Maryland and Virginia Union – Beale retired in 1986. In 1990, Beale returned to teaching in the Prince George's County School District (MD), upon hearing there was a shortage of black male teachers at their facilities.

April 13 – Marian Anderson, famed contralto and world renowned singer, performs on campus. Track star, Barney Ewell, serves as her body guard.

August 15 – Dave Alston, the first Negro star football player at Penn State, dies from complications following a tonsillectomy. The 20-year-old sophomore pre-medical student had been the star halfback on the undefeated Penn State freshman football squad (freshmen did not play varsity football at that time), and was expected to lead the varsity squad to a similar record during the 1942 season. Alston and his brother Harry - who also played on the 1941 freshman team - are reported to be the first Negro football players at Penn State.

1945 – November 17 – Wallace “Wally” Triplett III becomes the first Negro starter for the Penn State varsity football team when he is promoted for a late season contest against Michigan State. Triplett also holds the distinction of being the first Negro to play on the varsity football squad (1945), to earn a varsity letter (1946), and to be drafted by the National Football League (1949).



1946 – Roger Kenton Williams earns a PhD in Psychology from Penn State. Williams, a native of Harrisburg and a magna-cum-laude graduate in Sociology from Claflin College (SC), went on to become vice president of Academic Affairs at Morgan State University. Williams was also an accomplished pianist.

November – After a vote by the players, Penn State officials cancel a scheduled football game at the University of Miami because that university would not allow Penn State to bring its two Negro players, Wally Triplett and Dennie Hoggard. That decision to cancel the game set a new precedent in college football of northern schools refusing to play without their Negro players when they traveled to the segregated south.

Wallace “Wally” Triplett III (BS H&HD 1949)

Wally Triplett established a football legacy as he became the first Negro to start and the first to earn a varsity letter on the Nittany Lion varsity football team in 1946. Triplett was born on April 18, 1926, in La Mott, Pa. A three-sport athlete at Cheltenham High School, it was on the football field where he earned a spot on Penn State's roster. While his freshman year was nothing to brag about, by stepping on the field against Michigan State (November 17, 1945) for that first snap, Triplett became the first Negro to ever start for the Nittany Lions. When Triplett arrived back on campus in 1946, he found that the team was scheduled to play against the University of Miami (FL), a segregated school. At that time, schools like Miami would not allow Negro athletes to play with white athletes. It was also common for schools to bow to discrimination and leave their Negro players at home. The team had two Negro players at the time, Triplett and Dennie Hoggard. A meeting was set up by the team to discuss and vote on this issue. In a players vote, Penn State decided to cancel the game and in doing so established a new precedent.



The 1947 Nittany Lions ended the season undefeated and were invited to play in the 1948 Cotton Bowl against Southern Methodist University. Triplett would be the first Negro player to play in the Cotton Bowl. Both teams entered the game undefeated and ended the game undefeated, as the two teams played to a 13-13 stalemate, with Triplett catching a six-yard pass in the third quarter to tie the game.

Upon receiving his physical education degree at Penn State, Triplett was drafted in the 19th round of the 1949 National Football League draft by the Detroit Lions. Because the NFL only had 10 teams at the time, he would be equal to a 5th round draft pick today. While Negroes were not uncommon on NFL rosters, by stepping into a uniform and onto the field, he became the first Negro player to formally be drafted by a team and play in the NFL.

Triplett played two seasons with the Lions, setting a team record for the longest run from scrimmage, a 90-yard touchdown scramble against the Green Bay Packers, and an NFL record with 294 return yards in a single game which stood for 44 years. Triplett left after the 1950 season for a year of military service in the Korean War. Upon his return, the Lions traded him to the Chicago Cardinals where he played for one season.

Source: www.BigTen.cstv.com

1947 – April 10 - *Alpha Phi Alpha* fraternity chartered at Penn State.



1947 -1948 Alpha Phi Alpha chapter (Photo from 1948 LaVie)

April 15 - Jackie Robinson becomes the first Negro major league baseball player of the modern era.

December – Penn State’s boxing team refuses on principle an invitation to participate in the “Tournament at the Sugar Bowl”, in New Orleans, because the tournament rules would not allow Negroes, despite the fact the team had no Negro boxers.

1948 – January 1 – Penn State plays in the first interracial football game in Texas, when they participate in the 1948 Cotton Bowl. Because their two Negro players (Wally Triplett and Dennie Hoggard) would not be allowed in the same hotel as their white teammates, the entire team stayed at the nearby Dallas Air Naval Training Base.

March – *Council on Racial Equality (CORE)* established on campus. Its influence continued into the early 1960s.

March - *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)* chapter organized on campus. The group lasts only a few years at this time, but would re-form several times over the years.

August - Henry Norwood "Barney" Ewell (BS H&HD 1947) wins a gold medal in the 400-meter relay and silver medals in the 100-meter dash and the 200-meter dash at the 1948 London Olympics -- at the age of 30. His three Olympic medals are still the most won by a Penn State alumnus. Lou Prato, Penn State sports historian, contends that "*Barney would have been as well-known an Olympian as Jesse Owens if two Olympics (1940 & 1944) had not*

been cancelled due to World War II, when Barney was in his prime.” Ewell, a Penn State legend in his time, also took home 4 NCAA Gold Medals. *Track & Field News* later voted him one of the top ten sprinters of all time.



October - Dennie W. Hoggard, Jr. is selected to the *Lion's Paw* honorary society, becoming the prestigious group's first Negro member. Founded in 1908, *Lion's Paw* membership was reserved for senior men who had distinguished themselves in service to the college and extra-curriculum activities. Hoggard was a member of the football team and *Alpha Phi Alpha* fraternity. (Photo from 1949 LaVie)

December 10 – 300 students rally and protest six State College barber shops that refused to cut “Negro hair.” The protests were led by the local *NAACP* and *CORE*. While Negroes made up some of the leadership, the majority of the protesters were white students. After further protests, *CORE* raised enough money to lease space in a downtown building and bring in a barber from outside the area who agreed to cut “Negro hair.” That shop opened in September 1949.

1949 – September - **60** Negro students are estimated to be enrolled at Penn State College, about half of which are pictured in the below fall 1949 photograph. The photo was taken at a reception hosted by Agnes and Emanuel Gifford, fraternity house cooks who ran the boarding home earlier dubbed “Lincoln Hall.”



1949 - (Photo Courtesy T. Ingram)

First Row (Sitting on floor - left to right) - Irene Jeffress (Overton) '52, Edmundo Ojeda '53, Marcella Ellis (Upton) '50, Gwen Allen (Peyton) '52, Nadine Howard (Williams) '51, Mrs. Agnes Gifford, Mr. Emanuel Gifford, John Bundy '52, Gwen Kelly (Richardson) '52, UNKNOWN

Second Row – Natalie??, Don Watson '50, Betty McGee '51, UNKNOWN, Bettye Phillips (McNichols) '52, Roslyn ??, Yvonne Carter (Williams) '53, Chandois Johnson '52, Earle Mundell '52, UNKNOWN, Carolyn Morris (Vance) '53

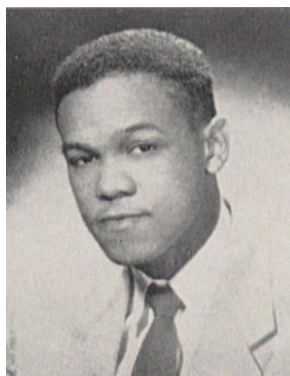
Third Row – Bob Pittillo '52, Hope Winborne '50, Anna Wiggins'51, Clayton Wilson III '49 ('59), UNKNOWN, John Harris '50, Walter Tresville '53, Lazarus LeMON '52 ('57)

Fourth Row – Arthur Bagley '51, UNKNOWN, UNKNOWN, Mary Jane Winston (Roy) '52, Jane Randall (Tresville) '53

1950 - 1959

1950 – March 3 – W.E.B DuBois speaks to a capacity crowd at the Sparks Building as part of Negro History Week. “Modern democracy cannot succeed unless all races and creeds can integrate themselves and live together on an equal basis,” proclaimed DuBois. During that appearance DuBois was reported to be the first Negro to stay at the Nittany Lion Inn, though he was not allowed to eat in any of the dining rooms.

May – Mildred N. Jordan, from Norfolk, VA, became the first Negro woman to receive her PhD from the college when she earned her doctorate in Textile Chemistry. She had received her master’s degree from Penn State in the same major two years earlier, and received her undergraduate degree in home economics from the Hampton Institute. A member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Jordan died July 3, 2012, at the age of 102.



1951 – Parmi Nous honorary society taps its first Negro member, Hardy Williams. Williams, Liberal Arts major from Philadelphia, co-captained the basketball team and was the first Negro to earn a varsity letter in the sport (1949) at Penn State. A member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity and president of the Pi Lambda Sigma pre-law honorary society, Williams would later serve on the Penn State Board of Trustees (1972 – 1975) and thirty years in the Pennsylvania State House and Senate (1968 – 1998). Formed in 1907, Parmi Nous is the oldest honorary hat society at Penn State. (Photo from 1952 LaVie)

1952 - April - Yvonne Carter, the organizations first Negro member, is elected as president of the *Mortar Board* honorary society. *Mortar Board*, established on campus in 1935, offered senior women membership based on service, leadership and scholarship. Carter would also serve as Chair of the *Women’s Student Government Association* (WSGA) House of Representatives, president of *Delta Alpha Delta* Debate honorary society, secretary of the Hat Society Council, a member of the Liberal Arts student council, and feature editor of *LaVie* yearbook. Carter was also a founding member of the Penn State chapter of *Alpha Kappa Alpha* sorority in 1953. (Photo from 1953 LaVie)



May 17 - *Kappa Alpha Psi* fraternity chartered at Penn State.

1952 Kappa Alpha Psi chapter (Photo from 1952 LaVie)



1953 – March 14 - *Alpha Kappa Alpha* sorority chartered at Penn State as the first Negro sorority on campus. Ethel Brown served as the charter president of the group.

1953 – 1954 Alpha Kappa Alpha chapter (Photo from 1954 LaVie)



April - Betty Love, a freshman physical education major, a featured dancer, and an Olympic quality gymnast, decides to try out for the Penn State cheerleading squad. Love, from Pittsburgh, wanted to be a cheerleader to demonstrate her strong school spirit, and to utilize her dance and gymnastics abilities. Unfortunately, when she attempted to sign up for try outs she was told by officials that “colored students were not allowed on the squad.” While deeply disappointed, she indicated that she simply “brushed it off” and focused on getting her education and honing her dance skills. On February 28, 2010, the then 75-year-old Betty Love Gibbs was named an “Honorary Penn State Cheerleader” by the Penn State Athletic Department. (Photo by Edward Leos 1954)



September 23 – *Omega Psi Phi* fraternity recognized as achieving the highest grade point average of any fraternity or sorority at Penn State during the 1952-53 school year. The fraternity had placed near the top of the list several times during the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s.

1952 – 1953 Omega Psi Phi Chapter (Photo from 1953 LaVie)



Left to Right—Pitckner, Lindner, McAdoo, Bower, Manos, Nichols, Yu, Jamison, Moser.

November 14 - The Pennsylvania State College officially changes its name to The Pennsylvania State University.

1954 – February - Commissioned through the Navy ROTC Program at Penn State, Ensign Louis A. Ivey (BA Lib 1953) reports as the first Negro officer aboard the USS New Jersey battleship. After his first night aboard, his white roommate requested Ivey be reassigned another room due to his race. Upon completing his tour of duty in 1958, Ivey went on to become a well-respected surgeon in the Washington, DC area, and a member of President Jimmy Carter’s traveling medical team. While at Penn State Ivey was a founding member of the Penn State chapter of *Kappa Alpha Psi* fraternity in 1952.



April – H. Jesse Arnelle, star basketball and football player, is elected All-University student body president by a landslide margin. He was reported to be the first Negro elected to head the student government of a major white university in the nation. Arnelle had previously served as junior class vice-president.

H. Jesse Arnelle (BA Lib 1955, JD 1962)

Jesse Arnelle is not only one of Penn State's all-time greatest athletes, he is also one of its most distinguished graduates. A highly regarded retired senior partner with Arnelle and Hastie, a San Francisco based law firm, Arnelle has served on many corporate boards, including Wells Fargo and Company, Eastman Chemical Company, Gannett Company and Met Life Series Fund.



As a football standout from 1951-1955, he earned All-East honors, and All-American honorable mentions. On the basketball court, the 6-foot-5 center ended his career as the Lions' all-time leading scorer with 2,138 points (a record that stood for 55 years) and remains Penn State's only basketball All-American. Arnelle led the team to the NCAA Final Four in 1954 -- the Lions' only Final Four appearance. He became the first Penn State player to play in the NBA, with Fort Wayne. He also played for the world renowned Harlem Globetrotters.

Arnelle's achievements outside of the athletic arena are equally as impressive, if not more so, and include many firsts at Penn State. He was elected the first Black All-University student body president in 1954. A 1955 graduate of Penn State in political science, and Lion's Paw member, he received his LL.B. from the Dickinson School of Law in 1962, following service as an Air Force officer.

In May 1968 he was awarded the first Alumni Association Award, but publicly turned it down as a protest to Penn State's lack of progress regarding the recruitment of Negro students and faculty (see Appendix). In June 1969, he was the first Black person elected to Penn State's Board of Trustees and was a strong proponent of minority recruitment and of the University divesting from companies with interests in South Africa. In 1996 he was elected the first Black chair of the Board of Trustees. Arnelle celebrated his 45th and last year on the Penn State Board of Trustees in 2014



Source: Daily Collegian February 23, 1994, Photos: Penn State Archives



September - Ethel Brown, founding president of *Alpha Kappa Alpha* sorority, is selected for membership in the Mortar Board honorary society. Brown would serve as treasurer of Mortar Board as well as in the House of Representative of the Women's Student Government Association (WSGA). (Photo from 1955 LaVie)

1955 – *Entre Nous* was founded by a group of students who felt a need for an organization to represent Negro students on campus. The primary aim of the interracial (but mostly Negro) club was to “promote and develop social, academic and cultural interest of the students, and to promote interracial understanding.” *Entre Nous*, which loosely translates to “among us,” sponsored mixers, parties, concerts, speakers, and Negro History Week events until 1963. Presidents of the organization included Robert S. Hoover (the first Negro varsity baseball player at Penn State), Floyd Greer, and Donald Collier.

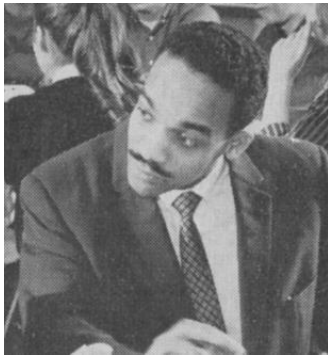
December 5 - Montgomery (AL) Bus Boycott begins when Rosa Parks is arrested for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white patron.

1956 - Mary E. Godfrey was hired the first full-time African American faculty member at Penn State. Godfrey had received a bachelor of fine arts degree from the Pratt Institute and a master's degree from Columbia University. She served at Penn State for 23 years, teaching courses in elementary and secondary art education, supervision, the history of art education, and introduction to crafts. Godfrey retired 1 July 1979, and died 30 April 2007. (Photo from Penn State Archives)



September 8 - Rev. Preston N. Williams, assistant professor of religion at Lincoln University, is named assistant to the chaplain at Penn State. An ordained minister in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Williams was the second professional staff members at the university. He was eventually named assistant chaplain and would serve as acting university chaplain from late 1959 until early 1960. A member of *Kappa Alpha Psi* fraternity, Rev. Williams was an active speaker at various university events and forums, and chaired the committee on Interreligious affairs. Rev. Williams was also very outspoken

against discriminatory practices on and off campus. Rev. Williams left the university in 1962 when he accepted an appointment as professor at the Boston University School of Theology. In 1971 he became a Houghton Professor at Harvard Divinity School. In 1974-75, he served as acting dean of the Divinity School and then, in 1975-77, was acting and founding director of the W.E.B. DuBois Institute for African American Research. After his June 2002 retirement, Harvard recognized Williams with the establishment of the Preston N. Williams Black Alumni Award.



1957 - September - Robert H. Davage joins the Penn State faculty in September of 1957 as an associate professor of psychology. He led the “Pyramid Program” which was started that same year. The pyramids were composed of freshmen, sophomores, a junior and a senior as a study group. The goal was for students to develop the attitudes, knowledge, and skills to enable them to pursue their academic work with greater motivation, resourcefulness and independence. In the fall of 1959, Davage left the university to teach at Hunter

College (NY). (Photo from Penn State Archives)

1958 - 126 Negro students are estimated to be enrolled at Penn State

March – Robert H. Davage, associate professor of psychology, conducts a survey of Negro students to determine the level and impact of racial discrimination in the State College community. The “Davage Report,” which was issued in the fall of 1958, was sponsored by the Centre County Layman’s League. The report outlined some major problems, especially in the areas of off-campus housing, and personal services. (See Appendix)

1959 – December 19 – Charles Janerette, Jr., a member of *Alpha Phi Alpha* fraternity, becomes the first Negro to play against the all-white Alabama squad when the Penn State football team met the Crimson Tide in the inaugural Liberty Bowl, held in Philadelphia. The Nittany Lions won the game 7-0. (Photo from 1960 LaVie)



1960 - 1969

1960 – March 26 – “Barbershop Poster-Walks” begin outside of Bunn’s Barber Shop (110 South Allen Street – State College, PA) after owner Kenneth Bunn refused to cut the hair of a Negro student. The multiracial coordinating group, *Direct Action for Racial Equality (DARE)*, maintained the picketing for over a month. While the barber did not relent, the protesters expanded their focus to include a dean of men’s list of “approved” off campus housing which showed discriminatory racial and nationality preferences of the landlords.
(Photo courtesy of Penn State Archives)



May 21 - *Delta Sigma Theta* sorority is chartered at Penn State.

1960-1961 Delta Sigma Theta chapter (Photo from 1961 LaVie)



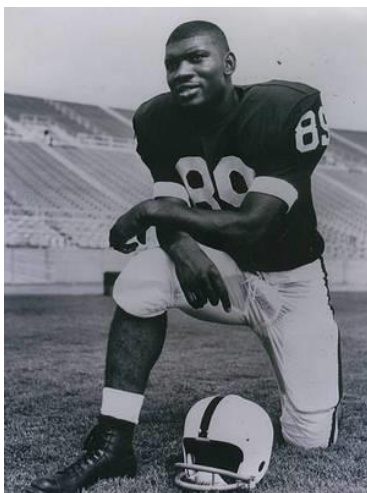
1961 – Charles T. Davis joined the faculty in 1961 as an associate professor of English after teaching at Princeton and New York University. He had also held visiting professorships at Yale University, Bryn Mawr College, and Rutgers University.

March 9 – *DARE* launches a campaign to require all fraternities and sororities to eliminate any constitutional clauses that forbid membership due to race, or religion. The campaign received little support from the major student organizations.

December 28 – Eugene “Gene” Harris, basketball team captain, scores a Penn State record 46 points against Holy Cross during the Quaker City Tournament in Philadelphia. Harris, a senior from Pittsburgh, eclipsed the previous record of 44 points scored by Jesse Arnelle in a 1955 contest against Bucknell. (Photo from 1962 LaVie)



1962 – January 9 – The University Senate rules that all social organizations on campus, including fraternities and sororities, must eliminate any constitutional clauses that forbid membership due to race, religion or creed.



November – Richard “David” Robinson, star offensive and defensive end for the varsity football team, was named NEA first team All-American. Robinson, a civil engineering student, was the first Negro Penn State football player to receive that honor. Robinson would later be drafted in the first round by the Green Bay Packers, and help them win 3 NFL championships, and 2 Super Bowl titles as a linebacker. Robinson was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1997 and the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 2013, becoming one of only two Penn Staters to reach both halls of fame.

1963 - Henry Tomes becomes the first Negro to receive a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology at Penn State University.

July 1 - Charles T. Davis, associate professor of English, is promoted to a full tenured professor of English. He was the first Negro faculty member to become tenured at Penn State.

1964 – 250 Negro students are estimated to be enrolled at Penn State

NAACP is reestablished on campus primarily through the efforts of the *Omega Psi Phi* fraternity.

Student Union for Racial Equality (SURE) was organized at Penn State. Its purpose was to promote equal rights and fair treatment for all races at Penn State and in the State College area. *SURE* had a multiracial membership.

Charles T. Davis, Professor of English (1961 – 1970)



Charles Twitchell Davis was born on April 29, 1918, in Hampton, Virginia, into a middle-class family. He attended Dartmouth College, where he was awarded a bachelor's degree in 1939. He went on to the University of Chicago, graduating with a master's degree in 1942, and became an instructor in American civilizations at New York University (NYU) in 1948. While working at NYU, Davis earned his doctorate in 1951 before moving to Princeton as an assistant professor in 1955.

Davis joined the Penn State faculty in 1961 as an associate professor of English. He had also held visiting professorships at Yale University, Bryn Mawr College, and Rutgers University. On July 1, 1963, Davis was promoted to a full tenured professor of English, becoming the first Black faculty member to become tenured at Penn State. During the 1966-67 academic year, Davis took leave to lecture on the "American Romantics" at the University of Turin (Italy) under the Fulbright – Hays Act Grant.

In September 1968, Davis developed and taught the new "Afro-American Literature in the 20th Century" course. He would become the first Black faculty member elected to membership in the State College Literary Club on November 4, 1968. The Literary Club is the oldest faculty organization on campus, founded in 1896 and dedicated to the promotion of the liberal arts as well as good fellowship. In July of 1969 Davis was also elected chair of the University Senate Committee on Undergraduate Student Affairs (SCUSA).

He would leave the University in September 1970 to head the Afro-American Studies Program at the University of Iowa. Davis would later become the director of the Afro-American Studies Program at Yale University, where he gained a national reputation as an influential literary critic, author, and scholar. Prior to his March 26, 1981 death, Davis mentored and influenced young future high profile scholars such as Henry Louis Gates.

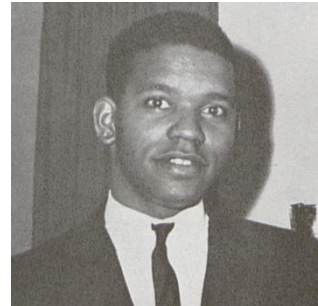
Source: Daily Collegian Archives, Photo from Penn State Archives



February 26 – Julie Cromitie, a secondary education major from Philadelphia, is installed as the new president of the *Association of Women Students (AWS)*. AWS was the coordinating body for cultural, social and educational activities for the women of Penn State. Cromitie, a member of *Alpha Kappa Alpha* sorority, becomes the first Negro elected to this leadership position. Cromitie also served as treasurer of the Mortar Board honorary society. (Photo from 1965 LaVie)

April 15 – Julie Cromitie becomes the first Negro selected as a Miss Penn State finalist. Judged on the basis of their activities, appearance, grades, personality, and poise, the five women were chosen from among thirty-eight entries.

April 17 – Bruce Trotman, from Philadelphia, is elected senior class president with more than twice the votes of his nearest challenger. He had been elected junior class president the previous year. Trotman was also a member of Lions Paw, Skull and Bones, and Omicron Delta Kappa honorary societies, as well as Acacia fraternity. (Photo from 1965 LaVie)



1965 – January 21 – Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. speaks to an estimated crowd of 8000 to 9000 people who had packed the newly expanded Recreation Hall. King told the crowd that “segregation is on its death bed today,” and the only question was “how costly the segregationist will make the funeral.” A full text of the speech can be found at www.blackhistory.psu.edu.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. speaking at Recreation Hall on January 21, 1965

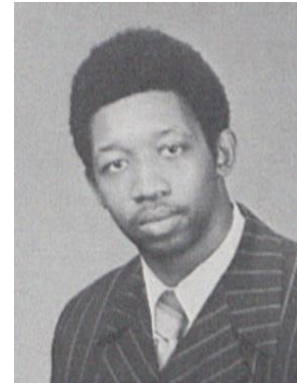
February 21 – Malcom X is assassinated in Manhattan

June - Julie Cromitie is named the recipient of the 1965 Ralph Dorn Hetzel Memorial Award, the most prestigious student award given by the university. Cromitie was the first Negro student to receive the honor. Established in 1949, and named for Penn State's 10th president, the Hetzel Award recognizes a combination of high scholastic attainment together with good citizenship and participation and leadership in student activities. Cromitie served as president of *the Association of Women Students (AWS)*, treasurer of the *Mortar Board* honorary society, and a member of *Alpha Kappa Alpha* sorority.

1966 – November 5 - *The Supremes* perform two sold out concerts at Recreation Hall for over 15,000 fans. The chart topping Motown group was originally scheduled for one show, but it sold out so quickly a second show had to be added. Because group member Florence Ballard had expressed an interest in bowling, the university made the Recreation Hall lanes available to her prior to the concerts.

1967 – January 16 – *SURE* sponsors a four day “Black Power” Conference on campus. The purpose of the conference was not only to educate Blacks on Black Power, but to also educate whites on their role in the Black Power movement. On the first night of the conference, the one “Blacks Only” meeting was the cause of small demonstrations, public arguments and editorial scorn. *SURE* President, John Warner, defended the meeting by saying that “Black Power is not a white thing.”

September 23 - Emmett Smith, Jr. suits up as the first known Black member of the *Penn State Marching Blue Band*. Smith, from Pittsburgh, was selected as a tuba player, and would perform with the band for two years. Andrew Jackson would follow in 1970 on the bass drum and silks. Both were members of *Omega Psi Phi* fraternity.
(Photo from LaVie)



October - *The Frederick E. Douglass Association (Douglass Association)* is established to petition for the creation of an Afro American history course at Penn State. The *Douglass Association* would later press for increased Black enrollment and awareness. Frederick B. Phillips (left), a member of *Kappa Alpha Psi* fraternity, was the group's founder and served as its first President.
(Photo from LaVie)

Frederick E. Douglass Association (1967 – 1969)



Founded in October 1967, the Frederick E. Douglass Association was first formed to petition for the creation of an Afro American History course at Penn State. The group would later press for increased Black enrollment and awareness. Frederick B. Phillips, a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, served as the group's first president. A course called "The Negro and the American Experience" was established

in the spring of 1968 as a direct result of the Douglass Association petition. On May 13, 1968 (about 5 weeks after Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated), 100 members of the Douglass Association, led by newly elected President Wilbert Manley and Vice-President Vincent Benson, confronted the University Vice President for Student Affairs, Charles L. Lewis, at his Old Main office with a list of 12 demands for changes in the University's policies regarding Black students. The meeting lasted almost 3 hours, and it was reported that Lewis was "visibly shaken" when he left.

The demands focused on the need for more Black undergraduate and graduate students, Black faculty and athletic coaches, and the creation of an African cultural study program. The Douglass Association held several more demonstrations to continue to press for status on their demands.

On January 13, 1969, five representatives from the Douglass Association gave University President Walker a list of thirteen demands aimed at making a stronger black presence felt on the campus. On the list were demands that a thousand Blacks be admitted within a year, a special recruiter for Black students be appointed, courses in Black history and culture be added to the curriculum, and more black faculty members be hired. The Douglass Association also wanted a special collection in Black literature to be established in the library and a new building to be named after Martin Luther King, Jr.

In February 1969, the Douglass Association, now led by William "Rick" Collins, lobbied the then Pennsylvania State House Majority Leader, K. Leroy Irvis for support. As a result, Irvis convinced University President Eric Walker to include an extra \$1 million in his budget strictly for the purpose of Black recruiting.

In April of 1969 the Douglass Association transitioned into the Black Student Union, but the mission remained basically the same. Two years later, the then inactive Black Student Union was replaced by the Black Caucus.

Sources: Dr. Frederick B. Phillips, Rod Woodson, Daily Collegian Archives

November 21 – The *Douglass Association* presents a petition to the College of Liberal Arts requesting the creation of an Afro-American history course (See Appendix). Included among the 130 signatures on the petition were Charlie Pittman (All-American football player) and Ted Thompson (future *USG* president). A course called “The Negro and the American Experience” was established in the spring of 1968 as a forerunner of the *Black Studies Program*. Daniel Walden, a white associate professor of American Studies, would teach the course.

1968 – January 9 – The *Douglass Association* elects new officers. The officers were: President John F. Warner, Vice-President Wilbert Manley, Planning Chairman Raymond Edgerton, and Secretary-Treasurer Meryl Nimmons.

April 4 – Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.

April 5 – The *Douglass Association*, along with a racially mixed group of students, forcefully lowers the United States and Pennsylvania flags in front of Old Main building to honor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. King had been assassinated the previous day. The students used a crowbar to break the lock mechanism. As the flags were being lowered, an



argument and skirmish developed between the students, bystanders and campus police, until the administration announced that President Johnson proclaimed that all flags should be flown at half-mast that day.

May - **310** Black students are estimated to be enrolled at Penn State, along with **3** Black faculty members

May 13 – One hundred Black students from the *Douglass Association*, led by newly elected President Wilbert Manley, confront Vice-President for Student Affairs, Charles L. Lewis, at his Old Main office with a list of 12 demands (See Appendix) for changes in the University’s policies regarding Black students. The meeting lasted almost three hours.

The demands focused on the need for more Black undergraduate and graduate students, Black faculty and athletic coaches, and the creation of an African cultural study program. A tentative agreement was reached on May 16th, with the administration agreeing to step up recruitment efforts, among other remedies.

May 18 – H. Jesse Arnelle (BA Lib 1955, JD 1962), the former Nittany Lion Basketball All-American, and football star was the guest of honor at the Penn State Football Awards Banquet. Arnelle would stun many in the crowd by denouncing the University's record in failing to recruit more Black students, faculty and staff, instead of talking about sports. He further shocked many by turning down the Penn State Alumni Association's first annual alumni award in protest (See Appendix).

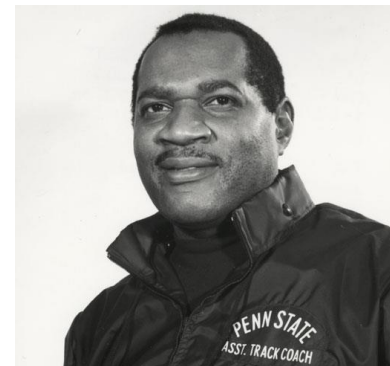
May 29 – Ten Black high school seniors from Harrisburg are accepted for admission into Penn State, even though they did not meet the normal academic requirements. "The Harrisburg Ten" were all a part of *Youth for Advancement of Black Students (YABS)*, which was led by David Patterson. The rationale used by Patterson for why the University should admit the students was that individual determination must be factored as a predictor of college success for poor Black students. In August 1969, the University would establish *the Educational Opportunity Program*.



Simpson during his murder trial. (Photo from Tumblr.com)

June 5 – Roosevelt "Rosey" Grier (BS H&HD 1956), former Penn State football player, helps disarm and detain the assassin immediately after the shooting of Democratic presidential candidate, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, in Los Angeles. Grier was at the Ambassador Hotel, guarding Kennedy's wife, Ethel, the night Sirhan Sirhan assassinated the senator. It was reported that Grier "wrenched the smoking gun out of Sirhan's hand" following the shooting. The multi-talented Grier would have an All-Pro football career, star in several movies, record a top selling record, host a TV variety show, author several books, and act as a spiritual advisor to O.J.

July – Warren Coleman is named assistant track coach at the University, becoming the first Black to coach any athletic team at Penn State. Coleman, a very successful high school track coach and athletic director from Virginia, would become just as well-known at the University for his long running Sunday morning radio persona, *The Good Witchdoctor*, on WQWK 97 FM.



September – “*Afro-American Literature in the 20th Century*” course is added to the curriculum. The new course was developed and taught by Charles T. Davis, professor of English.

October 4 – A petition requesting changes in the University’s admission policy was circulated among the faculty. The goal of the petition was to mainly increase Black student representation at Penn State.



October 11 – Barbara June Rose, a freshman from Beaver, PA, becomes the first Black female intercollegiate student athlete at Penn State when she is selected to the women’s gymnastics team. Her best event was the uneven parallel bars. She only competed on the team for one year due to a family illness and increased involvement in the Douglass Association / Black Student Union. Rose, an agricultural economics major, would graduate in 1972, but did not discover she was the first Black female intercollegiate athlete at Penn State until 40 years later, in 2012.

November 4 – Charles T. Davis, professor of English, was the first Black elected a member of the *State College Literary Club*, an exclusive group (only 117 members since its founding in 1896) dedicated to the liberal arts, and the oldest campus faculty organization.

1969 – January – *Afro American Studies* concentration is initiated as an interdepartmental program that relied on courses from various departments.

January 21 – Nearly 100 Black students deposit 132 red bricks, and 1 black painted brick on the floor of President Eric Walker’s outer office, building a three-foot-high triangular wall to symbolize the lack of communication from the administration. On the top black brick, the students attached a note that said “Next time we won’t build a wall.” The demonstration only lasted a few minutes, but once the Black students left a group of 15 white student came in and attached a second note that stated “This wall is not only black - we’re here too,” in solidarity with the Black students.

February 3 – *African Student Association* is first chartered. The mission of the group is to foster a fraternal relationship along with a better understanding among fellow Africans. Another goal is to protect the African image in American society through social and cultural activities.

February 21 – About 20 students – mostly from the *Douglass Association* – lower the Old Main lawn US and Pennsylvania flags to half-mast by breaking the lock with a crowbar, in order to commemorate the 4th anniversary of the assassination of Malcolm X. *The Douglass Association* had asked permission from the administration to lower the flags, but the request was refused. A group of opposing white students would later raise the flags back up, only to have the Black students – supported by a number of sympathetic whites – lower them again. The two groups, with little physical contact, confronted each other for over 3 tense hours.

March 8 – Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, leader of the *Southern Christian Leadership Council*, speaks at Schwab Auditorium.

April - Barbara Toomer, a member of *Alpha Kappa Alpha* sorority, is featured as the first Black “LaVie Belle” in the 1969 *LaVie* Yearbook. LaVie Belles were selected by a committee of *LaVie* editors. Candidates were screened, interviewed and photographed. The candidates whose photos showed an inherent beauty and whose accomplishments showed the most dedication to the advancement interest of the University were selected.

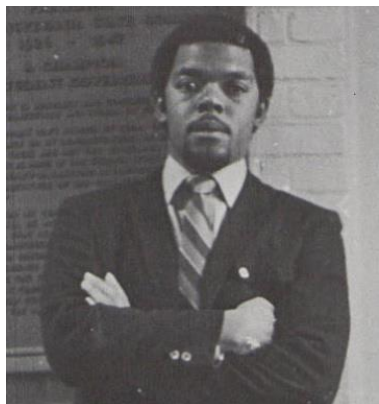
(Photo from 1969 *LaVie*)



Barbara Toomer

April – *Douglass Association* transitions into the *Black Student Union*. The broader intent of the *Black Student Union* is to address social as well as political issues for undergraduate Black students on campus.

April 3 – George R. Culmer, a planning consultant for the Model Cities Program in Philadelphia, is named admissions director of Special Projects. His primary duties are to facilitate the recruitment of disadvantaged students, including Black students, to the university. In August, Culmer would be named as interim director of the new Equal Opportunity Program (EOP).



April 21 – Theodore Q. “Ted” Thompson is elected *USG* president, becoming the 2nd Black student to serve as president of the Penn State Student Government. Thompson had served as *USG* vice president, and was a member of the *Douglass Association/Black Student Union*. (Photo from 1970 *LaVie*)

May 12 – First annual *Black Arts Festival* kicks off. Coordinated by the *Black Student Union*, the week-long event features appearances from James Brown, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Ruby Dee and the Muddy Waters Blues Band. The purpose of the festival was to educate whites about Black culture, and to strengthen the pride and unity of campus Blacks.

May 23 – Muhammad Ali speaks at Recreation Hall. He indicates that the only peaceful solution to the racial crisis in America is the total separation of the races.

June – H. Jesse Arnelle (BA Lib 1955, JD 1962) is elected by *Penn State Alumni Association* to become the first Black member of the Penn State Board of Trustees.

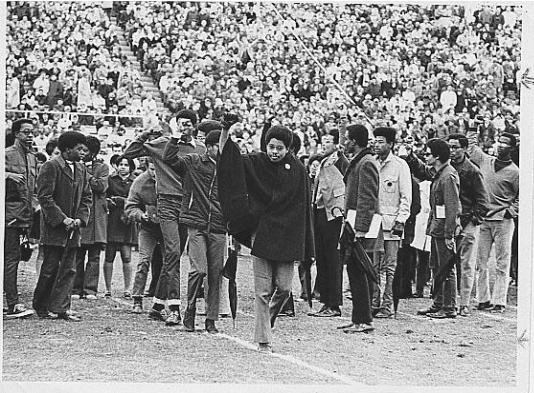
July – Charles T. Davis, professor of English, is elected chair of the University Senate Committee on Undergraduate Student Affairs (SCUSA). He would leave the University in September of 1970 to head the Afro-American Studies Programs at the University of Iowa, and later Yale University.

August - *Educational Opportunity Program (EOP)* is created to provide services such as financial aid, tutoring and counseling for students who may need extra assistance to succeed at Penn State. While perceived as a “Black program”, only slightly more than a majority of the students in the *EOP* program have historically been Black. While sometimes troubled and controversial, the program has been directly or indirectly responsible for the admission and graduation of thousands of Black students who may not have otherwise been admitted to Penn State.

October - Lorraine Hutchings, a freshman from Huntingdon, PA, becomes the first Black female on the field hockey squad when she took the field as the starting center. Hutchings, a member of *Delta Sigma Theta* sorority, would also be the first Black to play for the Lady Lions basketball (1970) and lacrosse (1970) teams. While playing only one season of basketball, she would star in field hockey and lacrosse. (Photo by George Oliver)



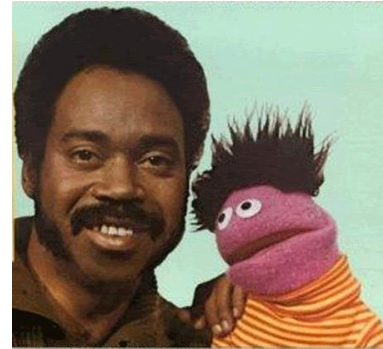
October 10 – Almaria Eberhardt, a first term freshman elementary education major, is elected Homecoming Queen. Eberhardt becomes the first Black student to wear the crown at Penn State. “I was shocked when I won considering where I was and the competition, but I guess I was in the right place at the right time.” Eberhardt would later pledge Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. (Photo from 1970 LaVie)



end of the 8-minute speech, the students marched off the field single file with fists held high. (Photo from Penn State Archives)

November 1 - the Black Student Union articulate their demands and grievances at halftime of a Penn State football game. "Since we cannot reach you at any other place, we find it necessary to come to a football game to ask you to think as members of an academic community. We wish to express an analysis of our situation, and we ask you to join us in these thoughts," stated the group spokesperson. At the

November 10 – Matthew "Matt" Robinson, Jr. (BA Lib1958) debuts as Gordon on the first episode of *Sesame Street*. Appearing in that role for the first three seasons, Robinson was one of the original creators of the show. He wrote *The Gordon of Sesame Street Storybook*, recorded an album of children's songs and helped shape the show into an international success. He would also achieve acclaim writing and producing for *The Cosby Show* (1983 - 1990), the movies *Save the Children* (1973) and *Amazing Grace* (1974), and the play *The Confessions of Stepin Fetchit* (1993). The former president of the Penn State *Omega Psi Phi* fraternity chapter, Robinson and his wife, Dolores, would have two children, actress Holly Robinson Peete and Matthew Robinson III. A recipient of an NAACP Image Award, Robinson was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease in 1982, and passed away on August 5, 2002. (Photo courtesy muppet wikia.com)



1970 - 1979

1970 – January 22 – *Black Panther Party* representatives hold a “closed door” meeting on campus with the *Black Student Union* to speak about “Education and Revolution.” The following evening the representatives would discuss “Where Does Our Struggle Begin?” at an open meeting.



April 8 – *Black Student League (BSL)*, of the Ogontz Campus, blocks the entrance of Sutherland Hall, the main administration-classroom building, until campus officials agreed to meet and discuss their 11 demands. Due to the demonstration the campus cancelled all classes for the day, and had police with clubs monitoring the events. Led by *BSL* Chairman James Belcher, the group’s demands were similar to those made by the *Douglass Association* two years earlier.

(Photo courtesy of Robert Preston Class of 1975)

April 14 – In support of the *Black Student League (BSL)* of the Ogontz Campus, about 70 students from the *Black Student Union* seal off Shields Building for several hours. *USG* President, Ted Thompson, was among the demonstrators.

September 19 – Mike Cooper, from Harrisburg, becomes the first Black starting varsity quarterback on the Nittany Lions football team when he lined up behind the center to open the 1970 season with a 55 – 7 win against Navy. However, the Nittany Lions would lose three of the next four games and Cooper would be replaced in mid-season by future All-American, John Hufnagel.



September 21 – First “Black Student Orientation” kicks off. Sponsored by the *Black Student Union*, the week-long series of programs was designed to provide incoming Black freshmen and transfer students with the information and assistance they needed to prosper at Penn State.

October – The first Black Student Lounge is approved by the *East Halls Council*. The lounge was to be set up in Johnston Hall.

November 6 – The *Daily Collegian* printed information about a “closed” Black Student Union meeting from a reporter who had overheard it. The Black Student Union reacted to this typically unethical practice by burning 9400 copies of the November 10th issue of the paper.

1300 Black undergraduate students are estimated to be enrolled at Penn State

1971 – *Groove Phi Groove Fellowship* is established at Penn State. The Nittany Lion chapter of the Black social organization operates under a fraternal structure, but is not considered a Greek organization.

January - Benson L. Dutton (BS Eng 1933) is selected as a Penn State “Distinguished Alumni” by the Board of Trustees. Dutton, a retired director of construction for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the former dean of the School of Engineering at Tennessee State University, becomes the first Black alumnus selected for the award. The Distinguished Alumni Award is the highest honor that Penn State bestows upon an outstanding alumna or alumnus.

January – *Black Staff Assistants (BSA)* group is created by the Student Affairs Office to alleviate racial tension in the residence halls, and to help disadvantaged black students on campus. The *BSA* staff was considered part-time university employees, and each was given an apartment and an office in a residence halls area. The first *BSA* members were Barry Manns (director), Charles Cooper, Darryl Trent, Tom Brown, Lee Coffey, Michael Carpenter, and Eldridge Gibson.

January 14 – The second Black Student Lounge is approved by *North Halls Association of Students*. The lounge was later set up in Beam Hall.

January 23 – The opening of the East Halls Black Student Lounge is celebrated with a public open house. The lounge, which was originally set up in Johnston Hall, was moved in 1982 to Findlay Hall and renamed the “George T. Clark Memorial Lounge.”



1971-1972 Cheerleading Squad

April – Paula L. Jones (Philadelphia), Patricia R. Holloway (Pittsburgh), and Nelson Cox (Sharon Hill, PA) are selected as the first Black members of the Penn State cheerleading squad. They would be followed by Lorraine Bias (1974-76), Rita Frealing (1976-79), Tom Edwards (1976-79), Debra Johnson (1977-80), Carmen Redfern (1979-82), Greg McGee (1979-1980), and Caryn Holt (1983-1986) as the first ten Black Penn State cheerleaders.

(Photo from Penn State Archives)

Black Caucus (1971 – Present)



The Black Caucus serves as the umbrella organization for Black undergraduate students at Penn State. Its mission is to promote the positive and successful growth and development of its constituency. The Black Caucus aids in the political, social and cultural development of Black students, while acting as the representative voice of Black students to the University and other student organizations.

The Black Caucus was founded in 1971 to replace the then mostly inactive Black Student Union, as well as to represent a broader constituency (including Puerto Ricans, and Black graduate students at the time).

The organization emerged from the midst of dissent over the Equal Opportunity Program (EOP) during the summer of 1971. The group helped to gain support in the EOP controversy from Black state legislators. A group of “concerned Black students” (later to form the nucleus of the Black Caucus) presented the Black Legislative Caucus with a list of 42 grievances about the program. The list included the lack of black advisors, counselors, tutors, research personnel, and administrators. The lack of supportive services for EOP students, including financial aid packages based on need, was also cited. As a result of student efforts, an internal investigation, and legislative pressure, EOP was restructured, and the Director was terminated.

The organization was not officially chartered by the University until February 24, 1972, shortly after “merging” with the remaining leadership of the Black Student Union. In essence, the Black Caucus took over for the Black Student Union as the representative group for Black students at Penn State. James Lomax, a Vietnam veteran, would become the first Chairman of the Black Caucus.

While best known for its political activism, including calling for the University to divest from South African related corporations, and increasing minority recruitment, the organization has continuously provided a variety of social, educational and cultural programming.

The Black Caucus adopted its name in tribute to the Pennsylvania Black Legislative Caucus, who early on championed their causes with the Penn State administration.

Sources: Black Caucus website, Daily Collegian Archives.

June - *Black Caucus* is formed to replace the now mostly inactive *Black Student Union*, as well as to represent a broader constituency (including Puerto Ricans, and Black graduate students). The *Black Caucus* emerged from the

midst of dissent over the *Equal Opportunity Program (EOP)* during the summer of 1971. The group helped to gain support in the *EOP* controversy from Black state legislators. The *Black Caucus* actually adopted its name in tribute to the Pennsylvania Black Legislative Caucus, who championed their causes with the Penn State administration.

August 18 – University administrators, including Acting President Paul Althouse, meet with members of the Pennsylvania Black Legislative Caucus to discuss student concerns with the *Equal Opportunity Program (EOP)*. A group of “concerned Black students” had presented the Black Legislative Caucus with a list of 42 grievances about the program. The list included the lack of Black advisors, counselors, tutors, research personnel, and administrators. The lack of supportive services for *EOP* students, including financial aid packages based on need, was also cited. As a result of student efforts, an internal investigation, and legislative pressure, *EOP* was restructured, and the director was terminated.

October 12 – *Black Student Union* officially agrees to merge into the *Black Caucus*, making the latter the primary representative group for all Black students at Penn State. James Lomax, a Vietnam War veteran, would become the first chairman of the *Black Caucus*.



October 23 – The student operated *Black Cultural Center (BCC)* offers an inaugural programming event, the movie “*A Search for the Past*” at the Walnut Building. The objective of the *Black Cultural Center* was to “provide a place for Black students to socially relate to when they come to the University.” Warren Coleman served as the unofficial coordinator, until his official appointment as acting director on January 24, 1972. James Carter was named director of the *BCC* later that year, but resigned on March 2, 1973.

(Photo of Warren Coleman from Penn State Archives)

1972 – The *Paul Robeson Cultural Center (PRCC)* is established at the Walnut Building. The *Paul Robeson Cultural Center* replaced the student operated *Black Cultural Center*. The purpose of the *PRCC* was to function as a forum for the cultural enrichment, educational development and social advancement of all students, while promoting the appreciation of diverse cultures. Elmore Browne served as director of the *PRCC* from September 10, 1973, until retiring in 1982. Lawrence W. Young followed Browne for a 22-year term, until his retirement in 2004.

January – The *United Soul Ensemble* forms. The Black gospel singers were singing informally in various lounges on campus until Rev. Charles Coleman, program director of Religious Affairs, advertised the formation of a Black gospel choir.

January 7 – Hardy Williams (BA Lib 1952), a Pennsylvania state representative, and former Penn State basketball player, is appointed to the Penn State Board of Trustees by Pennsylvania Governor Milton Shapp. Williams, the second Black on the Board of Trustees, would serve until 1975. In 1982 he was elected to the state senate.

Thelma “Mom” T. Price (1964 – 1986)



Price joined the Penn State staff in 1964 as assistant dean of students at the New Kensington campus. She was named acting director of the Equal Opportunity Program (EOP) at University Park in 1971 and assistant vice-president of Student Affairs in February 1972. Ms. Price acted as a key liaison between the students, the University administration, and state legislators on many issues during the often turbulent early 1970s, and beyond. Born in Detroit, she received her BA in

Social Studies from Bennett College, and her Master’s in Education in history from the University of Pittsburgh.

Price served the University on several critical task teams, but is most known for her advocacy of minority student concerns. Nicknamed “mom” by many alumni, Price would often find book money, food, housing and clothes for needy students, as well as locating untapped resources for student programming – such as the Black Arts Festival. She frequently used her business connections to help students obtain internships and full-time employment, and she actively mentored many past and current staff and faculty members.

In 1977 Price was elected president of the local NAACP, serving in that role for several terms. After her 1986 retirement from Penn State, she became an active community advocate for children and the poor through her work with Diversity and Respect committees of the State College Area High School, Stand for Children, Housing Transitions Inc. and the opening of Mom’s Kitchen – which provided free hot meals.

Appropriately the Thelma “Mom” Price Scholarship is being set up for Penn State students who are committed to academics, but have high unmet financial need.

“Mom” Price died on January, 8, 2014 in State College. She was 89 years old.

Source: Daily Collegian Archives Photo: Penn State Archives

February 24 – The *Black Caucus* is officially chartered by the *USG* Supreme Court.

February 24 - Thelma T. Price is named assistant vice-president for Student Affairs. Some of her responsibilities would include the *Black Cultural Center* and the *Equal Opportunity Program (EOP)*.

May 2 – The *Undergraduate Student Government (USG)* announces the creation of the *Department of Minority Affairs* to “cover the homophiles of Penn State, and Black/White relations.”

June – The *Summer Intensive Program* is introduced as part of the *Equal Opportunity Program*. Funded by the initial Act 101 grant, the *Summer Intensive Program* was intended to better prepare and transition *EOP* students for the challenges of college academics and life. Act 101 grants are used to assist institutions in providing curricular innovation, cultural enrichment, counseling, and tutoring services to low income students. A portion of the *EOP* incoming students would be invited to campus during the summer prior to enrolling for tutoring sessions and preparatory classes.

July 15 - Three Charlotte (NC) civil rights activists, including Dr. James Earl Grant (PHD Chem 1968), are convicted of setting fire to a barn in 1968 that killed fifteen horses at the Lazy B. Stables near Charlotte. Grant, T. J. Reddy, and Charles Parker were sentenced to 25, 20, and 10 years, respectively. The controversial case dragged on for several years and the three men all denied involvement during the trial that drew international attention. Amnesty International condemned the trial and harsh sentences as a demonstration of U.S. repression. The case became known as "*The Charlotte 3.*" Two years after the trial, two witnesses revealed that the federal government had paid them \$4,000 each as a "relocation fee" following their testimony against the accused. After numerous appeals and hearings, the sentences of the Charlotte 3 were adjusted in 1979, and shortly afterwards they were all placed on work release or paroled.



August – *African Studies Option* first offered at the University.

December 23 – Franco Harris (BS H&HD 1972) of the Pittsburgh Steelers catches the “Immaculate Reception” during an NFL playoff game against the Oakland Raiders. NFL Films and others have selected the play as one of the greatest in NFL history.

1973 – February – *Black Scholars Program* is launched to attract and retain academically talented Black students. Joeyl Jones is appointed the first recruiter for the program.

February – A controversy continued between East Halls Black residents and other student organizations over the use of the Black Study Lounge in East Hall. The lounge, which was given exclusively to Black Students for their use in 1970 was being used by various undergraduate student organizations for workshops and training programs. Ultimately the Black students were able to maintain exclusivity of the Black Study Lounge.

1974 – March 27 – “BLK Life” magazine first published by the *Black Desk*, an organization established and funded by the *USG Department of Minority Affairs*. The 32-page monthly publication featured articles about the religious, social, cultural, academic and political affairs of Blacks at Penn State. It also included an editorial that called for the University to establish a position of Vice-President of Minority Affairs. Alfred D. Harrell and William McMillan served as the first co-editors of the magazine.

March 27 – It is announced that in the fall a new *Developmental Year (DY)* Program would replace the *Summer Intensive Program* (which was started in 1972). Similar to the *Summer Intensive Program*, the *DY Program* was intended to better prepare and transition *Equal Opportunity Program (EOP)* students for the challenges of college academics and life. The new program, which was also funded by the Act 101 grant, extended the tutoring and preparatory classes from just 3 months to up to a year. Lancelot Braithwaite would be named the original coordinator of *DY*.

May 6 – “Black Unity Day” is sponsored by the *Black Caucus* to promote unity within the Black community, and to project a new image for the *Black Caucus*. “The University will not give us a damn thing unless we get together collectively and go to them with our demands and requests,” stated *Black Caucus* President, Leonard Howard. Held at the *Paul Robeson Cultural Center*, the event featured speakers, musicians, and poets. In between segments of the program, the sisters of *Alpha Kappa Alpha* led songs and danced.

September 17 – The *Forum on Black Affairs (FOBA)* organizes to represent the Black faculty, staff and graduate students, and to deal with University programs, policies and activities that concern Blacks. The *FOBA* debuts as a formal organization with a reception at the Nittany Lion Inn, election of the first slate of officers, and a short speech by University President, John W. Oswald. The first officers included: Robert Allen (president), Margot Akom (1st vice president), Rev. Charles Coleman (2nd vice president), Stewart Strothers (secretary), and Beedie Cramer (treasurer).

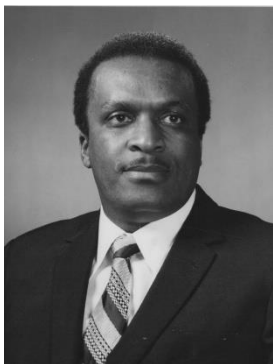


1975 – January - First “Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Banquet” is sponsored by the *Forum on Black Affairs*.

May 24 – Robert Williams and Tony Palimore file to enter the race for *Undergraduate Student Government* president and vice president, marking the first time that Black students have run for both positions on a single ticket. Williams and Palimore would champion more student aid and campus safety. While they were not elected, Palimore would later be elected *Black Caucus* president (1975-76).

September – *Black Studies Program* initiated to incorporate and coordinate the African and Afro-American Studies concentrations. The revamped program was first headed by history professor Cyril Griffith.

Cyril E. Griffith (1970 – 1993)



Griffith was appointed assistant professor of history at Penn State in 1970. He became an associate professor in 1976 and taught African history at Penn State for 23 years, retiring as an associate professor emeritus in 1993. He served as the first director of the Black Studies Program from 1975 to 1979.

*Born in Bermuda on September 5, 1929, Griffith earned a bachelor's degree from Wilberforce University in 1963, a master's degree from Bowling Green State University in 1965, and a Ph.D. from Michigan State University in 1973. He was the author of *The African Dream: Martin R. Delany and the Emergence of Pan-African Thought* (1973). A founding member of the Black History Advisory Committee of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, he was cited by them for his "deep commitment to the promotion and preservation of Black history and culture in Pennsylvania." He was a member of the African Studies Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, and the Penn State Faculty Senate. Griffith died of a sudden heart attack on July 22, 1994. The "Cyril Griffith Papers," housed in the Archives and Special Collections of the Penn State Libraries, include his extensive research into African American history, religion, and culture - including detailed work on A.M.E. churches.*

Source and Photo: Penn State Archives

September - **939** Black students are enrolled at Penn State

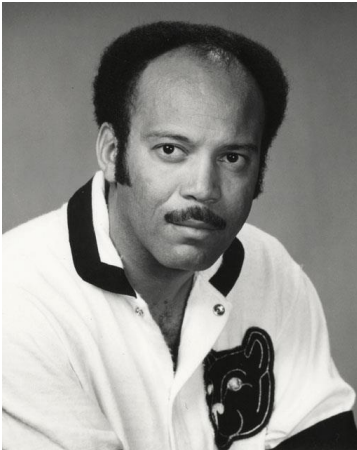
December 12 – Toni Clarke takes the court against Slippery Rock College at the Pitt Invitational Tournament (Pittsburgh) to become the second Black student to play for the Lady Lions basketball team, on her way to becoming the first to earn a varsity letter in that sport.

1976 – Charles L. Blockson (H&HS 1956) becomes a founding member of the *Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum of Philadelphia* (later to be renamed the *African American Museum in Philadelphia*). Blockson played fullback and was a star on the track and field team for the Nittany Lions. Considered the foremost expert on the Underground Railroad, Blockson devoted his life to research, scholarship, and the collection and preservation of significant materials related to African American history. He has authored more than 10 books on the subject, and is the founder and curator of the famed *Charles L. Blockson Afro-American Collection* at Temple University.



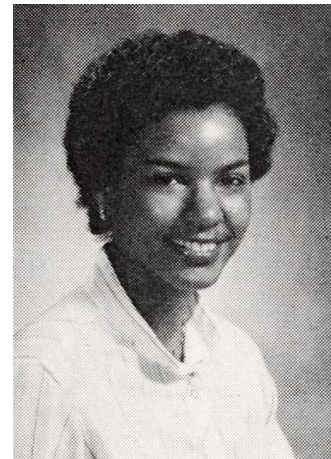
June 26 – *Zeta Phi Beta* sorority chartered at Penn State

September – **1294** Black students (2.4 % of University wide students) are enrolled at Penn State.



December 6 – Don Ferrell makes a successful head coaching debut with the Penn State men and women bowling teams by beating Shippensburg State College. Ferrell, the first Black head coach in school history, would consistently produce nationally competitive squads. His 1979 women's team would win a national championship, while the men's team placed third.

1977 – April - Debra Lee "DJ" Johnson, a gymnast, and dancer, is chosen for the Penn State cheerleading squad. Johnson, who performed with the *Paul Robeson Dance Company*, would later be selected as the first Black cheerleading squad captain – leading the 1979-80 team to a Cheerleading National Championship. Debra was also named as an All-American Cheerleader. After college Debra would perform professionally as a dancer on both the *Solid Gold* and *Love Boat* television shows.



September – W. Terrell Jones (West Halls) and Marilane Bond (South Halls) begin assignments as Dormitory Area Directors. The two were the first Blacks to head dormitory complexes at Penn State.

September 2- Sandra Blackwell debuts as the Penn State “mike lady.” The sophomore art student was the first Black student selected to lead Penn State fans in cheers during major sporting events.

October - Barton A. Fields (BA Lib 1954) begins a two-year stint as Pennsylvania’s secretary of the Commonwealth. Fields, a founding member of the Penn State *Kappa Alpha Psi* fraternity chapter, was appointed by Governor Milton Shapp, and was the second African American to hold the position.



Barton A. Fields (BA Lib 1954)

Philadelphia native Barton A. Fields graduated from Penn State University in 1954, then moved to Harrisburg to begin a career in state government. He started as the director of municipal pension and fire relief audits in the Department of the Auditor General in 1957 and rose to deputy secretary of the Department of State in 1971. Governor Milton Shapp appointed him secretary of the Commonwealth six years later, and Fields was reappointed by Governor Richard Thornburgh in 1979.

In 1987, Fields was appointed as secretary of revenue by Governor Robert Casey, while serving as chairman of the Commission on Charitable Organizations. Fields has served as president and board chairman of the Harristown Development Corporation and president of the NAACP's Greater Harrisburg Branch. In the latter capacity he helped to re-launch and charter the Penn State Chapter of the NAACP in 1987. While a student at Penn State, Fields was a founding member and a major force behind the chartering of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity on campus in 1952.

Source and Photo: Highmark Blue Shield Harrisburg Living Legacy Series

1978 – May – Atlanta child murders begin with the discovery of the bodies of two African American children. By 1981, 30 African American child murders would be linked to the same killer.

May – Pam J. Davis, a psychology major from Philadelphia, becomes the first graduate of the Black Scholars Program.

September 6 – *The Black Caucus*, led by past President William “Butch” Randolph, launches a campaign to gain student support to persuade the University to divest all investments in South African related companies. In 1987,

after nine years of petitions, discussions, and protests, the University Board of Trustees would finally vote in favor of divestiture.

1979 – January 24 – Protesting six “racist” hoax help wanted ads that appeared in the *Daily Collegian* the day before, more than 20 “angry Black students” gathered at the *Daily Collegian* office. Led by *Black Caucus* President Charles Kennedy, the group demanded a front page apology from the paper for not screening out the ads. The ads were copied from a Cape Town South African newspaper, and listed Board of Trustee members’ phone numbers as the contacts.

January 28 – *Phi Beta Sigma* fraternity is established at Penn State.



April 6 – Takesha Dockery is elected the first female president of the *Black Caucus*. Dockery, a former *USG* Senator, strongly pressed the University to divest from companies with financial interest in South Africa, as a protest to the apartheid government. A passionate and sometimes controversial leader, Dockery would also win the 1988 Miss Black Pennsylvania crown. (Photo from 1980 *LaVie*)

May 4 – *USG Department of Minority Affairs* sponsors its first annual “Spring Fashion Show.” This very popular event featured student models. After three years, the president of *USG* deemed that the fashion show should not be a priority of the department and cancelled the event.

November – *East Halls Black Student Union* is established as part of the *East Hall Residence Association*. The group’s mission was to help bring East Hall African American students, a majority of whom were freshmen, into the mainstream of Penn State residential life through social functions, programs, and networking. Some of the early presidents of the group included John Warren (1979 -1980), Alvistico “Gary” Ricketts (1980-1981), James McCall (1981-82) and Rhonda McDaniel (1982-1984).

1980 - 1989



1980 – May 8 - Sharon Thorpe is crowned “Miss Black Penn State” in the inaugural pageant sponsored by *Omega Psi Phi* fraternity. The pageant was “meant to showcase the beauty of the African American culture through its young women.” An enthusiast crowd filled the Paul Robeson Cultural Center auditorium to witness the event. Thorpe, a sophomore health planning and administration major, received a crown, flowers, a trophy and \$100 for the win. Susan Lindner was the first runner-up, and would be crowned Miss Black Penn State in 1981. Anya Armstrong would take the title in 1982.

October – *Student Advisory Committee on Minority Admissions (SACOMA)* is formed to assist the admissions office in the recruitment of minority students. In addition to conducting recruitment phone-a-thons, providing guided tours of the campus, and hosting visiting high school students, the committee advised the admissions office on content of recruitment literature, activities for visiting potential students, and other methods of reaching a larger pool of qualified minority admission candidates. Roslyn Bradford was the first leader of the group.

1981 – April – The first *Malcom X – Fannie Lou Hamer Student Leadership Award* is presented to Venus D. Young. The award was conceived and created by then students, Paul Davis, Takesha Dockery, Winston Douglas, Akua Jackson, and Venus Young. The award was designed to recognize and reward the student who had demonstrated outstanding leadership abilities in promoting the cause of Black students at Penn State, and was awarded from 1981 – 1991 to the following recipients:

- 1981 - Venus D. Young
- 1982 - Felecia L. Bell
- 1983 – M. Linda Banks
- 1984 - Rhonda Spearman
- 1985 - S. Sinclair and L. Stimpson
- 1986 - Larry Patrick and Katrina Scott
- 1987 - J. Duval and L. Goods
- 1988 - L. Boddie and Courtney Pinkney
- 1989 - S. Tabour and R. Seth Williams
- 1990 - Jeff Ballou and Nicole Bigelow
- 1991 - Gail Williams and Chino Wilson

May 5 – Cecile M. Springer is appointed to the Penn State Board of Trustees by Pennsylvania Governor Dick Thornburgh. During her 14-year tenure on the board, she served on all committees, and was a strong proponent of the University divesting from companies with interests in South Africa. Mrs. Springer also was the director of contributions and community affairs for Westinghouse Electric.

May 6 – *Brotherhood Day* is first held. The purpose of the program was to “enhance awareness of the positive results of unity and the negative effects of racism and separatism to the Penn State community.” Originally conceived by the *East Halls Black Student Union*, and the *East Halls Residence Association*, the program quickly expanded to a campus



wide event. Chaired by Darnell Daisey, *Brotherhood Day* offered various seminars, panel sessions, and essay contests. It was responsible for bringing speakers such as Julian Bond, Benjamin Hooks, and Martin Luther King, III to campus over the next 3 years. (Photo from Penn State Public Information Office)

November – A comprehensive proposal to stabilize and expand the number of Black faculty, staff and graduate students at Penn State is presented to President Oswald by *The Forum on Black Affairs*. There were only **19** Black full time faculty members at Penn State (0.87%) that year.

1982 – January 9 – The *Penn State Lion Ambassadors*, organized by Larry Atwell, Jr. (BS Bus 1981), begin serving the role of student/alumni liaisons. The *Penn State Lion Ambassadors* would provide service to the university while enhancing the relationships between students and alumni. They would become well known for their role as official campus tour guides for prospective students, alumni and VIPs.

February 11 – *East Halls Black Student Union* representative uncovers that Penn State’s long time “mandatory” swim test/class was never really mandatory. When Darryl Daisey questioned the “policy”, he discovered it was never really a requirement at all, even though it had been communicated as such for over 48 years. It was felt that the elimination of this “policy” removed a small barrier to Black student recruitment.

April 1 – Four African American students are elected to the *Undergraduate Student Government (USG)* Senate, the largest percentage representation to

that point. The USG Senate was made up of 35 members at the time. Keith Burris was elected from East Halls, Charles Blackwell was elected from Nittany Halls and twins Darnell and Darryl Daisey were re-elected from East Halls.

Hardy Williams (BA Lib 1952)



Williams, a liberal arts major from Philadelphia, co-captained the basketball team and was the first African American to earn a varsity letter in the sport (1949) at Penn State. With the assistance from a young freshman named Jesse Arnelle (who would later become Penn State's only first team All-American basketball player in 1955), Williams would also lead the team to its first tournament championship in 32 years. In 1951, the Penn State Parmi Nous honorary society tapped him as its first African American member. A member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Williams graduated in the top 20 of his 1952 graduating class at Penn State.

Williams also served as president of the Pi Lambda Sigma pre-law honorary society. After two years as an Air Force lieutenant, serving in South Korea, he returned to graduate from the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He then practiced as an attorney for several years, before he was drawn to a career in public service.

He was elected to the Pennsylvania General Assembly in 1968, serving until 1982, when he ran successfully as an independent Democrat for state senator. In 1971, Williams was the first African-American candidate for mayor in Philadelphia to gain widespread public support. His efforts led to the election of other independent Democrats throughout the city. W. Wilson Goode, the first African-American mayor of Philadelphia, acquired his initial political experience serving as co-campaign manager for Williams' 1971 campaign.

Williams would be appointed by Governor Milton Shapp in 1972 to serve on the Penn State University Board of Trustee. Joining his old college teammate, Jesse Arnelle, Williams served on the Board of Trustees until 1975.

In 1997 Williams was awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award from Penn State, the highest honor the University can bestow on an alumnus. Williams retired from the Pennsylvania Senate in 1998, replaced by his son Anthony Hardy Williams.

On February 26, 2009, the Renaissance Advantage Charter School (RACS) in Philadelphia was renamed the Hardy Williams Academy Charter School. The RACS leadership chose to name the school after Williams to recognize the local leader and help inspire students to realize their potential to succeed.

Williams died at the age of 78 on January 7, 2010.

Sources: LaVie Year Book, Daily Collegian, Penn State Alumni Association, Philadelphia Inquirer

November – State Representative Hardy Williams (BA Lib 1952) is elected to the Pennsylvania state senate after serving twelve years in the state house of representatives.

1983 – January 22 – The Board of Trustees approve naming a study lounge in East Halls the “George T. Clark Memorial Lounge” after the recently deceased head of Minority Recruitment. Clark had died on September 16, 1982. The *East Halls Black Student Union* had requested the name change. The lounge, located in the Findlay Union Building, becomes the first University Park facility named after an African American faculty or staff member. A formal dedication ceremony was held on May 12th.



Guion “Guy” Bluford, (BS Eng 1964)

“Guy” Bluford was the first African American to go into space. Bluford would serve as a mission specialist on four National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) space shuttle missions

After graduating from Pennsylvania State University with a B.S. degree in aerospace engineering in 1964, he entered active duty with the U.S. Air Force, where he served as a pilot during the Vietnam War. He

earned an M.S. degree in aerospace engineering in 1974 and a Ph.D. degree in aerospace engineering and laser physics in 1978, both from the Air Force Institute of Technology. Bluford earned an M.B.A. degree in 1987 from the University of Houston—Clear Lake.

Bluford was selected as an astronaut candidate in 1978. He first went into space in August 1983. Bluford’s 1983 mission aboard the space shuttle Challenger included the deployment of an Indian communications satellite and the first launch and landing of a space shuttle at night.

In November 1985, Bluford again flew aboard the space shuttle Challenger on a mission dedicated to German scientific experiments. Bluford’s third spaceflight was aboard the space shuttle Discovery in April 1991.

Bluford was inducted into the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame on June 5, 2010, and on December 10, 2011 he received the Pennsylvania Society's Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement. Source: www.astronautix.com

February 13 – *The Pittsburgh Press* runs a “special report” that heavily criticized Penn State for its low number of African American students (2.5%) and faculty (1.2%). On February 25th the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* printed a similar report. Both papers, which were jointly operated, cited that the number of Blacks at Penn State had shown little gain over the previous ten-year period. A March

1st editorial in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* concluded that Penn State “cannot be considered a truly first-class university until it overcomes this shortcoming.”

July 19 – Announced that William W. Asbury, the University’s affirmative action officer and assistant to the provost, was promoted to executive assistant to the president for administration.

August 30 – NASA Astronaut Lt. Col. Guion S. Bluford (BS Eng 1964) becomes the first African American in space as a member of the crew aboard the third flight of the space shuttle Challenger.

September – **1293** Black Students (2.2 % of University wide students) enrolled at Penn State

September 17 – Vanessa Williams crowned “Miss America,” becoming the first African American to hold the title

1984 – January 28 - *Ebony and Ivory Weekend* organized by *Alpha Phi Alpha* and *Beta Sigma Beta* fraternities. Espousing similar goals to its predecessor, *Brotherhood Day (1981 – 1983)*, the program was made up of a series of workshops, seminars, and concerts. Co-Chairperson, Keith Burris, indicated that the program was intended to “break the ice” that had formed between blacks and whites on campus. Such notables as Shirley Chisolm, Roberta Flack, Spyro Gyro, Calvin Hill, Stanley Jordan, Edward James Olmos, Bobby Seale, Anita Hill, Gloria Steinem, Principal Joe Clark, and Bobby McFerrin have been a part of the draw. The *Ebony and Ivory Week* has expanded its scope to address religion, gender, and sexual orientation, as well as race.

March - Kahadeejah Herbert becomes the first Lady Lion Basketball player to score more than 2000 points.

April 5 – First Minority Career Awareness Day is held at the White Building. 18 corporations, including IBM, Dow Chemical, AT&T, General Electric, General Motors, Merck, and Mellon Bank, participated in the day of workshops, presentations and networking. The event was sponsored by the *East Halls Black Student Union*, *Kappa Alpha Psi* fraternity, *United Soul Ensemble*, *Paul Robeson Cultural Center*, and the *Career Development and Placement Center (CDPC)*. *Forest B. Wortham*, career counselor at the CDPC, served as program coordinator.

May - Norman Lockman (BA Com 1958) and 5 other *Boston Globe* reporters win the Pulitzer Prize for an investigative series on race relations. Lockman, a former *Daily Collegian* reporter, went on to become a nationally syndicated columnist from 1991 – 2004.

Kahadeejah Herbert (BS Lib 1986)

Herbert grew up in Willingboro, New Jersey surrounded by a very hostile environment. She was often mistreated by her family and was afraid for her well-being on numerous



occasions. Herbert also became a mother at the young age of 16 after giving birth to a baby girl. In society's eyes, she was heading down a path of destruction. At the time of her daughter's birth, Herbert had never participated in any type of athletic competition. Bill and Evelyn Lewis, neighbors of Herbert and parents of gold medalist, Carl Lewis, encouraged her to participate in track and field, and play basketball during her last two years of high school. "No one in my family had ever finished high school or went to college," Herbert said. The Lewis' were successful, and seeing that gave me hope that there was something better on the other side."

Herbert excelled on the basketball court and graduated from high school in 1981 before moving to University Park, Pa., to play at Penn State. With this opportunity, Herbert was defying the odds. She immediately felt the impact of being part of a team, or in her case a family.

"It was my first real family experience and coach (Rene) Portland was like the mother I never had," Herbert said. The Lady Lions also had success on the court during Herbert's career. During her freshman campaign, Penn State went 24-6 and played in the NCAA Tournament for the first time in program history. The Lady Lions would go to the NCAA Tournament all four years of Herbert's career.

Herbert's still holds several Lady Lion records. She was the first in program history to score 2,000 points in a career. She is the all-time leading rebounder with 1,103, and she holds the record for field-goal percentage in a season (.764) during the 1983-84 campaign.

Herbert currently works for AT&T as an Engineer and Project Manager and played a major role in developing U-verse, the company's new digital television service. Herbert's daughter was preparing to finish nursing school in 2009.

Source: www.BigTen.cstv.com

September - **1625** African American students are estimated to be enrolled at Penn State.

October 26 – Charles Janerette, Jr. (BA PE 1960), a former Nittany Lion and National Football League player, is fatally shot by Philadelphia police, who accused him of attempting to steal a squad car. Janerette, who had suffered from a mental illness for the twelve previous years, had played for four NFL teams in six seasons in the early 1960s. He was also noted as being the first

African American to play football against all-white Alabama in the inaugural 1959 Liberty Bowl.

1985 – January 13 – James B. Stewart, assistant professor of economics, is awarded the first *Forum on Black Affairs (FOBA)* Humanitarian Award at the annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Banquet. The *FOBA* established the Humanitarian Service Award to honor an individual who has provided outstanding service to the African American community of Pennsylvania, notably within Penn State and the Centre Region. Stewart is selected for his service to the *FOBA*, the university, the community, and leadership in his field.

April – Katrina Scott takes over as president of the *Committee for Justice in South Africa*, and would lead the regrouping organization through its most impactful period.

Katrina Scott-George (BA Lib 1986, BS Eng 1987)



Katrina Scott became president of the Committee for Justice in South Africa at Penn State in the spring of 1985 and led the organization through its most significant period.

By building strong alliances with African American groups, the Black Student Coalition Against Racism (BSCAR), and the Undergraduate Student Government (USG), as well

as employing innovative and aggressive protest methods, such as erecting “shanty towns” and occupying the office of the university president, the Committee for Justice in South Africa played a major role in increasing the pressure on the Penn State Board of Trustees to divest all holdings from companies doing business in South Africa. For her efforts she was awarded the 1986 Malcom X / Fannie Lou Hammer Award for student leadership. On September 18, 1987, a few months after Katrina’s graduation and after rejecting the measure several times in the past, the Board of Trustees voted 20 – 1 for divestiture.

Katrina remained a passionate reformer and educational equity advocate after her graduation, later working for reform in the Oakland (CA) school district. To her delight, her own two children would earn degrees from Harvard University.

On April 21, 2012, Katrina was awarded the first ever “Christian Ragland / Julie Welker Student Leader Award” at the 2012 Penn State Black Alumni Reunion. The award honors past student leaders who demonstrated the utmost in leadership and advancement of student causes. Unknown to the reunion award committee, Katrina was gravely ill and would die two days later, in her Oakland home, after a nearly 7 year battle with cancer. She was 48 years old. (Photo from Collegian 1985 File Photo)

April 12 – First Black Alumni Reunion (BAR) is held at the Sheraton Hotel in State College. About 170 alumni from various classes attended the weekend events that were sponsored by the Penn State Alumni Association. Thelma Price, assistant vice president for Student Affairs, Dr. Harold Cheatham (BA Edu 1961), associate professor of Education, William Asbury, executive assistant to the president, and William Rothwell, executive director of the Penn State Alumni Association, were among the speakers. Carmen Redfern (Lib 1982) served as the event coordinator.



1985 Black Alumni Reunion Participants who graduated in the 1980s

August – The Martin Luther King, Jr. Interest House is established on the 2nd Floor of Atherton Hall. The 13 students of diverse races, creeds and colors came to live and work together to practice and promote the philosophies of Dr. King.

December - Penn State President Bryce Jordan forms the President's planning committee for Martin Luther King, Jr. recognition. Dr. James B. Stewart, director of the Black Studies Program at that time, served as the inaugural chair. The result was the Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Commemoration, which includes various university and community events on and around the official Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday.

1986 – January 20 – The *Black Student Coalition Against Racism (BSCAR)* forms two days after the university Board of Trustees voted against divesting its South African-related financial holdings. BSCAR, led by Chairman Carlton Waterhouse, would organize 13 African American student groups to boycott the

university's minority recruitment efforts in hopes of pressuring the Board of Trustees into reconsidering their decision.

February – *Black Graduate Student Association (BGSA)* is established to provide “a cross-academic line-and-support network” for African American graduate students. On December 4, 1986, the *BGSA* was granted a charter by the *Graduate Student Association*. At the time there were estimated to be 275 – 300 African American graduate students at the university. Elizabeth Lewis-Brooks, Andrew Jackson, Catherine Lyons, Morgan Laury, Laverne Gyant, Lennox Jackson, Jacqueline Smith and John Barnes were among the founders of the group.



February 9 – Gina Redmond is crowned “Miss Penn State 1986,” the first African American to hold that title. The freshman telecommunications major performed a dramatic monologue from a Stephen King novel during the talent portion of the pageant, and won the swimsuit competition. Redmond, from West Chester, PA received a \$250 scholarship, various prizes from local businesses, and the right to compete in the Miss Pennsylvania pageant. The competition, held at the Schwab Auditorium, was sponsored by Pi Lambda Phi fraternity and WQWK 97-FM radio station.

March 10 – South African style “shanties” are erected near Willard Building by the *Black Student Coalition Against Racism (BSCAR)* and the *Committee for Justice in South Africa* to protest the university's business holdings in South African related companies. The shantytown was meant to “demonstrate the living conditions of Blacks in South Africa” according to *BSCAR* Chairman, Carlton Waterhouse. The university would wait until April 29 to remove the shanties.

March 19 – *The Black Student Coalition Against Racism* and *The Committee for Justice in South Africa* occupy the office of University President Bryce Jordan for 2 hours and 23 minutes to protest the University's investments in South Africa.

2308 African American students are estimated to be enrolled at Penn State (3.7% of total)

1987 – William Asbury is appointed vice president of Student Affairs. Asbury, a former Pittsburgh Steeler football player, had served as executive assistant to the president prior to the appointment. The William W. Asbury Award is now given annually to outstanding leaders in Penn State student organizations.



July –The Penn State University NAACP college chapter charter is approved during the 78th annual NAACP convention. This re-established the organization that had been on campus periodically since 1948. A formal presentation occurred on October 9, 1987 at the Paul Robeson Cultural Center. Barton A. Fields (BA Lib 1954), NAACP Central Pennsylvania section director and Pennsylvania secretary of revenue, presented the charter. The first officers of the organization were: Seprinia Coleman, president, Yvette Dudley, vice-president, Leslie Jones, secretary, Karl Romain, assistant vice-president, Wendy Washington, treasurer, and John Barnes, advisor.

September 18 – The university Board of Trustees votes 20 – 1 to divest all holdings from companies doing business in South Africa.

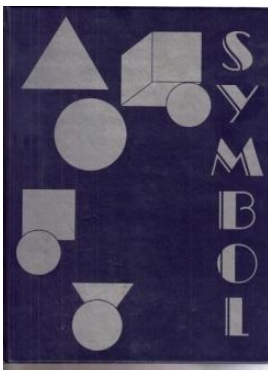
November 30 – *Mahogany Magazine*, a publication designed by the *Black Caucus* Communications Committee, is formally unveiled by *Essence* magazine editor-in-chief, Susan L. Taylor, to 200 people at the Paul Robeson Cultural Center. The magazine was initiated by editor-in-chief, Roceania Williams, a senior marketing major and a member of *Delta Sigma Theta* sorority.

(Photo courtesy of Roceania Williams)



December 12 – *Sigma Gamma Rho* sorority is established at Penn State.

1988 – A “Black Experience” yearbook is published by SYMBOL, a small group of African American students. Besides focusing on African American students and their activities, the yearbook included write-ups and photos of African American faculty and staff, a history of African Americans at Penn State, art & poetry, and profiles of outstanding alumni. The group indicated that the yearbook would help promote Black unity and help the University’s recruitment efforts. According to Elizabeth A. Lockett, president of SYMBOL, “Black people



who know about the Black community at Penn State will be more likely to come here.” SYMBOL (**S**trong **Y**oung **M**embers of a **B**lack **O**rganized **L**eaue) raised most of the money for the book through fundraisers. In addition to Lockett, the group was led by Christine Smith, Jennifer Mayo, Joyce Williams, Doug Wilson and Maveta Thompson. (Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Anderson)

March 23 – R. Seth Williams, *Black Caucus* president, is elected president of the *Undergraduate Student Government (USG)* by a landslide. Williams became the third African American to head the student government at Penn State.



R. Seth Williams (BA Lib 1989)

On March 23, 1988, Black Caucus President Rufus “Seth” Williams was elected president of the Undergraduate Student Government (USG), becoming the third African American to be elected to head the Penn State student government. Williams would push for an open university budget, an elected student representative on the board of trustees, student control of the student activities fund, the creation of a vice provost for underrepresented groups, and an increase in the recruitment of

African American students, faculty and staff.

While only part of his platform would be realized, Williams did leave his mark. A second-generation Penn State student activist, Williams marched to Harrisburg to oppose apartheid, challenged Penn State for inappropriately disposing of low-level radioactive waste and was twice arrested for demanding racial equality on campus.

The Telecommunications Building arrest (he was part of a group that took over the building for 15 hours in April 1988) landed him on national television with Dan Rather of CBS News. During his terms as both Black Caucus and USG president Williams received multi death threats.

After graduating, Williams attended Georgetown University Law Center and went on to serve 10 years as a Philadelphia assistant district attorney. Following an unsuccessful run for Philadelphia district attorney, and a two-year stint in private practice, Williams was appointed Philadelphia inspector general in 2005. In January 2008 Williams joined Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP in its litigation practice group. On November 3, 2009 Williams scored a decisive election victory to become Philadelphia's district attorney (DA), and made history as the first African American elected DA in Pennsylvania.

Source: Voices of Central Pennsylvania February 2, 2008 - www.voicesweb.org

April 8 – A group of about 175 mostly African American students took over the Telecommunications Building for 15 hours, protesting what was called the university Administration's indifference to minority concerns. 88 students were arrested for trespassing, including former *Black Caucus* President, Darryl King, and newly elected *USG* President, Seth Williams. The charges were later dropped. The students call for the creation of a vice provost for Underrepresented Groups was realized two years later.

May - N. Eric Bigelow is selected as the first "Mr. Black Penn State" in a contest sponsored by *Zeta Phi Beta* sorority. "This contest was meant to showcase the intelligence, talent and pride of the African-American male."

December - Grace Hampton is appointed university vice-provost. She was the first African American female to hold the position. Before her appointment Hampton served as director of the university's visual arts program. Hampton previously served as assistant director of the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington, D.C., from 1983 to 1985.

December – *Student Minority Advisory and Recruitment Team (SMART)* established to promote and assist the office of Minority Admissions and Community Affairs in every aspect related to the recruitment and retention of underrepresented racial minority students to the University. The group was officially chartered on February 27, 1992.

1989 – February 13 – The "Ebony Escorts" Service is organized by *Black Caucus* Vice-President Jennifer Demby. The service featured mainly African American male escorts for people who didn't feel safe walking alone around the campus area at night. This alternative service was motivated by reports of a local incident where five African American women were accosted by 10 white men in downtown State College. The initial program consisted of 35 screened volunteer escorts.

March – The March/April edition of *The Penn Stater* Magazine featured the first of a three-part series entitled "*The Black Experience at Penn State.*" The series was written by Lisa Roney, and contained interviews with a number of early African American alumni. This series was the first known attempt to broadly chronicle the African American history at the university.

May 11 – Barry Robinson (BA Lib 1967) is elected to the Board of Trustees by Alumni Association members, and served until July 2004. Robinson, a practicing attorney, was also the senior counsel for Corporate Affairs for the Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., the nonprofit trade association representing the United States sound recording industry.

Stan Lathan (BA COM 1967)



Director and television producer Stan Lathan was born in Philadelphia in 1945. The youngest of three children, Lathan attended public school and went on to attend Penn State University, earning a B.A. in 1967. While at Penn State Lathan was president of the Jazz Club and an active member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

*Stan Lathan has been one of Hollywood's most prolific Directors of TV and film. He directed the pilots and thus seeded the series & syndication success of many cornerstones of American television: "Martin," "Moesha," "The Parkers," "The Steve Harvey Show," "Amen," "Cedric The Entertainer Presents," "All of Us" and "Eve!" Before that, Lathan directed multiple episodes of "Sanford & Son," "Hill St. Blues," "Miami Vice," "Cagney & Lacey," "Frank's Place," "Fame," "Roc" and many others. He also created the mold for Hip-Hop cinema by directing the pivotal film "Beat Street" in 1984 for Orion Pictures. Some of his other films included *Amazing Grace* (1974), *Richard Pryor: Here and Now* (1983), and *Waist Deep* (2006)*

*He executive produced and directed Dave Chappelle's comedy specials "Killin' Them Softly" for HBO and "For What It's Worth" for Showtime. He also executive produced and directed "It's Black Entertainment," a two-hour musical documentary for Showtime. Lathan directed numerous public television dance specials, including "Alvin Ailey: Memories & Visions" as well as specials featuring The Martha Graham Company, Mikhail Baryshnikov, and Agnes de Mille. In addition, he directed "Sesame Street" and dramas for *Great Performances* and the *American Playhouse*.*

In 1989, Lathan and Russell Simmons partnered to create one of the most successful franchises in entertainment: HBO's "Def Comedy Jam" series, which Lathan executive produced and directed. In 2003, the partnership was honored with their first Peabody Award for their groundbreaking series "Russell Simmons Presents Def Poetry" on HBO. That same year, Lathan and Simmons produced and Lathan directed "Def Poetry Jam on Broadway," which won a Tony Award for Best Special Theatrical Event. Currently, Lathan and Simmons also executive produced the MTV hit reality show "Run's House." In 2000 Lathan won his first NAACP Image Award for directing "The Steve Harvey Show."

Lathan and Simmons have established The Simmons Lathan Media Group, a film and television production and acquisitions company that develops and distributes urban content across a variety of media platforms. Lathan has five children, including actress Sanaa Lathan.

Source: Simmons Lathan Media Group, Daily Collegian, 1967 LaVie Yearbook.

June – *National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC)* chapter chartered at Penn State to formally serve as the governing body of the four African American fraternities and four African American sororities at the University. The *NPHC* replaced the *Black Greek Council*, which had not been recognized by the university. Donna Carter and Brian Swain served as the original co-chairs of the *NPHC*.

July 1 – Judge Cynthia A. Baldwin (BA, MA Lib 1966, 1974) becomes the first African American president of the *Penn State Alumni Association*. She would serve in that capacity until 1991.

September 13 – Lydia Abdullah and Terrell Jones are named as the first African American administrative fellows at the university. The Administrative Fellows program was designed in 1987 with the idea of getting more minorities and females exposed to the higher level workings of the university, and put them in a better position to advance their careers at Penn State.

September 9 – John Mitchell debuts as the first African American featured twirler on the *Penn State Marching Blue Band*. Mitchell was also the first male selected for the role.



1990 - 1999

1990 – January 2 – Rodney Reed begins his term as the first African American dean at the university. Dr. Reed was recruited from the University of California at Berkeley to head the College of Education, where he would serve in that role until his 1997 retirement.

February 11 – Leading anti-apartheid campaigner Nelson Mandela is freed from prison in South Africa after 27 years.

July 1 – James B. Stewart assumes duties of the newly created vice provost of Underrepresented Groups. The title was later changed to vice provost for Educational Equity.



September 8 – Mike Harrell takes the field as the first African American drum major for the *Penn State Marching Blue Band*. From New Castle, Delaware, Harrell would utilize his training in gymnastics, as well as his charismatic personality in the role for the next two years. (Photo from 1991 LaVie)

1991 – January – *Essence of Joy* choir is formed and conducted by assistant professor Anthony Leach to perform at the Forum on Black Affairs' annual Martin Luther King Celebration. This popular interracial choir now performs African and African-American spirituals and contemporary music to audiences around the world.



1992 – January 28 – *Daily Collegian* sports writer Chino Wilson's column causes several weeks of campus and national debate by calling for fellow African Americans to "bear arms" and "form a militia" against white "devils." Wilson indicated his message was misconstrued. "I know what I advocated and that was self-defense," he said.

April 28 – *Groove Phi Groove* calls for African American and Latino students to boycott the McDonald's restaurant, on East College Avenue - State

College, for allegedly harassing and unfairly calling the police to manage minority students. The boycott, led by *Groove Phi Groove* president Michael Austin, continued into that summer when it waned due to the summer break and student turnover.

April 29 – Four Los Angeles police officers, who had been videotaped beating African American motorist, Rodney King, are acquitted by a predominately white jury. Riots would breakout in the Los Angeles area for the next six days, resulting in 53 deaths.

July 1 – Joanne E. Burley assumes the position of campus executive (chancellor) for Penn State McKeesport (now Penn State Greater Allegheny), becoming the first African American to lead a Penn State commonwealth campus.

September – *Comprehensive Studies Program (CSP)* launched to replace and enhance the *Developmental Year (DY) Program*. The goal of the new program is to help Act 101 admitted students (usually with modest financial means and/or limited educational resources) deal successfully with the many economic, educational and personal challenges they may face as they strive to earn their college degree. A program of coursework, tutoring, networking and extensive counseling is utilized to accomplish that goal.

October 14 – John Mitchell is elected as Penn State’s first African American Homecoming King. Mitchell, a member of the *Alpha Phi Alpha* fraternity, had twice held the title of “Mr. Black Penn State.”



1993 – April – Ricky Williams is selected to be the Nittany Lion mascot. A Baltimore native, and industrial engineering major, Williams becomes the first African American student to serve in one of the most visible roles at the university. (Photo from 1994 LaVie)

April 21 – The formation of an *African American Alumni Interest Group* is announced. The purpose of the group was to help the university with cultural diversity issues, and to help African American alumni stay connected to the school. The group would hold its first meeting in October.

June 1 – Dr. Eddie N. Moore, Jr. (BS Bus 1968) becomes the twelfth president of Virginia State University in Petersburg, VA. Moore, a Philadelphia native, had previously served as treasurer of the commonwealth of Virginia,

September – *African and African American Studies Program* becomes a full department. The department would focus on three themes of African and African-American lives -- history, culture and contemporary problems. David McBride was selected to head the new department.

1994 – July – Darrell Flood, assistant manager for the Office of Housing and Food Service Operations, is named as the first African American head coach of the university's cheerleading squad. Flood, a Little Rock, Arkansas native and Grambling State graduate, had been hired by the university in 1992.

September 8 - *Caribbean Student Association* is first chartered at Penn State. The organization had been established on campus since the 1970s, but was not recognized as an official student organization until this date. The mission of the group is to promote the active dissemination of cultural, political, and historical information about the Caribbean Islands and people.

September - *The Mildred S. Bunton and Calvin Waller Scholarship and Fellows* programs are initiated. The programs, named in honor of the first African American male and female to graduate from Penn State, seek to enhance the diversity of undergraduate and graduate representation at Penn State. *Bunton-Waller Scholarship* participants receive about \$3000 a year, while *the Bunton-Waller Fellows* participants are eligible for full in-state tuition and room and board for Pennsylvania residents, and out of state tuition to non-Pennsylvania residents. The programs were meant to replace and enhance diversity scholarships such as the Black Scholars program.

1995 – May - Judge Cynthia A. Baldwin (BA, MA Lib 1966, 1974) is appointed to the Penn State Board of Trustees by the governor of Pennsylvania. Judge Baldwin had served as the first African American president of the *Penn State Alumni Association* from 1989 – 1991, and was named a Distinguished Alumna of the university in early 1995.

September 1 – John H. Stanford (BA Lib 1961), a retired Army major general, becomes superintendent of Seattle (Washington) Public Schools. He became the first African American to hold that post. Stanford gained national notoriety by turning around the failing school district within a couple of years. His leadership was cut short when leukemia took his life on November 28, 1998.

(Photo courtesy of Seattle School District)



September 6 – Jerry Dunn is named head coach of the Nittany Lion basketball team, becoming the first African American head coach of a major sport in Penn State history. Dunn was the top assistant for 12 years, and would lead Penn State to its first NCAA Tournament “Sweet Sixteen” appearance (2001) since 1955.

October 3 – O.J. Simpson found “not guilty” of murdering his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and Ronald Goldman.

November 10 - More than 2000 students of various races gathered in front of Schwab Auditorium at the “Take a Stand Rally.” The rally was organized to show support for the victims of ethnic intimidation and stress the value of unity on campus.

Artist John T. Biggers (BS, MS. Art Edu 1948) is the subject of a major traveling exhibition, *The Art of John Biggers: View from the Upper Room*, curated by the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas. Most of his world renowned art (muralist, painter, sculptor, and printmaker) depicted African American culture and history. Biggers also painted the murals in Burrowes Building at the University Park campus

1996 – January - Jesse Arnelle (BA Lib 1955, JD 1962) becomes the first African American elected to chair the Penn State Board of Trustees.

October 10 - Gerardo Jimenez (senior-chemistry) and Suzanne Clement (senior-advertising) are crowned as Homecoming King and Queen. This marked the first time that African Americans have held both titles in the same year.



1997 – Beverly Lindsay is appointed dean of the University Office of International Programs. UOIP serves as a catalyst to encourage Penn State to enhance its commitment to internationalization. She would serve in that role until October 2002.



April 28 – Tina Nicholson is selected in the third round (#20 overall) of the inaugural WNBA college draft by the Cleveland Rockers, becoming the first Lady Lion ever drafted by the league.

May 2 – Ground is broken for new *HUB-Robeson Center*. The *Paul Robeson Cultural Center* would move into the new building in 1999.

September - **2975** African American students (3.8% of total) are enrolled at Penn State.

September – **88** (2% of total) members of the faculty at Penn State are African American.

November - Curtis White takes over as head coach of the Penn State cheerleading squad. White would lead the cheerleading squad to two national championships in his first 18 years.

1998 – January 28 – Richard Lee Snow (BS AG 1981) assumes role of executive director of the international *Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.* organization, which is headquartered in Philadelphia. He would hold that position until 2011.

February – “Framework to Foster Diversity at Penn State 1998 – 2003” is first issued by the Office of the Vice Provost for Educational Equity. The document described the actions that would be undertaken from 1998 – 2003 to strengthen Penn State’s efforts to promote diversity as an essential ingredient in its quest for greater excellence. The basic thrust of Penn State’s efforts over the five-year period would be to increase the synergies between the various diversity initiatives and the other missions of the colleges and departments as well as the goals set forth in the university’s strategic planning framework. The focus of this diversity plan included: historically underrepresented racial/ethnic minorities, women, persons with disabilities, veterans, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender persons, and persons from low-income families who would be the first generation in college.



August 17 – W. Terrell Jones replaces James Stewart as vice provost for Educational Equity. Jones had served as associate vice provost of Educational Equity prior to the promotion. (Photo by Andy Colwell)

1999 – June 24 – Curtiss E. Porter becomes chancellor at Penn State Greater Allegheny campus, following the retirement of Joanne E. Burley.

November - Blondell Reynolds Brown (BS, MS EDU 1974, 1975) is elected to Philadelphia City Council. The former elementary school teacher and director of the Penn State Philadelphia Recruitment Center, is a very effective legislator and highly sought after speaker. Reynolds Brown is also a member of *Delta Sigma Theta* sorority.



2000 - 2009

2000 – February 12 - Stan Lathan (BA Com 1967) wins his first NAACP Image Award for directing “*The Steve Harvey Show.*” While at Penn State Lathan had been president of the *Jazz Club* and a member of *Kappa Alpha Psi* fraternity. He has five children, including actress Sanaa Lathan.

Alisia “Lisa” Salters (BA Lib 1988)

Alisia “Lisa” Salters joined ESPN as a general assignment reporter in March 2000 from ABC News where she served as a bureau correspondent out of Los Angeles, providing news coverage for World News Tonight and other ABC News telecasts since the Spring of 1997.



One of ESPN’s most versatile reporters, Lisa Salters can be seen on the sidelines of NBA and major college football games or reporting on the ESPN news magazine, E:60, a role which earned her a Gracie Award from the Association for Women in Radio in Television for best feature in 2009. In 2008, she was nominated for a Sports Emmy Award for the story “Ray of Hope”.

At ESPN, Salters’ reports have also been regularly featured on the award-winning Outside the Lines series. She led the network’s comprehensive coverage of the murder trial of Carolina Panthers wide receiver Rae Carruth in December 2000 through January 2001. During the build-up to Operation Iraqi Freedom through the commencement of the war, Salters covered sports-related stories in and around the U.S. Central Command in Qatar for Outside the Lines, Sports Center and ESPNEWS.

At ABC News, she covered the Oklahoma City bombing trials, the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan, and the crash of TWA flight 800. Earlier in her career, Salters served as a general assignment reporter for WBAL-TV in Baltimore.

A native of King of Prussia, PA, Salters graduated from Penn State with a bachelor's degree in broadcast journalism and played for the women's basketball team.

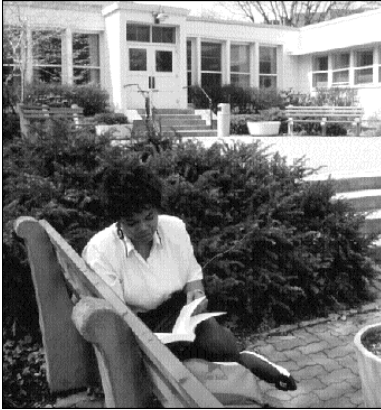
Source: ESPN Media Zone

March – Alisia “Lisa” Salters (BA Lib 1988) joins ESPN as a general assignment reporter. A native of King of Prussia, PA, Salters majored in broadcast journalism and played for the Lady Lions basketball team while at Penn State.

March 27 – Helen Darling and Andrea Garner lead the Lady Lions basketball team to their first NCAA “Final Four” appearance, by defeating Louisiana Tech 86 – 65.

The Walnut Building

The Walnut Building was the powerful center of minority student social, academic, cultural and political life at Penn State from the opening of the Black Cultural Center in 1971 until the Paul Robeson Cultural Center moved to its current expanded facility in 1999.



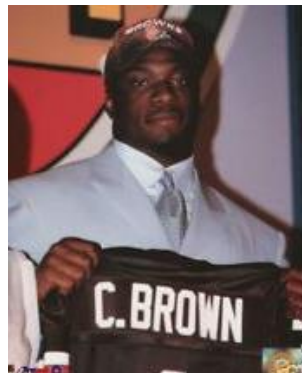
The former USO surplus building on an Army base in Lebanon, PA was transferred piece-by-piece in the fall of 1947 to the Shortlidge Road site at the University Park campus. The building later served as the Temporary Union Building, affectionately known as the TUB, for Penn State students in the 1940s and '50s. When the Hetzel Union Building (HUB), opened in 1955, it was renamed the Walnut Building and was used by the Division of Student Affairs and then the Department of Anthropology before becoming home to the student run Black Cultural Center (1971) and later the Paul Robeson Cultural Center (1972).

The building underwent makeovers in 1974 and 1986, including construction of a small art gallery, a library, conference room, and meeting spaces. One constant was the auditorium, a multi-function space, where the center hosted diverse speakers, dances, performances, meetings and receptions, such as one for Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee, Alex Haley, Nikki Giovanni, Julian Bond, Jessie Jackson, Earth, Wind & Fire and many others. The building hosted over 500 events a year during the 1980s and 1990s.

The Walnut Building was demolished in the summer of 2000 to make way for the current Chemistry Building. On April 15, 2011 a Penn State Alumni Association historical marker was dedicated at the site of the former Walnut Building

Source: Penn State Intercom

April 15 - Teammates Courtney Brown and LaVar Arrington are selected as the first two players in the 2000 National Football League (NFL) draft, making them the only Penn State players to be drafted number one and two in the same year. Brown was picked first by the Cleveland Browns, while Arrington was selected second by the Washington Redskins.





September 23 – Penn State freshman cornerback, Adam Taliaferro, “breaks his neck” in a nationally televised football game against Ohio State. Despite being told he may not walk again, within a year Taliaferro would complete a determined and courageous recovery. Though he would never again play college football, on September 1, 2001, Taliaferro miraculously led the Nittany Lions on the

field to start a new season. (Photo from Penn State Public Information)

October 1 - Southern Illinois University named James E. Walker (PhD Edu 1972), president of Middle Tennessee State University since 1991, as its new president. Walker, the first African American to serve as president of the two-campus, 35,000-student Southern Illinois University system, died in February 2006 after a long bout with prostate cancer.

October 21 - About 300 students, dressed in black, march silently in protest of recent racist acts at Penn State. Earlier in the month threatening hate mail had been sent to three students (including *Black Caucus* President LaKeisha Wolf and an African American football player) and an African American university trustee. A list of hateful acts, from stones thrown at black women to swastika vandalism in dorms, was regarded by many as a sign of problems with the overall climate at Penn State.

2001 – April 20 – *Black Caucus* President, LaKeisha Wolf, received another anonymous letter filled with racial slurs, profanity, and an explicit threat on Wolf’s life. The university provided Wolf with police security, and offered a \$25,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the letter writer. This event triggered months of racial tension, protests, sit-ins (most notably “the Village”), and led to the university establishing a comprehensive plan to make Penn State a more “welcoming place” for minorities.



April 24 – “The Village” forms following a “No Hate” rally and counter rally for racial tolerance held at the steps of Old Main. An estimated 4000 students attended the rallies. Following the rallies, a group of 100 plus of those students marched from Old Main to the HUB and stayed for over a week, as Black Caucus and other student leaders negotiated with university officials on several diversity and

security issues. Dubbed “the Village” by *Black Caucus* member Assata Richards, the students were dancing, singing, and laughing. Students of different

racers prayed, hugged, and studied the Bible as well as their textbooks, while camping out in sleeping bags. Following the signing of the revised "Plan to Enhance Diversity at Penn State" the gathering ended on May 3rd.

August 19 – A mandatory diversity training video is shown on the first night of freshman orientation by the Office of Residence Life. The video was followed by a scheduled discussion of the topic.

September 11 – Terrorist group, al-Qaeda, executes a series of coordinated suicide attacks upon the United States utilizing 4 commercial airplanes. 2,996 people were killed and more than 6,000 others were wounded during the attacks.

October – Ronald R. Davenport (BS Bus1958) and Judith L. Davenport (BS MED Tec 1961), founders of the Sheridan Broadcasting Corporation, pledge \$3 million to the university.

Ronald Davenport, Sr. (BS Bus 1958) and Judith Davenport (BS Med Tech 1961)



Ronald R. Davenport, Sr., and Judith M. Davenport are the original founders of Sheridan Broadcasting Corporation. Ronald is chairman and chief executive officer of Sheridan Broadcasting Corp., which owns radio stations in Pittsburgh and Buffalo and a radio network with more than 300 affiliates in 39 states. It is the largest African/American-owned communications network in the United States. Judith Davenport, a retired



dentist, is a co-founder and a director of the Sheridan Broadcasting Corp. After graduating from Penn State in 1958 with a bachelor's degree in business administration, Ronald Davenport went on to earn law degrees from Temple and Yale. In 1970, he was named dean of Duquesne University School of Law-one of the youngest law school deans in the country and the first African American law dean at a predominantly white law school. After 10 years as dean, he spent two years as a partner with Buchanan Ingersoll before assuming the helm at Sheridan Broadcasting.

Ronald has served on numerous civic and corporate boards, including those with the U.S. Committee for Economic Development, National Chamber of Commerce, local and National Urban League, John Heinz History Center, Bell of Pennsylvania and Aramark Corp. On August 27, 2010 Davenport received the Ronald H. Brown Leadership Award from the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA).

Judith Davenport earned her bachelor's degree from Penn State in 1961 in medical technology. She received a graduate degree in public health and a doctorate in dental

medicine from the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Davenport has also served on many professional and civic boards, including the dental review board of Highmark Blue Shield and the Board of Visitors of the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, as well as those affiliated with the Birmingham Foundation, Alvin Ailey Dance Theater Foundation, the Andy Warhol Museum, the Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh, Martha's Vineyard Hospital, the Pittsburgh affiliate of the Susan B. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, and Carlow University, where she also was board chairman from 2002-06. She is a trustee emeritus for Forbes Hospital and Pittsburgh Public Theater.

The Davenports have been involved in a number of major civic fund raising efforts, including the August Wilson Cultural Center (Pittsburgh), and President Barack Obama's 2008 presidential campaign

In previous philanthropy to Penn State, the Davenports endowed two undergraduate scholarships for minority students who have an interest in the sciences and in business. They were also major benefactors in the campaign to build the new Paul Robeson Cultural Center and to expand the Hetzel Union Building on the University Park campus.

In October 2001, the Davenports pledged \$3 million to Penn State to be distributed equally between the Eberly College of Science and The Smeal College of Business Administration. Their gift endows a faculty chair in each college, and is the largest single contribution from an African American couple or individual to Penn State.

"Penn State has been so important to us," said Judith Davenport. "We wanted to give something back to the university. It was where we met, where we received our first degrees, and where everything started for us. As an African American alumna, I want other African American students and alumni to know how important we feel it is to support Penn State."

Source: Penn State Public Information

October 19 - Roy L. Austin is sworn in as United States ambassador to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Prior to his August 31, 2001 nomination, Ambassador Austin was an associate professor of sociology, justice, and African American studies at Penn State. From 1994 – 98 he served as director of the Crime, Law, and Justice Program, and in July 2001 became director of the Penn State Africana Research Center.



2002 – January 5 – *Beta Phi Pi* fraternity is chartered at Penn State.

January 17 – *Africana Research Center* celebrates its opening with a reception at the *HUB-Robeson Center*. Created primarily as a result of “The Village” 2001 student protests, the center’s mission is to promote research and scholarship that will advance the historical and contemporary understanding and enhancement of the lives of people across the African Diaspora. In addition, the center promotes an enabling environment where cultural production and discourse on diversity are nurtured to advance the research, teaching, and outreach mission of Penn State University.

September – **3741** (4.51%) African American students are enrolled at Penn State.

September – **147** (3% of total) members of the faculty at Penn State are African American.

2003 – The African American Alumni Organization Scholarship is established in with initial contributions as an endowed scholarship. A major push by the 2008 and 2010 Black Alumni Reunions broadened the support

January 25 – Carly Hughes is crowned “Miss Penn State,” becoming only the second African American to hold that title.

February 24 - Anita D. McDonald takes over as campus executive officer for Penn State DuBois. Dr. McDonald had previously been the dean of Extended University, Summer Session, and Evening and Weekend Campus at the University of Arizona.

May 31 – Helen Darling (BS H&HD 2001) is presented with the 2003 WNBA Community Assist Award in recognition for the passion that she demonstrated in her community. Darling, a guard for the Cleveland Rockers and mother of infant triplets, had served as a national spokesperson for the March of Dimes, and touched many young lives in the Cleveland area through her numerous local school lectures and basketball clinics.



2004 – January – The “Framework to Foster Diversity at Penn State 2004 – 2009” is released by the Office of the Vice-Provost for Educational Equity. Just like the “Framework to Foster Diversity at Penn State 1998 – 2003,” this plan describes the actions that would be undertaken from 2004 – 2009 to strengthen Penn State’s diversity efforts.

January 23 – Judge Cynthia A. Baldwin (BA, MA Lib 1966, 1974) becomes the first African American woman elected to chair the Penn State Board of Trustees. Judge Baldwin had served as vice-chair of the Board from 2001 – 2003.

Cynthia A. Baldwin (BA, MA Lib 1966, 1974)

A former justice on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Baldwin received her bachelor's and master's degrees from Penn State in English and American literature, respectively, and her law degree from Duquesne University School of Law. At Duquesne she was a member of the law review and is now a board member emerita.



She served as the first African American president of the Penn State Alumni Association from 1989 to 1991 and was named a Distinguished Alumna of the University in 1995 and Alumni Fellow in 2000. A 1995 gubernatorial appointee to the Penn State Board of Trustees, Baldwin was elected the first African American female chair of the board in January 2004 and served in that capacity until January 2007.

An experienced attorney, Baldwin has been associated with several law firms and served as attorney-in-charge in the Bureau of Consumer Protection in the Office of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, Allegheny Bar Association, Homer S. Brown Law Association and the Women's Bar Association.

In January 2010, Baldwin was appointed to serve as vice president and general counsel of Penn State University. Her primary role was to help establish the office of the general counsel and to help recruit a permanent replacement. In this capacity she became embroiled in representation issues with several of the defendants in the Jerry Sandusky scandal. She would leave that role in January 2012.

Source: Penn State Dickinson School of Law March 26, 2001 www.dsl.psu.edu



May 12 - Blannie Bowen is named vice provost for Academic Affairs. Bowen assumed the post on July 1, 2004. He had previously served as the head of the university's Department of Agricultural and Extension Education in the College of Agricultural Sciences from 1998 to 2004. Bowen received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from North Carolina A&T State University and his Ph.D. from The Ohio State University, all in agricultural education.

September – Keagan-Michael Key (MFA A&A 1996) premieres as a regular cast member of *MAD TV* (FOX Network). Key would gain additional fame as half of the Key and Peele comedy team. On April 25, 2015, he appeared with President Obama at the white house correspondents' dinner in a real life re-enactment of a popular Key and Peel comedy routine, where Key acts as the president's "anger translator."



2005 – February 9 – University officials announce that classes would be cancelled to observe the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday beginning in January 2006.

March 7 – The group *Undertones* is chartered to provide a safe and supportive environment within the larger Penn State community to focus on the distinct needs of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Ally (LGBTQA) community of color. The organization had actually begun meeting during the spring of 2001.



October 28 – Tahiiarah Allen and Theodore Jackson, both seniors, announced as Penn State's 2005 Homecoming Queen and King. This was the second time that African Americans have held both titles in the same year. Allen, a member of Zeta Phi Beta sorority, also served as president of the local *National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC)* at the time.

November 19 – Rohan Murphy, a bilateral amputee grappler for the Penn State wrestling team, makes his debut at the East Stroudsburg Open. The junior 125-pounder grabbed his first win of the season, posting an impressive 19-4 technical fall over a Lehigh wrestler. The first double amputee to wrestle at the Division I level, Murphy also found success as a power lifter, earning the bronze medal at the 2006 International Paralympics Powerlifting Championships.



2006 – January 18 – A Penn State Alumni Association historical marker is dedicated to commemorate Martin Luther King, Jr's powerful January 21, 1965 speech at Recreation Hall.

February 27 – Cumberland “Cum” Posey Jr. (Sci 1911), Penn State's first African American student-athlete, is selected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame for his contributions as a player and owner of the Negro baseball powerhouse, the Homestead Grays. Famed *Pittsburgh Courier* sportswriter Wendell Smith once wrote of Posey: “... they cannot deny that he was the smartest man in Negro baseball and certainly the most successful.”

April – Darryl Watson is elected as the first openly gay *Black Caucus* president. Watson had previously served as vice-president of the organization.



September 12 – Tom Shade, Jr., widely known as State College's unofficial greeter, died. From the time he moved to State College in 1969 until his death, Tom waved to people who passed by his West Beaver Avenue home and gave everyone he met on a downtown street a warm, friendly smile. "I don't think anyone ever worked harder to put the happy in Happy Valley," State College Mayor Bill Welch said in tribute. In November, State College re-named a portion of *Harley Alley* into *Shade Way* in his honor.

October 20 - Shartaya Mollett announced as Penn State's 2006 Homecoming Queen. Shartaya, a Pittsburgh resident and a human development and family studies major, becomes the fourth African American to hold the crown.



2007 – February 1 - Emanuel Osagie, a native of Nigeria, is assigned as chancellor of Penn State Fayette, The Eberly Campus.

February 5 – Jennifer Harris reaches a confidential settlement against Penn State women's basketball coach, Rene Portland. Harris accused Portland of discriminating against her on the basis of gender, race and anti-lesbian biases (though Harris denied being gay) when she was asked to leave the team. Within a few weeks Portland would resign.

February 20 – John Amaechi (BA Lib 1994), the All-Big Ten basketball player who had led Penn State to a “Top 10” ranking, reveals that he is gay in his autobiography, *Man in the Middle*. The admission sparks national discussion over gays in professional sports.

March – Luther Smith (BS Eng 1977) is presented with a Congressional Gold Medal by President George W. Bush, along with the other 100 surviving members of the famed Tuskegee Airmen. Smith was a German prisoner of war for seven months during World War II.



April 23 - Coquese Washington was named the head coach of the Penn State women's basketball program. Washington, an eight-year assistant coach at Notre Dame, is the first African American female head coach in Penn State history.

August 30 - Vernon S. Courtney (M ED 1978) is elected president of the Association of African American Museums (AAAM). AAAM is a non-profit organization established to support African and African American focused museums nationally and internationally. He was serving as the Hampton University museum director.

2008 – January 17 – *The Charles L. Blockson Collection of African-Americana and the African Diaspora* opens (on a limited basis) to the public. The collection contains materials relating to African-American, African, Latin American, and Caribbean history and culture. A part of Penn State's Special Collections Library at Pattee Library, the Blockson Collection focuses not only on African-Americana, but more broadly documents the African Diaspora. An official dedication of the collection occurred on April 18, 2008.

February 8 - Twins Vince and Vance Moss were selected by ABC World News as "*Persons of the Week*." As both surgeons and members of the U.S. Army Reserve, the twins were recognized on the nationally televised nightly news program for their efforts to offer medical treatment, entirely at their own cost, to Afghan civilians during their off-duty time. The Moss brothers, both members of *Chi Phi* fraternity, graduated from Penn State in 1994 with degrees in science.



February 12 - *Cameroonian Culture Through its Dances (CCTD)* club was chartered at Penn State. The CCTD club's aim is to teach students the different dances and their meanings from about 240 African tribes. Lina Kacyem and

Mariame Motaze, students originally from Cameroon, were the founding President and Treasurer, and (along with Carine Eyoum) dance instructors.

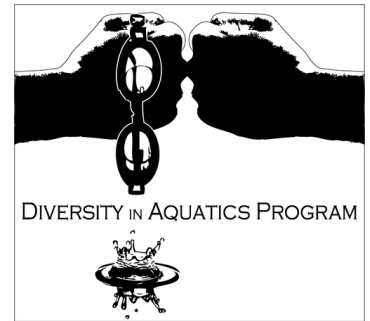
March 30 – Presidential candidate Barack Obama addresses a crowd of almost 22,000 students, staff and community members on the steps of Old Main. During the speech, Obama speaks on issues such as the Iraq War and the economy. "We are spending \$10 billion a month in Iraq ... Imagine if we were spending \$10 billion right here in the United States of America rebuilding roads,



rebuilding bridges, rebuilding schools, laying broadband lines, putting Americans back to work," Obama said. "That is what we should be doing. That's what we will be doing when I'm President of the United States of America."

April - Prompted by concerns about the global rate of people drowning and the racial disparities found within the drowning statistics, the *Diversity in Aquatics Program (DAP)* is founded by Shaun Anderson (BS H&HD 2001) and Jayson Jackson (BS Sci 1999), two former Penn State Athletes. *DAP* has created a number of events such as International Water Safety Day which encourages all children to learn to swim, and communicates both basic water safety and advanced aquatic activities.

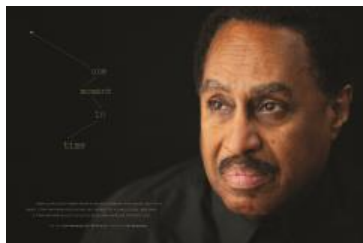
www.diversityinaquatics.com



April 8 – *The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* ranks Penn State 7th in African American student graduation rates among top state universities. Penn State's 68% graduation rate was also significantly above the 44% national average of all colleges and universities.

April 18 – The "*Penn State University African American Chronicles, 1899 - 2008*" is first distributed to alumni attending the 2008 Black Alumni Reunion. The fifty-page booklet was compiled by Darryl Daisey (BS Bus 1983) who referred to it as a "work-in-progress." The document was considered by many to be the first comprehensive account of the African American experience at Penn State. In December 2008 an unofficial website was launched to provide broader access to the information.

April 18 – Casey Sandy captures the NCAA All-Around Male Gymnastics title with a total score of 91.350. A junior from Brampton, Ontario, Sandy became the first Nittany Lion to win both the Big Ten and NCAA All-Around titles in the same year. On April 15, 2009 Sandy would be awarded the 2009 Nissan-Emery Award as the top senior gymnast in the nation.



June 17 – Spike Lee’s production company, Forty Acres & A Mule Filmworks Inc. acquires the film rights to "*Time Traveler, A Scientist's Personal Mission to Make Time Travel a Reality*," by Ronald Mallett (BS 1969, MS 1970, PhD 1973). Lee, the Emmy-winning and Academy Award-nominated director/producer, plans to co-write the script and direct the movie. Mallett is one of America's first African-Americans to earn a doctoral degree in theoretical physics, and is regarded an authority on time travel. The memoir was co-written by best-selling author Bruce Henderson. (Photo from July/August 2009 Penn Stater Magazine)

September – **4986 (5.4%) African American students** are enrolled at Penn State.

September - **3.0% (175) of the faculty and 3.0% (372) of the staff** at Penn State are African American.

September 13 – Veno Leigertwood (BA Lib 2001), who worked for the Philadelphia School District and the federally funded "Gear Up" program, which helps low-income students with academics and college enrollment; was shot to death outside his home in Yeadon, PA. Leigertwood, also a real estate investor, was a community role model who was scheduled to receive his M.B.A. two months after his death. The motive and identity of his killer is still unknown. The case was featured on the TV shows "America's Most Wanted" in 2009, and "Dateline NBC" in 2011.

November 4 - Barack H. Obama elected the first African American President of the United States of America.

November 13 - *Iota Phi Theta* fraternity is chartered at Penn State, completing the "Divine Nine" African American greek organizations at the university.

2009 – February 9 – "The Black Wax Museum" exhibit/program premieres at the Paul Robeson Cultural Center's Heritage Hall. "The Black Wax Museum," collaboration between Penn State's chapter of the *NAACP* and *Phi Beta Sigma* fraternity, featured students posing as wax figures of historic African Americans.

Maya Angelou, Charles Drew, Billie Holiday, Langston Hughes, and Jackie Robinson were among the noted. The 100 or so attendees were free to travel from one historical figure to the next throughout the



hall, while the performers would recite brief biographies to the students, using props such as poetry books and baseball bats to illustrate the life achievements of their characters. (Photo of Sojourner Truth “wax figure” by Chloe Elmer)

April 27 – Anthony T. Leach, associate professor of music and music education in the College of Arts and Architecture, is named the university’s second Penn State laureate. His yearlong duties included raising awareness of the arts and enriching the public’s cultural experience. Leach, a tenor vocalist, pianist and music educator, is best known as the founder and conductor of the *Essence of Joy* choir.



May 15 – Kenneth C. Frazier (BA Lib 1975), president of the Global Human Health organization of Merck & Co., is elected by the board of trustees to represent business and industry. His three-year term would commence on July 1, 2009.



November 3 - R. Seth Williams (BA Lib 1989) scores a decisive election victory to become Philadelphia's district attorney (DA), and makes history as the first African American elected DA in Pennsylvania. While at Penn State, Williams served as president of the *Black Caucus* and the *Undergraduate Student Government (USG)*.

December 6 – The *Black Caucus* hosts the first annual *Ashe’ Awards* in which over 300 students packed into the Paul Robeson Cultural Center’s Heritage Hall for the event. *Black Caucus* vice president Travis Salters said the award show was named the *Ashe’ Awards* because of the word’s positive meaning, “in agreement with” in a West African dialect. Students were given the opportunity to vote for other students and organizations online. The categories ranged from fun nominations such as the *Smooth Award*, *Classy Award* and *Fly Girl*, to *Service to the Community*, *Best Greek Program*, *Best Sorority* and *Best Fraternity*. The idea for the awards originated from similar programs held at a few commonwealth campuses. *Black Caucus* President Christopher Nock said he also was surprised yet happy with the attendance.

2010 - Present

2010 – January 22 - Cynthia Baldwin is appointed to serve as vice president and the first general counsel of Penn State University. Baldwin stepped down from both the Penn State Board of Trustees and as a partner in the Pittsburgh office of the law firm *Duane Morris LLP* to accept the position.

February 7 – Jim Caldwell, a former Penn State assistant football coach, leads the Indianapolis Colts into Super Bowl XLIV during his first year as head coach. Caldwell, a Penn State assistant from 1986 – 1992, became only the fourth African American head coach in Super Bowl history. Despite an impressive 14 – 2 regular season, the Colts fell to the New Orleans Saints in the game.

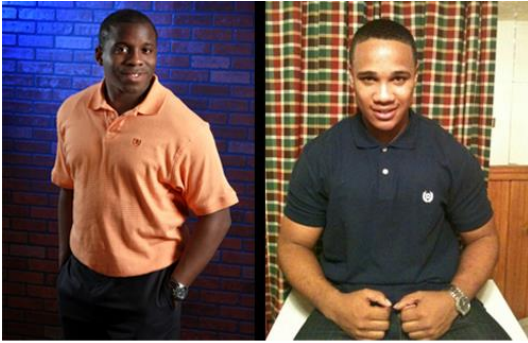


February 16 - Queen Nworisara Quinn, from Orlando, Florida, who earned a bachelor's degree in International Politics from Penn State in 2001, and holds a master's degree from Harvard University, is announced among the 29 American winners of the *Gates Cambridge Scholarship*. The students selected were chosen from a field of 800 applicants. Each student selected receives full tuition for their master's or Ph.D. studies at the University of Cambridge in England. In addition, each student receives a stipend to cover living expenses.

February 26 – “*Penn State University Pioneering African American Faculty & Staff (1956 – 1970)*” research document is released. In conjunction with the *Africana Research Center*, and the *Office of the Vice-Provost for Educational Equity*, researcher Tiffanie Lewis (BA Com, BA Lib 2004) identifies and highlights the achievements of the earliest Black faculty and staff members at the University Park campus.

March 9 - Emmanuel I. Osagie, chancellor of Penn State Fayette, The Eberly Campus, dies unexpectedly from complications due to an illness. He was 58 years old. Osagie, a native of Nigeria, had helped to internationalize the campus. He became chancellor in February 2007. Francis K. Achampong, director of academic affairs for the Mount Alto Campus, was appointed interim chancellor shortly after Osagie's death. (Photo courtesy of Penn State Public Information)





David Adewumi Christian Ragland

March 15 – It was announced that Christian Ragland and David Adewumi would be facing off for *University Park Undergraduate Association (UPUA)* President, marking the first time all candidates for the student government presidency were of African descent. On March 31st Ragland would be elected, becoming the fourth African American president of the Penn State student government.



March 20 - Yvonne Carter Williams (BA Lib 1953), longtime professor and administrator at The College of Wooster (OH), received the *Paul Robeson and Zora Neal Hurston Celebrated Elder Award* for Outstanding Leadership and Service in the Promotion of Black Studies. The award, which is presented annually by the *National Council for Black Studies*, recognized her contributions to the development and promotion of Africana Studies at The College of Wooster, DePauw University and the Great Lakes Colleges Association Black Studies Conference. On October 7, 2003 she was honored by being inducted into the *Ohio Women's Hall of Fame*. Carter was also a founding member of the

Penn State chapter of *Alpha Kappa Alpha* sorority in 1953. (Photo courtesy of the College of Wooster)

June 21 – Megan Hodge, a four time 1st team All-American volleyball player, becomes the first Penn State athlete to be selected top Collegiate Woman Athlete of the Year (2009-2010) by co-winning the *Honda-Broderick Cup*. Hodge won many awards while at Penn State, and guided the Nittany Lions to an unprecedented third straight NCAA Volleyball title in 2009 while on a 102 match winning streak. Hodge, a business major, was also named the Top Big Ten Female Athlete (2009-10) and Academic All-American of the Year for Volleyball. (Photo courtesy of Penn State Athletics Department)



July 1 – Lance Collins, former professor of engineering at Penn State for over 11 years, becomes the dean of the college of engineering at Cornell University. Collins became Cornell's first African American dean. While at Penn State Collins was noted for making a discovery in powder manufacturing that generated a new area of study and helped to refine climate models.

September - The racial makeup of the 95,833 students in the Penn State system, including all campuses, special-mission colleges, and World Campus, is 78.71% white & unknown, **5.52% African American (5286)**, 4.14 % Asian American, 4.39% Hispanic/Latino, 0.13 % Native American, 5.44 % international students, and 1.62% two or more races.

September – **2.85% (171)** of the faculty and **2.68% (342)** of the staff at Penn State are African American.

September 10 – *African American Chronicles...Black History at Penn State* website (www.blackhistory.psu.edu) is launched at the 2010 Black Alumni Reunion. The website development was sponsored by the Office of the Vice Provost for Educational Equity, and was based on *the “Penn State University African American Chronicles, 1899 – 2010.”* The highly interactive website was constructed by *Penn State Public Broadcasting*, under the direction of Cheraine Stanford, an associate producer at *WPSU*. The website features video interviews, archived photographs, newspaper articles, and other relevant documents.

October 15 – President Barak Obama names Warren Washington (PhD EMS 1964), a senior scientist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), as one of 10 eminent researchers to be awarded the *National Medal of Science*. Washington received his award—the highest honor bestowed by the U.S. government on scientists, engineers, and inventors—at a White House ceremony on November 17, 2010. Washington earned his Ph.D. from the Department of Meteorology in 1964, is a *Penn State Alumni Fellow*, a *Distinguished Alumni* and was the 2010 recipient of the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences *Hosler Scholar Medal*. (Photo by Andy Colwell, and courtesy of the White House).



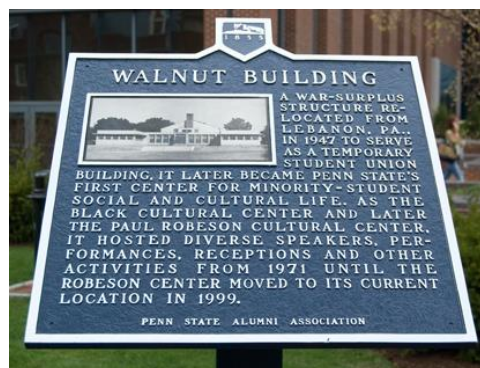
November 1 - Francis K. Achampong is appointed chancellor of Penn State Fayette, after serving as interim chancellor since March 22, 2010.

2011 – January 1 – Kenneth C. Frazier (BA Lib 1975), assumes the chief executive officer (CEO) and president position at *Merck & Co*. Frazier was also elected to serve on the board of directors of the “Fortune 50” company. Frazier had previously served as president of the *Merck & Co*. since May 2010, and prior to that held the position of president of the Global Human Health organization of the company. Frazier was a member of the Penn State Board of Trustees from 2009 – 2015.

February 3 – President Barak Obama visits the University Park campus to meet with Penn State faculty and researchers regarding the university's role as the lead partner of an Energy Innovation Hub. He also delivered remarks at Recreation Hall on the importance of investing in innovation and clean energy to increase employment and grow the economy. This was the president's first trip to Penn State since he was elected in November 2008.

March 11 – In leading Penn State to a *Big Ten Conference* Basketball Tournament upset over Wisconsin, Talor Battle eclipsed Jesse Arnette's 55-year-old school career scoring record. Battle would end the night with a career total of 2140 points.

April 15 – A *Penn State Alumni Association* historical marker is dedicated at the site of the former Walnut Building. The Walnut Building had been the center of minority student social, cultural and political life at Penn State from the opening of the *Black Cultural Center* in 1971 until the *Paul Robeson Cultural Center* moved to its current expanded facility in 1999.



June 11 – Former Nittany Lion and NBA basketball player, John Amaechi (BA Lib 1994), was awarded the *Order of the British Empire* by the Queen of England. An extremely high honor in Britain, the award is handed out to a select few individuals for their chivalry. Amaechi, a native of Manchester England, was given the honor for his work with children and human rights.



August 1 – Cary Fraser, an associate professor of African and African American Studies and former interim director of the *Africana Research Center*, was appointed president of the University of Belize in Central America.

August 15 - A new *Black Student Union*, founded by Jasmine Rushum, is officially chartered. The primary goal of the organization is to promote unity among Black students. "The organization will also work towards reducing a gap between students and careers by providing information on scholarships, encouraging further education and organizing student friendly events," indicated Rushum.

September – **5781 (6.0%) African American students** are enrolled at Penn State.

September - **2.8% (171)** of the faculty and **2.7% (342)** of the staff at Penn State are African American.

September 20 – Roland G. Fryer, Jr. (PhD Bus 2002), professor of economics, Harvard University, is named as a recipient of the 2011 *MacArthur Foundation Genius Award*.

Roland G. Fryer, Jr. (PhD Bus 2002)

Roland G. Fryer, Jr., a professor of economics, Harvard University, is named as a recipient of the 2011 MacArthur Foundation Genius Award on September 20, 2011. MacArthur Fellows each receive \$500,000 in no-strings-attached support over a five-year period. The MacArthur Fellows Program awards unrestricted fellowships to talented individuals who have shown extraordinary originality and dedication in their creative pursuits and a marked capacity for self-direction. There are three criteria for selection of Fellows: exceptional creativity, promise for important future advances based on a track record of significant accomplishment, and potential for the fellowship to facilitate subsequent creative work.



Fryer is an economist illuminating the causes and consequences of economic disparity due to race and inequality in American society. Through innovative empirical and theoretical investigations, Fryer has opened up a range of topics to quantitative analysis, offering new insights on such issues as the cognitive underpinnings of racial discrimination, labor market inequalities, and, in particular, the educational trajectory of minority children. In January 2008, at age 30, he became the youngest African American to receive tenure at Harvard University. He has been the recipient of a number of honors, including a Sloan Fellowship, the Calvo-Armengol International Prize, and a Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers. He was listed as one of Time Magazine's 100 most influential people in 2009.

(Photo and source courtesy the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.)

October 23 - Edward N. Thompson, Penn State director of development for Educational Equity, dies from a heart attack while running the *Tussey Mountainback Relay* in Rothrock State Forest (PA). Thompson, 58, had bypass surgery 13 years earlier, but was a lifelong athlete. The former president of the *Forum on Black Affairs* spent most of his Penn State career raising funds to allow more minorities, veterans and disabled students to attend the university. Thompson was a proud member of *Omega Psi Phi* fraternity.



Sandusky Child Abuse Case



On November 4, 2011 former Penn State assistant football coach, Jerry Sandusky, was indicted on 42 counts of sex crimes against 10 young boys, following a three-year investigation. Sandusky, who had retired from Penn State in 1999, was arrested on November 5th. While he denied all allegations, he was convicted on all but one count in July 2012.

Penn State senior vice president Gary Schultz and athletic director Tim

Curley were charged with grand jury perjury and failure to report suspected child abuse. The indictment accused Curley and Schultz of not only failing to tell the police, but falsely telling the grand jury that the then graduate assistant, Mike McQueary, never informed them of witnessing sexual activity by Sandusky and a young boy in a 2002 incident. Schultz and Curley both denied all charges.

In the immediate wake of the scandal, Graham Spanier, university president, was forced to resign. Joe Paterno, the iconic head football coach, was fired near the end of his 46th season for “not doing more”, even though he reported what he knew to his superiors. Paterno died of complications from lung cancer on January 22, 2012, less than 3 months after his tenure as head football coach ended. He was 85 years old.

On July 24, 2012, shortly after the release of the Freeh Report, an independent investigation sponsored by the Penn State Board of Trustees, the NCAA hit Penn State football with a \$60 million sanction, a four-year football postseason ban, the vacating of all wins dating back to 1998, and a reduction of 20 total scholarships each year for four years. Within 2 years most of these sanctions were lifted in an apparent admission by the NCAA that they had overstepped their authority.

Spanier was later indicted on similar charges as Schultz and Curley. Trials for the three former Penn State administrators are still forthcoming as of the October 2016 printing of this publication, however a number of the more severe charges have already been dropped.

December - Southern Africa Chapter of the Penn State Alumni Association is launched in Soweto, South Africa. This would be the first chapter of the Penn State Alumni Association in Sub-Saharan Africa.

December 10 – Guion “Guy” Bluford Jr. (BS Eng 1964) receives the *Pennsylvania Society’s Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement*. Each year,

since 1909, the Society presents its *Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement* to a prominent person in recognition of leadership, citizenship and contributions to the arts, science, education and industry. Past recipients have included Dwight D. Eisenhower, Joe Paterno, and Henry Ford.

2012 – March 16 – Penn State's Board of Trustees approves a name change and reorganization for the *Department of African and African American Studies* (AAAS) in the College of the Liberal Arts. The renamed *Department of African American Studies* more accurately reflects a focus on African American topics, while an African Studies Program will be created as a separate entity.

April 17 – The State College Borough Council votes 5 to 2 in favor of renaming Fraser Plaza to “Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza”. Borough Council president Don Hahn expressed his full support, saying that the more diverse population of Penn State and State College were a reflection of King’s success.

April 20 – A State College historical marker is dedicated at “*Lincoln Hall*,” the former boarding home for Black male students from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. *Lincoln Hall* served as an unofficial colored dormitory and sanctuary for early African American Penn State students. The ceremony was held at the 119 North Barnard Street location, during the 2012 Black Alumni Reunion, and included two of the three surviving former *Lincoln Hall* residents, Clayton Wilson III '49 and Wally Triplett '49.



April 21 - A bust of alumnus David S. Alston (PreMed 1942) is unveiled at the *Nittany Lion Inn* during the 2012 Black Alumni Reunion. Penn State's first African-American football player, Alston played on the 1941 freshman team, along with his younger brother, Harry. Alston died from complications following minor surgery on August 15, 1942, six weeks before his varsity debut. The bust, sculpted and donated by Penn State Professor of Art, Blake Ketchum, is on display at the *Penn State All-Sports Museum*.

May 4 - Adam Taliaferro (BA Lib 2005), who played football at Penn State and recovered from a paralyzing hit on the field in 2000 to walk again less than a year later, is elected by the alumni to the Penn State Board of Trustees. He would not seek re-election after being appointed to the New Jersey General Assembly in 2015.

October 5 - Tracey Edouard, a senior – public relations and advertising major, is elected 2012 Homecoming Queen. The Huntington, NY native becomes only the fifth African American woman to hold the crown. A violinist and *Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society* member, Edouard was involved in a wide range of campus activities including orchestra, a resident assistant, and head of the women's volleyball student section.



2013 – April 14 – Jalon Alexander is elected president of the *Council of Commonwealth Student Governments (CCSC)*. He would abruptly resign on January 27, 2014 for unknown reasons.



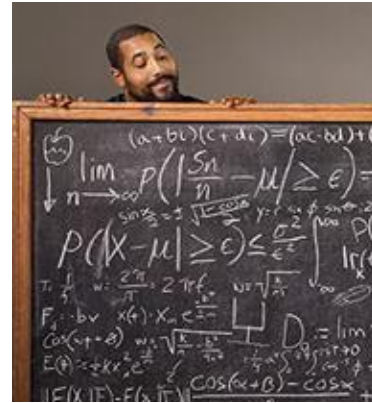
August 9 – Miles Chamley-Watson, (2013), made history by becoming the first man from the U.S. to win a *Senior World Fencing Championship* title. The 2013 world championships were held in Budapest, Hungary. Chamley-Watson had represented the U.S. during the 2012 Olympics, and was an All-American fencer at Penn State. 3 years later he would win a Bronze medal during the 2016 Summer Olympics in the men's team foil competition. Chamley-Watson has also found fame moonlighting as an international high fashion model.

October 12 - Rhonda Bates is elected 2013 Homecoming Queen. Originally from Philadelphia, Bates was majoring in Human Development and Family Studies. She served as president of the *Student Minority Advisory and Recruitment Team (SMART)* and as co-director of the *Martin Luther King Jr. Commemoration Day of Service*. Bates became the second straight African American to be elected Homecoming Queen at Penn State, and the sixth overall to wear the crown.



October 16 - Penn State is selected as a recipient of the *2013 Higher Education Excellence in Diversity Award* in the November issue of *INSIGHT into Diversity* magazine. The award, given to 56 higher education institutions this year, recognizes U.S. colleges and universities that have exceptional strategies and programs to help achieve diversity and inclusion across campus. Penn State would repeat this distinction from 2014 - 2016.

December 10 - John Urschel, Nittany Lion offensive lineman, wins the *2013 William V. Campbell Trophy*, given to college football's top scholar-athlete. Sometimes called the "Academic Heisman," the award specifically recognizes "an individual as the absolute best in the country for his academic success, football performance and exemplary community leadership."



With the award, Urschel received \$25,000 to go toward his post-graduate work. Urschel graduated in three years with a degree in math, later earned his master's degree in math, and continued to work toward a second master's in math education. The lineman plans to pursue a Ph.D. upon completion of his professional football career. Urschel was Penn State's first recipient of the award.

2014 – January 11 – James Franklin is hired as Penn State's sixteenth head football coach, succeeding Bill O'Brien. Franklin, 41, a native of Langhorne, Bucks County, had led Vanderbilt to three successful seasons prior to becoming Penn State's first African American head football coach. Franklin is a 1995 graduate of East Stroudsburg University, where he also played quarterback for their football team.



February 3 - The *Black Student Union (BSU)*, hoping to battle different stereotypes facing African Americans, launches the "WE ARE BLACK" campaign. Secretary of the *BSU* Chantelle Beachum said they painted the exposed skin of different volunteers with common stereotypes and photographed them for the campaign. "We hope to combat these stereotypes by presenting them to the Penn State community and creating a more accurate, untold perception of African Americans that we all strive to be," Beachum told the *Daily Collegian*.

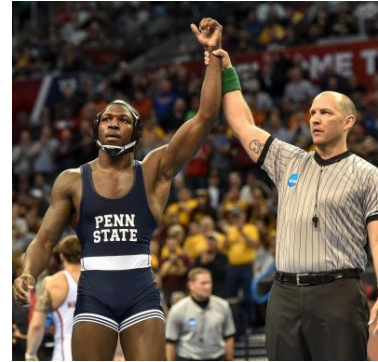


February 26 – Kevin Clark (PhD EDU 1994) is honored as a "*Champion of Change*" at a White House ceremony for his innovative approach to creating diversity and access in *STEM* (science, technology, engineering, and math) fields. Clark is the director of George Mason University's *Center for Digital Media Innovation and Diversity* and a professor in the College of Education and Human Development. Clark's recent activities had focused on the use of video game design to increase interest in *STEM*



careers. *The Champions of Change* program was created as an opportunity for the White House to feature individuals, businesses, and organizations doing extraordinary things to empower and inspire members of their communities.

March 22 - Nittany Lion wrestler (184 lbs.), Ed Ruth, becomes Penn State's first three-time *NCAA* champ. In the finals Ruth beat previously undefeated Maryland senior Jimmy Sheptock 7-2. Ruth had a record of 136 wins to just 3 defeats in his 4-year career at Penn State. The victory also helped lead the Nittany Lions to their fourth straight *NCAA* team championship.



April 11 - John Urschell is named the recipient of the 84th *James E. Sullivan Award*, presented by the *Amateur Athletic Union (AAU)* to America's top amateur athlete. Urschel was announced as the winner of the prestigious award during an awards ceremony at the *AAU* National Headquarters in Orlando, FL. Urschel was selected from a pool of 19 semifinalists vying for the honor in 2014. First presented in 1930, the *Sullivan Award* honors an athlete who demonstrates the qualities of leadership, character, sportsmanship and the ideals of amateurism.



May 6 – Kyle Godwin (BA Com 2008) wins a Sports Emmy Award for "Outstanding Sports Documentary Series" as an associate producer for the popular ESPN "30 for 30" series. Kyle, a native of Philadelphia, is a member of *Alpha Phi Alpha* fraternity. After graduation Godwin worked for ESPN for 6 years before venturing out and starting his own film and multimedia production company entitled *Marvalous Entertainment, LLC*.

August - Michael Brown, an unarmed black teenager, is shot and killed by Darren Wilson, a white police officer, in Ferguson, Missouri.

September 27 – Kenya Crawford is elected 2014 Homecoming Queen, becoming the third straight African American to wear the crown. Crawford, a senior Human Development and Family Studies major, was active as a member of the Health and *Human Development club* and *Phi Eta Sigma Honor Society*. This Philadelphia native's student involvement included serving as a research assistant for the *Family Relationships Project* and the *Center for Healthy Aging*. She also participated on the Women's Leadership Initiative and Global Leadership Initiative Committees.



As the president of *Keep a Child Alive*, a program designed to raise awareness about the HIV/AIDS pandemic, Crawford received an Undergraduate Discovery Summer Research Grant and represented Penn State internationally as a counseling intern in South Africa. Crawford became the seventh overall African American, and first openly lesbian to be elected Homecoming Queen at Penn State.

December 2 – About 80 Penn State students protest by lying motionless on the HUB-Robeson Center ground floor to spread the message that “*Black Lives Matter*.” The main catalyst for the protest was a decision



not to indict a police officer

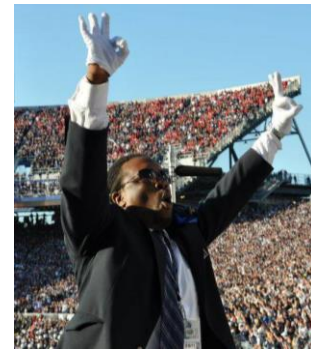


who was responsible for killing unarmed teenager, Michael Brown, in August in Ferguson, Missouri. The protests lasted for several days, and included university president, Eric Barron, joining the protesters. The *Black Leadership Union* was the main organizer of the protest, but

various student organizations participated, including the *National Pan-Hellenic Council*, *Black Caucus* and the *National Council of Negro Women*. (Photos courtesy of the *Centre Daily Times*)

2015 – March 15 - Charmelle Green is named Senior Associate Athletic Director and Senior Woman Administrator at Penn State. Green is responsible for the management, supervision, and evaluation of women's volleyball, men's and women's cross country and track & field, softball, and ability athletics.

March 23 – Gregory Drane is selected as the first African American *Blue Band* Director. Drane became the assistant director for the *Blue Band* in 2005, putting him in charge of the pep band for women's volleyball, along with the *Pride of the Lions* basketball pep band. (Photo courtesy of *Onward State*)



July 5 – Tina Q. Richardson, associate dean of academic affairs at Drexel University's School of Education, assumes the post of chancellor of the Penn State Lehigh Valley campus. Richardson earned her bachelor's in psychology and master's and doctorate in counseling psychology, all from the University of Maryland. (Photo courtesy of *Penn State*)

July 15 – Former Penn State football captain and All-American defensive lineman, Devon Still (BA Lib 2011), accepts the *Jimmy V. Perseverance Award* at the 2015 ESPYS in Los Angeles on behalf of his 5-year-old daughter, Leah. Leah Still was diagnosed with cancer in June 2014, and her story inspired countless football fans around the world to help raise millions of dollars for pediatric cancer research. Her good spirits and "never give up" attitude earned her the nickname "Leah Strong." She went into remission in March 2015, but due to complications with her medication, was not well enough to attend the award ceremony.



Devon Still, a Delaware native who was then playing for the *NFL* Cincinnati Bengals, was introduced by NBA superstar, LeBron James. When he took the stage, Still was greeted by a standing ovation from his peers. "I would beg [God] to give me the fight with death rather than my daughter," he told the crowd in a very emotional speech. "At the age of 4, my daughter hadn't even begun to understand what life was all about," he continued of Leah's diagnosis. "She's the toughest person I've ever met and she has the mindset that nothing will hold her down," the football pro said of his daughter. (Photo courtesy of *ESPN*)

July 15 – The dead body of 27-year-old Jasmin Wright (BS H&HD 2011) was found in her West Philadelphia apartment. She had been sexually assaulted and strangled. Wright had just earned her master’s degree from Drexel University’s School of Public Health. About a week later, police charged a 56-year-old former building handyman for the murder.

September 1 - Marcus A. Whitehurst, with more than 20 years of experience in educational leadership, is named Penn State’s vice provost for Educational Equity after holding the position in an interim capacity for more than a year. Previously, Whitehurst had served as assistant vice provost for Educational Equity since July 2007. He succeeded W. Terrell Jones, who died Aug. 19, 2014, after an extended illness.



September - **5556 (5.7%) African American students** are enrolled at Penn State, and for the first time the Hispanic student enrollment surpassed the African American student enrollment. The breakdown of the 2015 total Penn State enrollment was:

<u>Group</u>	<u># of students</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Hispanic	5947	6.1
African American	5556	5.7
Asian	5334	5.5
Multi-Racial	2264	2.3
Native Hawaiian	114	0.1
American Indian	113	0.1
International	9262	9.5
Unknown	2323	2.4
White	66581	68.3

December 4 – “*Holding History ... The Collections of Charles L Blockson*” documentary, an Emmy Award winning WPSU production, premieres during a special screening at the *Paterno Library’s Foster Auditorium*. Produced, directed and narrated by Cheraine Stanford, the documentary short tells the story of Charles Blockson’s (H&HS 1956) lifelong journey to unearth, collect, and preserve the history, culture and contributions of people of African descent.



To view the documentary, go to:

<http://video.wpsu.org/video/2365662169/> .



December 10 – Tanya R. Kennedy (BA Com 1989) is sworn in as a justice in the Supreme Court for the State of New York. Kennedy was a judge in the New York City Civil Court in New York prior to her selection to the state supreme court. Kennedy is also active in a number of organizations including the New York *Coalition of 100 Black Women*, the *NAACP*, and *Alpha Kappa Alpha* sorority.

2016 – January 5 – Richard Ross, Jr. (BA Lib 1992) is sworn in as Philadelphia police commissioner, taking over the nation’s 4th largest police department. Ross, who had served the previous 10 years as deputy commissioner, leads a force of over 7100 members. Born and raised in Philadelphia, he brings more than 27 years of service, and experience to the top post.

(Photo courtesy of the Philadelphia Police Department)



January 5 - The Penn State Abington community permanently honored a prominent African-American architect who earned little recognition during his lifetime but whose work impacts the campus to this day. Students, faculty and staff dedicated a bronze plaque recognizing Julian Francis Abele, the architect of the iconic Sutherland Building. He designed the structure in 1916 for the Ogontz School for Girls, which

occupied the Abington site until the principal donated it to Penn State in 1950. *(Photo courtesy of Penn State Abington)*

August 11 – Nate Parker (Sci 2001) receives the *Sundance Institute Vanguard Award* for writing the screenplay, directing and starring in the film “*The Birth of a Nation*.” The film, which received critical acclaim at the 2016 *Sundance Film Festival*, and which *Fox Searchlight* acquired for a festival-record \$17.5M, centers on Nat Turner (played by Parker), a Virginia slave who used his fierce intellect, profound faith and deep belief in his ability to change things to become a preacher (while still a slave) and



eventually lead a 48-hour rebellion in 1831, 30 years before the American Civil War. The film also stars Jackie Earle Haley, Gabrielle Union, Penelope Ann Miller, Aunjanue Ellis, Mark Boone Junior and Aja Naomi King. *“The Birth of a Nation”* opened nationwide on October 7, 2016. Parker had previously starred in movies such as *“Beyond the Lights,” “Red Tails,” “The Secret Life of Bees,” “The Great Debaters,” “Arbitrage,” “Non-Stop,” “Felon”* and *“Pride.”* While at Penn State Parker was a nationally ranked wrestler for two seasons, but following a 2001 trial (along with his Penn State roommate and movie co-writer, Jean Celestin) and acquittal for sexual assault, he transferred to the University of Oklahoma. (Photo courtesy of Fox Searchlight)



September 9 - Cumberland “Cum” Posey, Jr. (Sci 1911), recognized as the first African American student athlete in Penn State history, was inducted into the *Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame*. Posey enrolled at Penn State in 1909 and played forward on the freshman basketball team (1909-10) and the varsity basketball team (1910-11), while also playing on the freshman baseball team (1910). He left Penn State after just two years and joined the *Monticello Athletic Association*, which later became the *Loendi Big Five*. By the following year, Posey was the star player and operator of the club. *Loendi* won the Colored Basketball World Championship four years in a row from 1920 to 1923. He was widely regarded as the best African-American basketball player of his time. Along with his 2006 induction into the *National Baseball Hall of Fame*, Posey became the only person enshrined at both sports halls of fame.

September 18 – Keegan-Michael Key (MFA A&A 1996) wins a Primetime Emmy Award for “outstanding variety sketch show” for his recently ended Comedy Central TV show, “Key & Peele.” The show was cancelled after a 5-year successful run because Key and his co-star, Jordan Peele, wanted to pursue other opportunities.

October 6 - *“All In at Penn State: A Commitment to Diversity and Inclusion”* kicks off with a public multimedia rally in front of Old Main. The event, which was livestreamed to all Penn State campuses, launched an ongoing University-wide initiative to bring students, faculty and staff together to cultivate a diverse and inclusive environment. President Eric Barron and Vice Provost for Educational Equity Marcus Whitehurst, addressed the crowd, while the *Essence of Joy* choir provided entertainment.

Keagan-Michael Key (MFA A&A 1996)



Since his time at Penn State, Keagan-Michael Key is best known for co-creating the Comedy Central TV show “Key & Peele,” which won a Primetime Emmy Award for “outstanding variety sketch show” on September 18, 2016. The show ran from 2012 to 2015. Key, a Peabody Award winner, also co-stars in the USA Network comedy series *Playing House*. He spent six seasons as a cast member on *MADtv* and has

made guest appearances on shows like *Whose Line is it Anyway?* *The Middle*, and *Modern Family*. In 2014, he also starred in the first season of the FX series *Fargo* and the final season of the NBC series *Parks and Recreation*. He has had supporting roles in several films, including “*Let's Be Cops*,” “*Hell Baby*,” “*Role Models*,” “*Horrible Bosses 2*,” “*The Lego Movie*,” “*Tomorrowland*,” “*Pitch Perfect 2*,” and “*Storks*.”

On April 25, 2015, he appeared with President Obama at the white house correspondents' dinner in a real life re-enactment of a popular Key and Peel comedy routine, where Key acts as the president's “anger translator,” Luther. The video from that event instantly went viral on social media. That same year he was selected as the Penn State Homecoming Grand Marshall, and made a surprise visit to the football team briefing session impersonating head football coach, James Franklin. In 2016, he produced and starred in “*Keanu*” (2016) with his Key & Peele co-star Jordan Peele.



Key is already slated for several movie projects and is clearly a rising star in the entertainment world.

Photos: : Centre Daily Times, 1996 LaVie Yearbook



"The most common way people give up their power is thinking they don't have any."

- Alice Walker

"Our crown has already been bought and paid for. All we have to do is wear it."

- James Baldwin



Travis Salters (2011), Christian Ragland (2011), and Christopher Nock (2011)

APPENDIX



*"When we stood at childhood's gate,
Shapeless in the hands of fate,
Thou didst mold us, dear old State..."*

**Douglass Association petition for an Afro-American History course
(Presented to College of Liberal Arts - November 21, 1967)**

All students of Afro-American heritage attending the Pennsylvania State University we note, as of this writing, that there does not exist a course in Afro-American history.

Such an oversight, particularly during these times of racial strife, only contributes to the misunderstanding which has been responsible for the continuation of racial troubles.

Therefore we strongly recommend that the University institute a course in Afro-American history to begin no later than Winter Term 1968. We would further recommend that this course be taught by a person of Afro-American heritage.

Such a course in order to cover the full scope of this subject should include the following topics:

- a. Activities of Afro-Americans prior to 1619
- b. The slave revolts
- c. The period of Reconstruction: 1865-1877
- d. The Black Nationalist and Black Muslim Movements
- e. Activities up to and including the Black Power Movement

We further recommend that this course be made a requirement for all education and history majors.

Conrad J. Reid

Ray Stovall

Ray Cooper (Attorney General)

James Thompson

Raymond Edgerton

Jean Lucas

Charles Pittman

Jim Hates

Charles Adams

Douglas McArthur

Elijah Johnson

Estelle Jackson

Ronald C. Johnson

Jeffrey B. Ferguson

Joseph E. Spelling's

Kenneth L. Sawyer

Washington

Note: Only first 17 of the 130 total signatures shown

Document courtesy of Dr. Frederick B. Phillips, the founder and first president of the Douglass Association (1967)

Appendix B***Douglass Association List of 12 Demands**

(Presented to the vice-president of student affairs, Charles L. Lewis, on May 13, 1968)

1. More Black undergraduates. There are presently only about 200 Black students attending the University. The Douglass Association demanded that the undergraduate enrollment include 400 Blacks students by fall of 1968, 1000 by the following fall, and 10% of the undergraduate population thereafter.
2. That a building be named after and dedicated to Martin Luther King, Jr.
3. That a Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarship fund be established
4. That a course in Negro History be made a permanent part of the curriculum
5. More Black professors
6. More Black graduate students
7. That a section of Pattee Library be devoted exclusively to Black authors
8. Reevaluation of the athletic recruiting program with regard to Black students
9. More Black athletes
10. More Black coaches
11. More Black literature offered in the University's English section
12. The introduction of an African culture study program

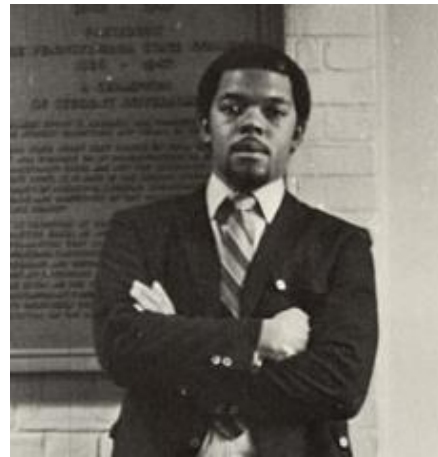
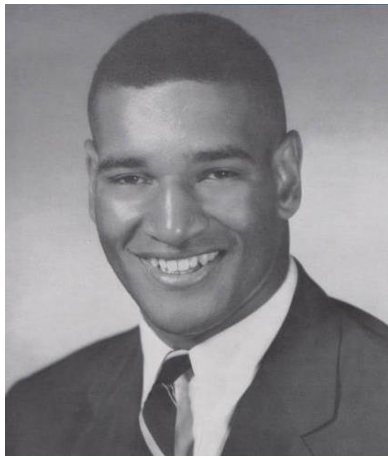
Note: A commitment to take steps to meet these demands was agreed to and signed by the Vice-President for student affairs, Charles Lewis, that evening. A few days later three administration officials met with the executive board of the Douglass Association to further discuss the demands and potential implementation plans.

* As reported by the Daily Collegian

Appendix C

Penn State African American Student Government Presidents			
School Year	Douglass Association/ Black Student Union	Black Caucus	All University/ AWS/ USG/ UPUA
1954-55			H. Jesse Arnelle (All University)
1964-65			Julie Cromitie (AWS)
1967	Frederick Phillips		
1968	John Warner/ Wilbert Manley		
1969	William "Rick" Collins		
1969-70	* Vincent Benson		Theodore Q. Thompson (USG)
	* Kenneth Waters		
	* Anthony Leonard		
	* Bill W. Patterson		
	* J. Raleigh Demby		
1970-71	# James I Garner/Anthony Leonard		
1971-72		James Lomax	
1972-73		James Lomax	
1973-74		Lee Coffey	
1974-75		Lenny Howard	
1975-76		Tony Palimore	
1976-77		William "Butch" Randolph	
1977-78		David Allen	
1978-79		Charles Kennedy	
1979-80		Takesha Dockery	
1980-81		Paul Davis	
1981-82		Avery Rose	
1982-83		** Iris Foster / Lorraine Vincent	
1983-84		Marvin Johnson	
1984-85		Gina Louissant	
1985-86		Larry Patrick	
1986-87		Darryl King	
1987-88		R. Seth Williams	
1988-89		Courtney Pinkney	R. Seth Williams (USG)
1989-90		Tanya Burnett / WalterMosley	
1990-91		Nicole Batts	
1991-92		Gail Williams	
1992-93		## Ingrid McIntosh / Desiree Trader	
1993-94		Marcella Nixon	
1994-95		Christopher A. Atkinson	
1995-96		Sheneka Soloman	
1996-97		Nikitra Bailey	
1997-98		Rashid Njai	
1998-99		Luanda Johnson	
1999-00		Joseph Dawkins	
2000-01		LaKeisha Wolf	
2001-02		Hasan Amenra	
2002-03		David Davis	
2003-04		Tiffanie Lewis	
2004-05		Edward Smith	
2005-06		Gandarvaka Gray.	
2006-07		Darryl Watson	
2007-08		Anthony Washington	
2008-09		Kenya Goods	
2009-10		Christopher Nock	
2010-11		Christopher Nock	Christian D. Ragland (UPUA)
2011-12		Ryan Brown	
2012-13		Ryan Brown	
2013-14		Naeem Holman	
2014-15		Jada Hill	
2015-16		Genevieve Logerie	
2016-17		Genevieve Logerie	
* 1969-70 Black Student Union was led by a Coordinating Committee of 5 people			
# 1970-71 James I Garner led the Black Student Union, but was not identified with a title. Anthony Leonard was Treasurer and Spokeperson.			
** 1982 Iris Foster elected Black Caucus President, but resigned prior to taking office.			
## 1992 Ingrid McIntosh left school shortly after taking office			
			Compiled by Darryl Daisey Sept 2016

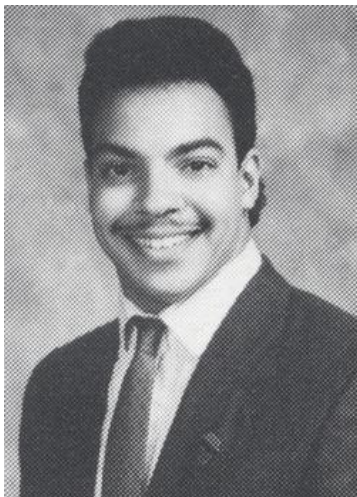
Penn State African American All Student Government Presidents



H. Jesse Arnelle (1955-56) All-University Gov. Ted Q. Thompson (1969-70) USG



Julie Cromite (1964 -65) Assoc. of Women Students



R. Seth Williams (1988-89) USG



Christian Ragland (2010-11) UPUA

Appendix D

Penn State University African American Board of Trustee Members

<u>Name</u>	<u>First Year Elected/Selected</u>	<u>Selected by</u>	<u>Last Year on Board</u>
* H. Jesse Arnelle	1969	Alumni	2014
Hardy Williams	1972	PA Governor	1975
Cecile M. Springer	1981	PA Governor	1995
Barry K. Robinson	1989	Alumni	2004
** Cynthia A. Baldwin	1995	PA Governor	2010
Kenneth C. Frazier	2009	Bus & Industry	2015
Adam J. Taliaferro	2012	Alumni	2015

* H. Jesse Arnelle elected Chair of the Board of Trustees from 1996 - 1997

** Cynthia A. Baldwin elected Chair of the Board of Trustees from 2004 – 2006



H. Jesse Arnelle



Hardy Williams



Cecile M. Springer



Barry K. Robinson



Cynthia A. Baldwin



Kenneth C. Frazier



Adam J. Taliaferro

Appendix E

Penn State University African American Commonwealth Campus Chancellors

Joanne E. Burley, campus executive (chancellor)
Penn State McKeesport (now Greater Allegheny)
July 1, 1992 to June 24, 1999



Curtiss E. Porter, chancellor - Penn State Greater
Allegheny
June 25, 1999 to December 2013

Anita D. McDonald, chancellor - Penn State DuBois
February 24, 2003 to December 31, 2012



Emanuel Osagie, chancellor - Penn State Fayette
February 1, 2007 to March 9, 2010

Francis Achampong, chancellor –
Penn State Fayette - March 22, 2010 to July 31, 2013
Penn State Mt. Alto – August 1, 2013 - Present



Tina Q. Richardson, chancellor - Penn State Lehigh
Valley - July 5, 2015 to present

Appendix F**FIRST DOCUMENTED AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENT ATHLETES (BY SPORT)**

(Information courtesy of Diana Kenepf and the Intercollegiate Athletics Diversity Council - March 2008)

Men's Teams

School Year	Sport	Name	Team	*Year Sport Began
1909 – 1910	Basketball	Cumberland Posey	Freshmen	1896
1910 – 1911	Basketball	Cumberland Posey	Varsity	1896
1911 – 1912	Track & Field	James Ambrose Piner	Varsity	1891
1925 – 1926	Boxing	Theodore Elkton Gilbert	Varsity	1919
1926 – 1927	Soccer	Mousa Ismail Serry	Varsity	1911
1941 – 1942	Football	Dave Alston	Freshmen	1887
		Harry Alston	Freshmen	1887
1945 – 1946	Football	Wally Triplett	Varsity	1887
1909 – 1910	Baseball	Cumberland Posey	Freshmen	1875
1956 – 1957	Baseball	Robert S. Hoover	Varsity	1875
1956 – 1957	Wrestling	Bruce Gilmore	Varsity	1908
1962 – 1963	Fencing	John C. Cooper	Varsity	1926
1971 – 1972	Gymnastics	Vincent Faust	Varsity	1931
		William Mitchell	Varsity	1931
1973 – 1974	Lacrosse	Andy Fairfax	Varsity	1913
1977 – 1978	Tennis	Cecil Green	Varsity	1911
1984 – 1985	Volleyball	Javier Gaspar	Varsity	1976
1997 – 1998	Swimming	Shaun Anderson	Varsity	1936
		Chris Bagley	Varsity	1936

Women's Teams

School Year	Sport	Name	Team	*Year Sport Began
1968 – 1969	Gymnastics	Barbara Rose	Varsity	1964
1969 – 1970	Field Hockey	Lorraine Hutchings	Varsity	1964
1969 – 1970	Basketball	Lorraine Hutchings	Varsity	1965
1969 – 1970	Lacrosse	Lorraine Hutchings	Varsity	1965
1970 – 1971	Tennis	Sandy Turner	Varsity	1965
1971 – 1972	Fencing	Diane Snow	Varsity	1964
		Pam Hall	Varsity	1964
1972 – 1973	Softball	Barbara Snell	Varsity	1965
1975 – 1976	Track & Field	Doris Moore	Varsity	1974
1976 – 1977	Volleyball	Teresa Wilson	Varsity	1976
1998 – 1999	Soccer	Gillian Samuel	Varsity	1994
2010 – 2011	Swimming	Lauren Barnes	Varsity	1968

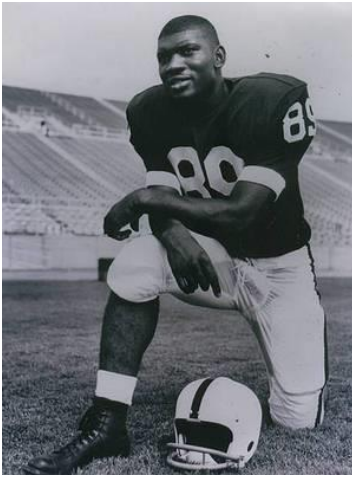
* Year that sport became designated as an intercollegiate sport at Penn State. The list does not include club or Intramural sports.

Appendix G

Penn State's African American Hall of Fame Athletes

College Football Hall of Fame

<u>Name</u>	<u>Year Inducted</u>
Richard "David" Robinson	1997
Lydell Mitchell	2004
Curt Warner	2009



David Robinson



Lydell Mitchell



Curt Warner

Professional Football Hall of Fame

<u>Name</u>	<u>Year Inducted</u>
Lenny Moore	1975
Franco Harris	1990
Richard "David" Robinson	2013



Lenny Moore



Franco Harris



David Robinson

Penn State’s African American Hall of Fame Athletes

National Baseball Hall of Fame

<u>Name</u>	<u>Year Inducted</u>
Cumberland “Cum” Posey	2006



Cumberland Posey

Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame

<u>Name</u>	<u>Year Inducted</u>
Cumberland “Cum” Posey	2016



Cumberland Posey

National Track and Field Hall of Fame

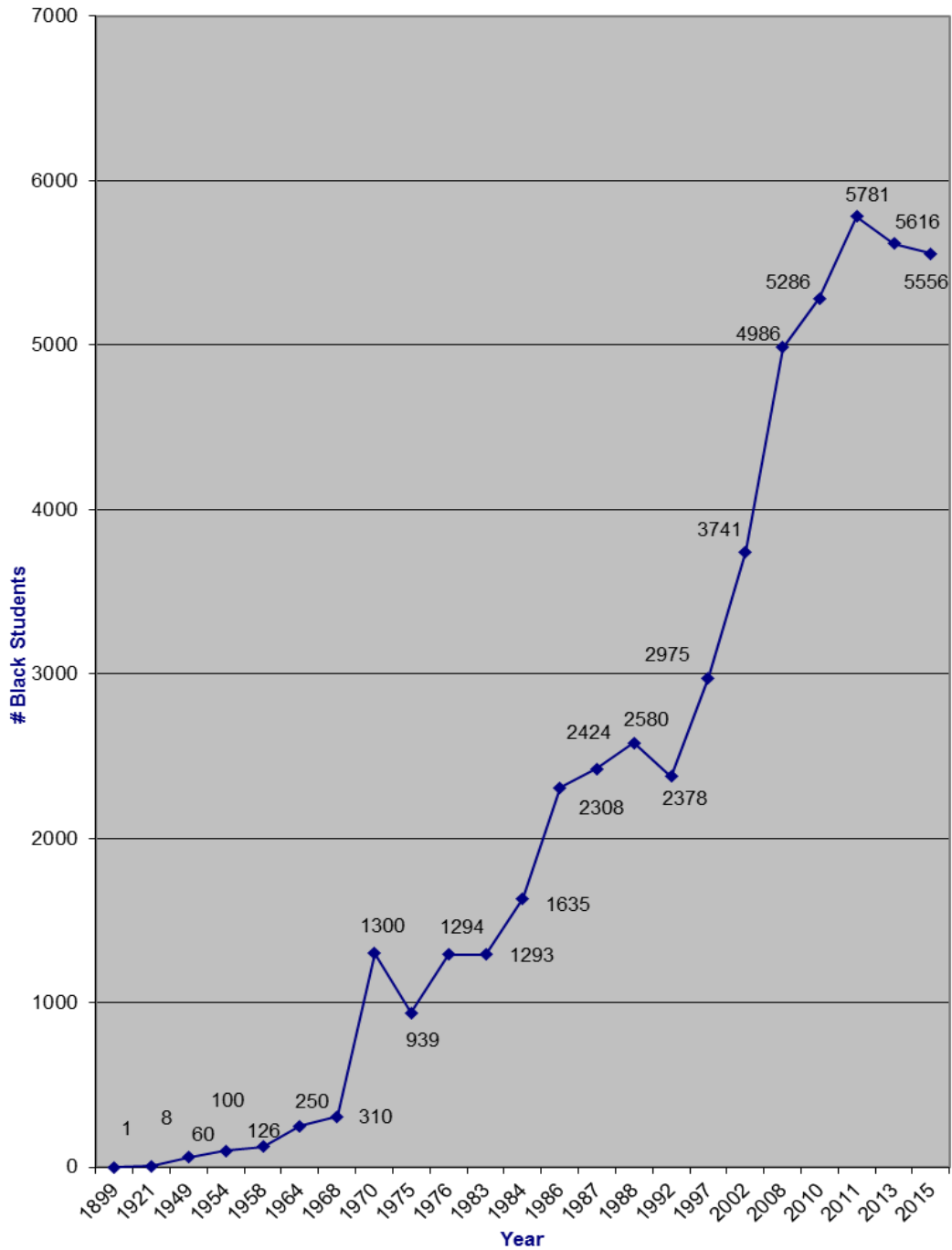
<u>Name</u>	<u>Year Inducted</u>
Henry Norwood “Barney” Ewell	1955



Barney Ewell

Appendix H

Penn State Black Student Enrollment (All Campuses)



Note: The enrollment numbers prior to 1970 are estimates. No official count of Black students prior to that year.
Note 2: In complying with government regulations Penn State added a "Two or more race " category in 2009

Source: Penn State Fact Book

Appendix I**1958 Davage Report**

Below is the summary page of a 1958 study entitled “**Racial Discrimination in the State College Community.**” The study was commonly referred to as the “Davage Report” after its author, Robert H. Davage, associate professor of psychology. Go to www.blackhistory.psu.edu to view the entire report.

Overall Summary

This study of racial discrimination in the State College community was based on an analysis of questionnaires administered to a sample of 67 Negro students in the Spring of 1958. The two major objectives of the study were (1) to obtain estimates of the extent and nature of discriminatory practices in the local community, and (2) to determine the attitudes of Negroes toward discrimination problems and toward possible corrective programs.

Estimates of the actual extent of discriminatory practices were derived from reports of discriminatory experiences personally encountered by Negroes. Overstatement of the extent of discrimination was prevented by requiring extensive documentation from the respondents and by providing internal checks in the data. Understatement of the actual extent of racial discrimination could not be eliminated from the basic data but was systematically assessed.

Major findings were as follows:

1. Two out of every five Negroes have personally encountered racial discrimination in the local community. Further analysis of the data reveals that this figure would be much higher were it not for (a) the confinement of some Negro activity to the campus, and (b) the protective measures that Negroes use to avoid direct encounters with discrimination.
2. It is assumed that the task of getting services which are rarely or not at all available is more basic than the task of improving the range and quality of available services. On the basis of this assumption, it is judged that the State College community has some severe problems of racial discrimination. Areas of most severe discrimination are (a) housing, and (b) tonsorial services (in particular, beauty salons for women). Other areas of discrimination problems are fully discussed and evaluated.
3. Reactions of Negroes to discriminatory experiences are intense and varied but much more likely to be despairing than aggressive. The kinds of corrective programs judged to be most effective by Negroes are those that emphasize persuasive, educational techniques. Other attitudes of Negroes are discussed.

Appendix J

Penn State University African American Homecoming Queens



Almaria Eberhardt (1969)



Suzanne Clement (1996)



Tahiiarah H. Allen (2005)

Shartaya Mollett



(2006)



Tracey Edouard (2012)



Rhonda Bates (2013)



Kenya Crawford (2014)

Appendix K

Penn State University African American Homecoming Kings



John Mitchell (1992)



Gerardo Jimenez (1996)



Chris Chambers (2002)

Theodore Jackson



(2005)



Christopher Talley (2007)



Anthony Estes (2008)



Serge Gaba (2015)

Appendix L**“I Love This Penn State – But Freedom Is Dearer to Me”****H. Jesse Arnelle: “A Love-Wait Affair” – May 18, 1968**

*(Note: On May 18, 1968 H. Jesse Arnelle, the former Nittany Lion basketball All-American, and football All-American honorable mention, was the guest of honor at the Penn State Football Awards Banquet. Arnelle would stun many in the crowd by denouncing the University’s record in failing to recruit more Black students, faculty and staff, instead of talking about sports. He further shocked many by turning down the first Annual Alumni Award in protest. The following is an **abridged** text of H. Jesse Arnelle’s speech delivered that evening as printed in the November 19, 1968 Daily Collegian. A more complete text of this speech can be found at www.blackhistory.psu.edu.)*



H. JESSE ARNELLE

My undergraduate years here were untypically exciting and stimulating. Having grown up, as it were, in a slum, I miraculously received the benefits of a university education and hold, therefore, enormous gratitude and profound affection for my university. The four-year undergraduate love affair I had with Penn State continued upon my graduation and during the intervening years has assumed a form of jealously protective of her virtue and honor.

I am not unmindful of the nature of the occasion which brings us here tonight. I know the “sweet smell of success” and have contributed in by gone days partially to the then moments of Penn State glory, but in growing protective of her virtue, I grew distant in my respect for her (Penn State) when alas I became less caught up in the euphoria and more aware of the faults which in my mind’s eye despoiled greatly the otherwise matchless beauty of her symmetry. Mine was never a love-hate relationship; it has been a love-wait affair. However, over the years I have grown weary of waiting, and last month while in Memphis, Tennessee and Atlanta, Georgia on the eve of the calamity (*the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*) which compelled me immediately from Los Angeles, I decided that further delay served only to prolong my disenchantment. So at the risk of queering the pitch, it becomes necessary now to sharpen the controversy. ...While the University rejoices tonight victoriously in the one area, it has historically courted disaster in another.

The Pennsylvania State University must become a principal player on the field of social and educational change. Far too long it has been the largely impassive spectator, on a distant sideline, aroused momentarily by the reports filtering through concerning the great conflict raging somewhere in the outside world. Isolated as it is from the teeming, sprawling, urban jungle; insulated from filth, stench, and the sodden pock-marked ugliness of the black ghetto, the University in splendidly

contrasting surroundings while grown bigger in size , student enrollment, and resources has grown ratably smaller in commitment to social change and largely insensitive to the frustrated aspirations and daily indignities of the “Other American,” which James Baldwin, Kenneth Clark and Claude Browne have written so movingly.

When I wore my freshman “dink” it was fashionable to refer to Penn State University as a lovely predominantly middle-class college in social transition, framed by a picturesque college town which while conservative, was coming to grips with social enlightenment largely due to the university’s presence. At the time of my graduation there appeared to be a glimmer of hope both on campus and off.

Today, more than a decade later, in spite of all that has transpired in America, despite broad public acceptance of formerly unrelieved truths, Penn State in the interim of my graduation has yet to come to grips with contemporary moral and social consciousness. Somehow she seemed to have lost the way. For it is now more than a century since the commencement of this land grant college and there has never been a Black American on the faculty, with tenure, holding the rank of a full professor of anything.

There has never been a Black dean of a Penn State faculty; there has never been a Black vice president of the university in any capacity; there is no known Black Penn State graduate appointed, assigned, or consulted at the policy-making level of the university. Should the University’s president call his immediate staff in conference there wouldn’t be a black face in the room. When the Board of Trustees meets their deliberations have never been enriched by the contribution of a black trustee member.

These days one not only hears a great deal of talk about Black power and student power on university campuses but one quickly is made aware of their existence here at Penn State. During the early 1950’s the university’s undergraduate student enrollment was between 9000 and 12,000. The then percentage which Black students comprised of that total was one percent. Today the university with 42,000 undergraduate students is among the top 16 universities in enrollment, but Black student enrollment represents still only one percent of the total. The majority of the students graduating from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia high schools are Black.

Unwavering One Percent

While it was insisted when I was here as a student and student leader that Penn State looked not to racial characteristics in her admission policy ... nor would it countenance a racial quota under any circumstances more than mere coincidence must be now attributed to the unvarying one percent Black student representation which persists even today. With the Black ghettos in the commonwealth pleading for education, Penn State University has responded with traditional “tokenism.”

The shameful record of more than 113 years has run unabated at the university suggesting the in residency of America’s most crippling and destructive sickness. ...Ask why Black Americans are the excluded stepchild in the university system and I

am sure you will be told by a university official "... we have found few qualified and those so found decided to go elsewhere."

But more can be done building on these recent developments. ...the University should substantially increase the number of scholarships, grants and athletic assistance programs for Black youth; the University must waive the present artificial admission standards which favor middle-class backgrounds over the ghetto poor; the University can through a variety of ways create a climate of sincerity in making the Black brother welcomed....

Let no one doubt that I love this Pennsylvania State University deeply, but freedom is dearer to me. So in the words of Martin Luther King, let freedom ring; Let freedom ring from the top of Mount Nittany; Let freedom ring from the bell in Old Main; Let freedom ring from the chairs of every Dean and Department head of every faculty. Let freedom ring! Let Freedom ring from the Office of the President of the University; from the meeting room of the Board of Trustees; from the Governor's oak desk in Harrisburg, and when the day dawns on freedom at my beloved Penn State and all its commonwealth campuses then I will come back and join hands, and we will sing together the prophetic words

*Free at last.
Free at last
Great God Almighty we're
Free at last.*

Note: *Following Arnelle's speech, Ridge Riley, the Penn State Alumni Association President, got up to present Arnelle with the first annual alumni award – a large statue of the Nittany Lion, "as a token of our thanks. We are proud of your achievements and of your dedication to the great problems of our time," said Riley. Arnelle walked to the podium, and after the applause died down, he said "I am deeply honored with appreciation, but I decline to take it with me now. I will come back for it when freedom is here, when I can accept it with gratitude, affection, and extreme humility."*

In June 1969, Arnelle was elected by the Alumni to serve on the Penn State Board of Trustees. He was subsequently elected to fourteen additional three year terms, ending his board tenure in May 2014.

Source: *Daily Collegian*, - May 21, 1968 and November 19, 1968

Appendix M*Penn State's Award-Winning African American Alumni*

Distinguished Alumni Award – The Distinguished Alumni Award, established in 1951, recognizes the achievements of outstanding alumni “whose personal life, professional achievements, and community service exemplify the objectives of The Pennsylvania State University.” Alumni are nominated by trustees, faculty, staff and alumni, then chosen by the Board of Trustees. The African American recipients are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Graduation</u>	<u>Year of Award</u>
Shani Jamila Allison	2001	2013
Thomas Jefferson Anderson, Jr.	1951g	1990
H. Jesse Arnelle	1955, 1962g	2016
Cynthia Ackron Baldwin	1966, 1974g	1995
John T. Biggers	1948, 1948g, 1954g	1972
Charles L. Blockson	1956	2007
Guion S. Bluford	1964	1983
K. David Boyer	1973, 1982g	2000
William E. Brown, Jr.	1949	1981
Mildred Settle Bunton	1932	1973
Jack L. Burley	1965	1999
Harold E. Cheatham	1961	2012
Arthur H. Coleman	1941	1979
Julian Abele Cook, Jr.	1952	1985
Ronald R. Davenport	1958	1975
Judith Loftin Davenport	1961	1995
William A. Donan	1968	2006
Benson L. Dutton	1933	1971
Kenneth C. Frazier	1975	2003
Roosevelt Grier	1955	1974
Franco Harris	1972	1982
Joseph L. Johnson	1918	1977
Stanley B. Lathan	1967	1984
Shirley Mahaley Malcom	1974	2001
Stephen L. Mayo	1983	2014
Eddie N. Moore, Jr.	1968	1999
William H. Moses	1933	1980
Herbert Nipson	1940	1973
Emmett Paige, Jr.	1974g	1988
James H. Robinson	1949	1978
Matthew T. Robinson	1958	1994
Henry R. Smith, Jr.	1939	1982
John H. Stanford	1961	1998
Henry Tomes, Jr.	1960g, 1963g	2015
Wallace Triplett III	1949	2007
Warren Washington	1964g	1991
Hardy Williams	1952	1997

Penn State's Award-Winning African American Alumni

Alumni Fellow Award – The Alumni Fellow Award is the most prestigious award given by the Penn State Alumni Association. Administered in cooperation with Penn State's academic colleges and campuses, the program, established in 1973, provides recipients with the opportunity to return to campus to share their knowledge with the University community. The African American recipients are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Graduation</u>	<u>Year of Award</u>
Cheryl Lynn Allen	1969	2013
Thomas Jefferson Anderson, Jr.	1951g	1982
Arthur L. Baldwin	1969	2011
Cynthia Ackron Baldwin	1966, 1974g	2000
Wanda J. Blanchett	1997	2015
Charles L. Blockson	1956	1981
Guion S. Bluford	1964	1986
Donald K. Boswell	1975, 1977g	2010
T. Robert Boulware	1986	2010
John L. Braxton	1966	1996
Cedric X. Bryant	1984g, 1989g	2006
Ronald R. Davenport	1958	1973
Judith Loftin Davenport	1961	2001
Murry N. DePillars	1976	1989
William A. Donan	1968	1994
Kenneth C. Frazier	1975	2001
Mirian Graddick-Weir	1978g, 1981g	2003
Roosevelt Grier	1955	1991
Franco Harris	1972	2005
Robert C. Hutchins	1970g, 1973g	1984
Margaret Lucas Jacobs	1973g	1985
Gordon Johnson	1963	1998
John R. Kemp III	1966	1999
W. Terrell Jones	1974g, 1985g	2014
Keegan-Michael Key	1996g	2014
Stanley B. Lathan	1967	1982
Shirley Mahaley Malcom	1974	1995
Ronald L. Mallet	1969, 1970g, 1973g	2007
Beverly J. Mclver	1992g	2010
Emmett Paige, Jr.	1974g	1993
Lindwe Sangweni-Siddo	1993	2012
Alisia Salters	1988	2007
Reginal W. Spiller	1979g	2010
James H. Smith	1972	2005
John H. Stanford	1961	1990
Bruce W. Trotman	1965	1985
Bridges A. Turner	1939	1985
James E. Walker	1972	1988
Gerri Warren-Merrick	1973	2002
Warren Washington	1964g	1989
Donald Watson	1950	1989
R. Seth Williams	1989	2011
Eugene A. Woods	1987, 1991g, 1993g	2016

Penn State's Award-Winning African American Alumni

Alumni Achievement Award – The Alumni Achievement, begun in 2005, recognizes alumni who are 35 years of age and younger for their extraordinary professional accomplishments. Nominated by an academic college or campus, these prominent young alumni return to campus to interact with students and the University community, demonstrating that Penn State alumni succeed in exceptional fashion at an early age. The African American recipients of this award are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Graduation</u>	<u>Year of Award</u>
John Amaechi	1994	2006
Shaun Anderson	2001	2011
Sharifa T. Anozie	2008	2015
M. Christopher Brown II	1997	2005
Tabbatha A. Dobbins	2002	2007
John H. Gilmore	2001	2012
Lacresha L. Hall	1995	2009
Carla J. Hargrove	1997	2006
Keegan-Michael Key	1996g	2007
John Mathew	1997g	2008
Javier Moreno	2007	2015
Menessie M. Taddese	1997g	2006
Christopher M. Thomas	2003, 2008g	2012

K. David Weidner Diversity Award – The K. David Weidner Diversity Award recognizes an individual who has significantly contributed to fostering diversity at Penn State by sharing or volunteering his or her talent, time, and resources on behalf of the University. The Alumni Association Alumni Council selects the recipients. The African American recipients of this award are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Graduation</u>	<u>Year of Award</u>
Cynthia Hamlin	1995	2006
Darryl Bundrige	1993	2007
Christopher Thomas	2003, 2008g	2008
Andrew Jackson	1974, 2004g	2009
Troy Cromwell	1988, 1990g	2011

Penn State's Award-Winning African American Alumni



African American Alumni Organization



AAAO LEGACY AWARDS RECIPIENTS

Award recipients were chosen by a Black Alumni Reunion organizing committee, and/or members of the African American Alumni Organization.

H. Jesse Arnelle / Cynthia A. Baldwin Outstanding Alumni Award

– This award honors alumni who have made significant overall contributions and services to the African American community at Penn State, and / or the public at large.

Recipients:

2012 - Kenneth Frazier '75 – Chairman, President and CEO of Merck

2014 – Dr. Ivory A. Toldson '97g – Professor, Howard University

Ronald & Judith Davenport Alumni Achievement Award – This award honors alumni who have made significant career advancements, including long-term leadership within their chosen profession and/or public service, paving the way for others to follow.

Recipients:

2012 - Angela Guy '78 – Chief Diversity Office, L'Oreal

2014 – Dr. Bruce Trotman '65 – Digestive Disease Specialist

R. Seth Williams/ Alisia Salters Young Alumni Achievement

Award – This award honors alumni, **under 35 years of age**, who have made significant career advancements, including leadership within their chosen profession and/or public service.

Recipients:

2012 – LCDR Rashid Njai '98PHD – Epidemiologist, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health promotion.

2014 – Chris Thomas '03, '09g – Global ECLP Leader, General Electric Company

Helen Darling / Lenny Moore “Heart of a Lion” Award – This award honors a former student-athlete who, through their involvement in communities, or through specific acts have served as noteworthy examples of good citizenship, humanitarianism, or activism.

Recipients:

2012 - Keith Goganious '91 - Assistant Head Football Coach - Hampton University

2014 – Rohan Murphy '06 – Motivational Speaker

John Bigger / Matthew Robinson Visual and Performing Arts Award – This award honors alumni who have made significant contributions to the areas of visual, written, and /or performing arts.

Recipients:

2012 - Stan Lathan '67 - Movie and Television Producer

2014 – Beverly McIver '92g - Painter and Professor of Art (NCCU)

Christian Ragland / Julie (Cromitie) Welker Student Leader Award – This award honors a current or past student leader who has demonstrated the utmost in leadership and advancement of student causes, service to Penn State and/or the State College community, and academics. This recipient must have presented himself or herself as being genuinely interested in the welfare of students and the development of the university as a whole.

Recipient:

2012 - Katrina (Scott) George '86 - Committee for Justice in South Africa

2014 – Theodore “Ted” Thompson '70 - USG President and Douglass Association member

Charles T. Davis / Thelma T. Price Faculty / Staff Award – This award honors a Penn State faculty member, staff member, or administrator who has gone above and beyond the call of his/her normal university duties, and has given unselfishly of his/her time and talents in advancing diversity at Penn State. The recipient of this award does not have to be a Penn State alumnus.

Recipients:

2012 - Terrell Jones '74, 85g - Vice Provost of Educational Equity

2012 - Kathy Lyons - Bunton/Waller Scholarship Program

James “Joseph” Cramer Excellence Award - This award honors a Penn State faculty member, staff member, or administrator in the Smeal College of Business who has gone above and beyond the call of his/her normal university duties.

Recipient:

2012 – Vernis Welmon '98g – Associate Dean for Diversity and Community, Smeal College of Business.

Dave Alston Medal – This award honors student-athlete alumni who have demonstrated commitment to academic, athletics, and career achievement by manifesting the spirit of Dave Alston '42.

Recipients:

2012 – Wally Richardson '96 – Former Penn State Football Quarterback

2014 – Megan Hodge '10 – Women's Volleyball, Academic All-American

African American Alumni Organization Appreciation Award – This award honors alumni who have demonstrated commitment in advancing the mission of the AAO.

Recipients:

2012 - Donald Campbell '64 – Founder of original Penn State African American Alumni Interest Group

2014 – Jeffrey Moore '92, '96g – 2008, 2010 and 2016 Black Alumni Reunion Chairperson

The Leader Alumni Achievement Award is designed to recognize alum that have graduated or an organization founded any time between the 1990's and the present.

Recipients: None to Date

The Legend Alumni Achievement Award is designed to recognize alum that graduated or an organization founded any time between the 1960's and the 1980's.

Recipients:

2010 – Thelma Price – Assistant Dean of Student Affairs, mentor to students, alumni and faculty

2010 – The Douglass Association/Black Student Union (1967 – 1971) - Activist group that pushed Penn State towards more diversity and inclusion

2012 – Cynthia A. Baldwin '66, 74g – First African American President of the PSU Alumni Association, First Black female chair of PSU Board of Trustees

2012 – Guy Bluford '64 – First African American in space

2012 - Charles T. Davis (Faculty 1961 – 1970) – First Tenured Faculty member at Penn State

2014 – Barbara Gee '83 – Vice-President, Online Sales Alliances – Comcast

2014 – Darryl Daisey '83 – Penn State Black History Project

The Pioneer Alumni Achievement Award is designed to recognize alum that graduated or an organization founded any time between the 1910's and the 1950's (can be a posthumous award)

Recipients:

2010 – Charles Blockson '56 – Renowned Historian

2010 – Wallace Triplett '49 – First African American Varsity Football Player at Penn State

2012 – Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Delta Gamma Chapter Charter Members (1953) - First African American Sorority at Penn State

2012 - H. Jesse Arnelle '55, '62 JD - First African American on Penn State's Board of Trustees

2012 – Lincoln Hall Residents (1930 – 1949)- Black male boarding house residents from the 1930s and 1940s

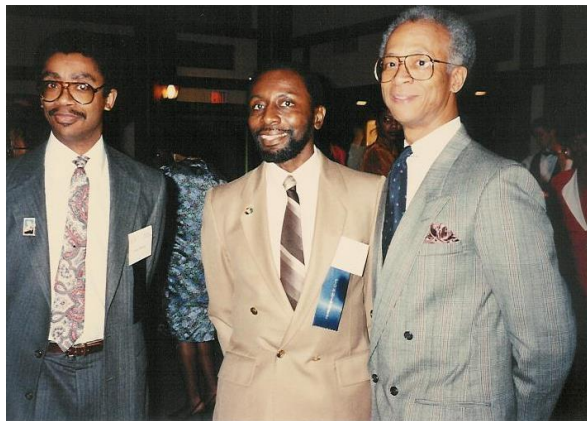
2014 – Ronald '58 and Judith '61 Davenport - Founders of Sheridan Broadcasting Corporation and major philanthropists

Penn State's Award-Winning African American Alumni

Forum On Black Affairs' Humanitarian Service Award – This award was created in 1985 to honor a person who has provided outstanding service to African-American citizens of Pennsylvania, especially at any Penn State Campus. Such service includes leadership of offices, programs or organizations that develop or implement policies impacting African America. The award is handed out at the annual FOB Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Banquet.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>
1985	James Stewart
1986*	<i>Being Researched</i>
1987	Black Student Coalition Against Racism
1988*	<i>Being Researched</i>
1989	Cynthia Baldwin
1990* – 1991	<i>Being Researched</i>
1992	Harold Cheatham
1993* – 1999	<i>Being Researched</i>
2000	William Henson
2001* – 2004	<i>Being Researched</i>
2005	Cynthia Baldwin
2006	Beverly Vandiver / Cathy Lyons
2007	Elmore Browne
2008	Andrew Jackson
2009	Hank McCoullum
2010	Anthony Leach
2011	Vernis Wellman
2012	Amy Freeman
2013	Randall Robinson
2014	Charles Dumas
2015	Anthony Mitchell, Sr.
2016	Grace Hampton

*Note: The Forum on Black Affairs is researching the names of these past winners as of the time of this printing.



James Stewart, Lawrence Young, and Harold Cheatham in 1989

Penn State's Award-Winning African American Alumni

African American Studies Department Awards – Recipients were selected by the staff of the African American Studies Department.

Student Award – LaVerne Marie Thomas Award for Academic Excellence:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
2015	Charisma Ricksy
2016	Michael Benerjee

Alumni Awards - Frances Harper Distinguished Alumni Award

<u>Year</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
2015	Darryl Daisey

Alumni Award – Goodridge/Whipper Distinguished Alumni Award

<u>Year</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
2015	Charles and Judith Dickerson

Alumni Award – Alain Locke Distinguished Alumni Award

<u>Year</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
2015	James Stewart

Black Arts Festival Alumni Award – The Black Arts Festival Alumni Award was given in conjunction with the 1984 Black Arts Festival at University Park. The awards were presented by Black students to recognize not only the professional achievements of Black Alumni, but also their contributions in aiding the University to recruit and retain Black students and faculty. Award recipients were chosen by a committee of students, staff and the director of the Paul Robeson Cultural Center.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Graduation</u>	<u>Year of Award</u>
Jack L. Burley	1965	1984
Glenn R. Mahone	1968	1984
Barry Robinson	1967	1984

Appendix N

Penn State University

Earliest African American Faculty/Staff

1956 (Spring) - Mary E. Godfrey, Assistant Professor of Art Education

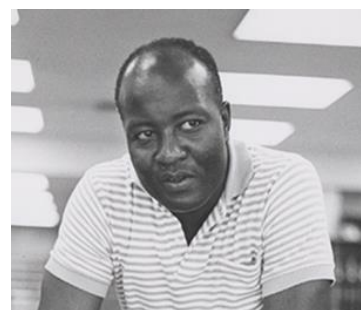


In the spring of 1956, Mary Godfrey became Penn State's first full-time African American faculty member. She began her Penn State career as an assistant professor of art education and taught courses in elementary and secondary art education, supervision, the history of art education, and introduction to crafts. Godfrey served on the faculty until her retirement on July 1, 1979, and remained in the State College area until her death on April 30, 2007.

(Source: Penn State University African American Chronicles 1899 – 2008. Photo courtesy of Penn State Archives)

1956 (Summer) - Preston N. Williams, Assistant University Chaplain

Preston Williams first visited Penn State in the summer of 1956 in order to participate in a religion and science institute. During that visit, University Chaplain Luther Harshbarger hired Williams to serve as Assistant to the Chaplain. Williams earned his bachelor's degree from Washington and Jefferson College, and ultimately received a master's in sacred theology at Yale University.



Williams served as advisor to Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and Entre Nous, the first non-Greek lettered student organization dedicated to supporting the growth of Black students at the university. Williams was promoted to Assistant University Chaplain in 1957, and left the university in 1962 when he accepted an appointment as professor at the Boston University School of Theology. In 1971 he became a Houghton Professor at Harvard Divinity School. In 1974-75, he served as acting dean of the Divinity School and then, in 1975-77, was acting and founding director of the W.E.B. DuBois Institute for African American Research. After his June 2002 retirement, Harvard recognized Williams with the establishment of the Preston N. Williams Black Alumni Award. (Source: Interview with Preston N. Williams, Penn State University African American Chronicles 1899 – 2008)

1956 (Fall) – Clifford V. Smith, Jr., Instructor in Civil Engineering

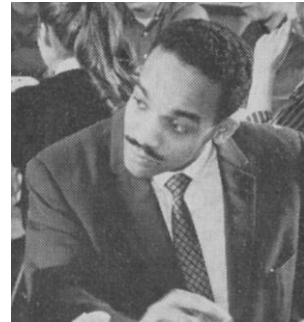


Clifford V. Smith, Jr., the former assistant superintendent for water and sewerage treatment for the city of Ames, Iowa, was named an instructor in civil engineering at Penn State in October 1956. He had earned bachelor's degree in Civil and Sanitary Engineering from the University of Iowa in 1954. Smith was a member of and served as a sponsor of Kappa Alpha Phi Fraternity while at Penn State.

Smith would leave Penn State to continue his education at Johns Hopkins University, earning a Master of Science Degree in Sanitary Engineering and Water Resources (1960); and a Doctorate in Radiological Science and Sanitary Engineering (1966). A long distinguished career as an engineer and administrator, serving in government, industry, and academia would follow. (Source: University of Iowa Alumni Association, Daily Collegian Archives)

1957 (Fall) - Robert H. Davage, Associate Professor of Psychology

Robert H. Davage joined the Penn State faculty in September of 1957 as an associate professor of psychology. He led the “Pyramid Program” which was started that same year. The pyramids were composed of freshmen, sophomores, a junior and a senior as a study group. The goal was for students to develop the attitudes, knowledge, and skills to enable them to pursue their academic work with greater motivation, resourcefulness and independence. In March of 1958, Davage conducted a formal survey of Negro students to determine the level and impact of racial discrimination in the State College community. The “Davage Report,” which was issued in the fall of 1958, was sponsored by the Centre County Layman’s League. The report outlined some major problems, especially in the areas of off-campus housing and personal services. For the full text of that report, go to www.blackhistory.psu.edu.



In the fall of 1959, Davage left the university to teach at Hunter College (NY). He died in 2001. (Sources: Daily Collegian Archives, Penn State Archives. (Photo courtesy of Penn State Archives)

1961 - Charles T. Davis, Professor of English



Charles T. Davis joined the faculty in 1961 as an associate professor of English after teaching at Princeton and New York University. On July 1, 1963, Davis was promoted to a full tenured professor of English, becoming the first Black faculty member to become tenured at Penn State.

In September 1968, Davis developed and taught the new “*Afro-American Literature in the 20th Century*” course. In July of 1969 Davis was elected chair of the University Senate Committee on Undergraduate Student Affairs (SCUSA). He would leave the university in September 1970 to head the Afro-American Studies Program at the University of Iowa. Davis would later become the Director of the Afro-American Studies Program at Yale University, where he gained a national reputation as an influential literary critic, author, and scholar.

Prior to his March 26, 1981 death, Davis mentored and influenced young future high profile scholars such as Henry Louis Gates. (Source: Daily Collegian Archives. (Photo courtesy of Penn State Archives)

1961- Stanley Shepherd, Assistant Professor of Physics

Stanley Shepherd joined the university faculty in 1961 after teaching physics for a year at Tuskegee College in Alabama. Originally from Port Antonio, Jamaica, he received his master’s degree from Kent State University in Ohio. Shepherd taught first at the Altoona campus, joining the University Park faculty four years later. Known as a “gifted teacher,” Shepherd received the first teaching award ever to be handed out by the College of Science in 1972. He retired from the university in 1991. In the State College community, he was known for his artistic renderings of Caribbean folk songs and for conducting guitar lessons for children. Each Spring. Since 2005, the Physics Department bestows the “Stanley Shepherd Graduate Teaching Assistant Award” to the best TA in the department. (Source: Daily Collegian Archives)

