



Photo by I. Henry Phillips in 1947, Annapolis, MD

EXHIBITION

UNVEILING MORGAN'S LEGACY OF LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS (1947-1963)

November 10, 2011



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UNVEILING MORGAN'S LEGACY OF LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS (1947-1963)



Presented by
The Robert M. Bell Center For Civil Rights In Education
Earl S. Richardson Library

November 10, 2011
1:15 p.m.-2:45 p.m.

University Student Center
Morgan State University
Baltimore, Maryland 21251
www.morgan.edu

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS: 1947-1963

The students of Morgan State College provided important national leadership to the civil rights movement, including:

- ◆ The first mass demonstration for equal education funding
- ◆ The first sustained picketing against discriminatory seating
- ◆ The first successful restaurant sit-in campaign
- ◆ The first march to Washington for civil rights
- ◆ The first use of mass arrests to end discriminatory practices



Morgan students arrested during the Northwood Theatre demonstrations read an account of the event in the *Afro-American*, during their stay in Baltimore City Jail, Feb. 21, 1963. (AP Photo)

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT: 1947-1963



CURATOR: Larry S. Gibson, Professor of Law, University of Maryland

The civil rights activism of Morgan students began well before the Movement gained national attention, and it took many forms, from picketing in front of the racially segregated Ford's Theatre in Baltimore to a mass demonstration in Annapolis to demand more funding for their school.

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT: 1947-1963

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1947-52 *Annapolis and Ford's Theatre*

In 1947, more than 600 Morgan students demonstrated in Annapolis to demand increased funding for Morgan State College. The students spoke with legislators and a delegation met with the Governor.

In 1948, Morgan students began to picket Baltimore's Ford's Theatre, because African Americans were required to enter the theater by a rear exterior staircase and could take seats in the second balcony only. Students and others continued to picket until Ford's ended its discriminatory policies in 1952.



Dr. Martin D. Jenkins
President of Morgan State College
"When people in seats of power deny to me my democratic rights as an American citizen, whether that person is a restaurant owner or the governor of a great state, it is my privilege to contend against them in the best interests of our nation."



600 Morgan Students March on Capitol to Demand Needed Funds for Education

Photo: Irving H. Phillips Sr.

Delegation Held Hearings Conference With Governor Later, Appeal President...
The students' demands for increased funding for Morgan State College were met with a hearing by the Governor's Commission on Education. The students' representatives met with the Governor and his cabinet on January 15, 1947. The students' demands were not met, and they continued their protest.

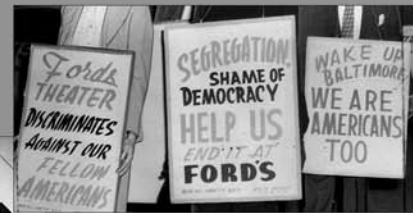


Inside the State House - 1947

Operation Annapolis Creditable
The students' demonstration in Annapolis was a creditable effort to bring attention to the need for increased funding for Morgan State College. The students' actions were praised by many in the community.



Morgan student body president Melvin Hilborn Cade leads the demonstration.



Picketing Ford's discriminatory policy that restricted African Americans to the second balcony.

Police Arrest 2 Morgan Students for Picketing

The Baltimore Sun reports on the arrest of two Morgan students for picketing in front of Ford's Theatre. The students were arrested for blocking the entrance to the theater.



32 From Morgan College Join Theatre Picket Line

Students Organized to Appeal 'Violent Link' Work by Leader in Discrimination Fight
The students' picket line at Ford's Theatre was a significant act of civil disobedience. The students were arrested and charged with picketing.



MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS: 1947-1963

1953-59 *Sit-ins at Read's and Arundel*

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT: 1947-1963

In 1953, Morgan students began sit-in demonstrations at a Read's drug store near the campus, protesting the refusal of Read's to serve blacks at its lunch counters. In January 1955, an interracial group called the Committee on Racial Equality staged a supportive sit-in at a downtown Read's drug store. These simultaneous demonstrations led Read's to end racial discrimination at its 37 stores in the Baltimore area.

Morgan students then began to demonstrate at other businesses near the campus. In March 1959, the students scored their second major victory when their week-long sit-in at an Arundel ice cream store brought about the desegregation of all 17 Arundel stores in Baltimore.



Douglas B. Sands
Morgan student body president
Led sit-ins at Read's store
near Morgan State campus.



McQuay Kiah
Morgan Assistant Dean of Men
Led sit-in at Read's
downtown store.

37 Baltimore drugstores open lunch counters to all patrons

BALTIMORE—Read's drug stores, which are owned by the same company, announced on Monday that they will serve all patrons at their 37 lunch counters in the Baltimore area. The announcement, which was made at a news conference in the city, came after a week-long sit-in at one of the stores.

The sit-in, which was led by Morgan State University students, began on January 15, 1953. It was the first of a series of sit-ins that would eventually lead to the desegregation of all 37 Read's stores in the Baltimore area.

The students, who were joined by members of the community, remained at the store for several days. They were eventually removed by police, but their actions had already made headlines.

The Read's company, which is one of the largest drug chains in the country, had previously refused to serve blacks at its lunch counters. This was a common practice at the time, and the sit-in was a significant challenge to this policy.

The success of the sit-in at the downtown store led to negotiations with the other 36 stores. Read's eventually agreed to serve all patrons, and the sit-in was a major victory for the civil rights movement in Baltimore.



The nation's first successful sit-in campaign - January 1953



Afro-American newspaper - April 2, 1960

Morgan students
May 1 bring to the attention of their readers the fact that the Morgan State College Student Social Action Committee played a very important part in the recently successful effort to bring about the integration of all the dining facilities of the Read's stores.

It is quite possible that without their tire and courage work that happy development might have been further delayed for a considerable time.

These students deserve a standing ovation from the entire community. They should be encouraged in every way to continue their efforts to make democracy work.

BEN EVERINGHAM
Vice Chairman
Baltimore's Committee on Racial Equality

Baltimore Afro-American Sit-Down Wins

Northwood Arundel is open to all

Student pickets say they will continue until all places open

BALTIMORE
"I want you to know that you have an equal right to come in here and be served by the same staff."

"We're not just here for you. We're here for everyone. We're here for the people who are being discriminated against."

The words of welcome were extended Wednesday to Morgan State College students. They marked victory No. one in their campaign to desegregate a nearby Northwood shopping center.

The words came from George J. Kaufman, director of the Arundel Ice Cream Store.



The chain of 17 Arundel ice cream stores becomes the students' second sit-in victory - March 1959



Morgan students sit in at Arundel ice cream store.



Long before the "Greensboro Four" made their famous protest in North Carolina in 1960, Morgan students launched the U.S. Sit-In Movement with demonstrations at segregated restaurants near their campus in Baltimore City.

After a series of successes desegregating businesses in the 1950s, Morgan students began the new decade with new strategies on a new front. Students from Goucher College and The Johns Hopkins University joined the demonstrations at the Northwood Theatre and the Hecht Company's Rooftop Restaurant in 1960.

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT: 1947-1963

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1960 Northwood Shopping Center

After the successes with Read's and Arundel, Morgan students turned their attention to two businesses in Northwood Shopping Center, the Northwood Theatre and the Rooftop Restaurant. They were joined by students from Goucher College and The Johns Hopkins University. Hundreds of students sat-in at the restaurant and lined up at the theatre box office and repeatedly asked to be sold tickets, sometimes speaking in French.

Northwood business owners convinced a judge to issue an injunction limiting the students to six demonstrators at a time. The court order became a blessing in disguise.



Walter R. Dean
Editor-in-Chief of The Spokesman,
Morgan's student newspaper.
One of the first Morgan
students to be arrested at
Northwood.

160 DEMONSTRATE AT THEATER FRONT
Interracial Group Unable To Buy Tickets in Northwood

An interracial group called the Social Action Committee held a "passive resistance" demonstration at 3101 Northwood Theatre last night, but none of the approximately 150 protesters gained admittance to the movie.

The unopened policy of the theatre is not to admit Negroes. They own no violence, and no arrests were made by a South-Carolina district police squad from being five officers called to the scene.

Lined Up For Tickets
The demonstration, previous to which the group had picketed at the Johns Hopkins University campus, at the theatre, resulted in a complete street closure tonight and lined up for tickets.

Twenty the lines, after a period of two hours, they read:
"Closed to the Negroes. Picture Theatre Owners of Maryland, of which this theatre is a member, and the entire of Maryland are otherwise, this theatre reserves the exclusive right to reject its patronage."
"Please refrain from any activity that might require police action."

Group Disbands, Returns
The group then disbanded after the play, the first showing of a feature titled "Disarm," but returned at 9:40 for the second show.

Integration Movement Sets Northwood Goal

Integration Movement sets Northwood goal, says students.

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Integration Movement sets Northwood goal, says students.

Student Group Demonstrates Again At Northwood Theater

Student group demonstrates again at Northwood theater.

Student Group Demonstrates Again At Northwood Theater

Student group demonstrates again at Northwood theater.

Stand-in at theatre resumed by students

Stand-in at theatre resumed by students.

Stand-in at theatre resumed by students

Stand-in at theatre resumed by students.

PICKETING LIMIT IS SET BY JUDGE

Picketing limit is set by judge.

PICKETING LIMIT IS SET BY JUDGE

Picketing limit is set by judge.

FOUR ARRESTED IN NEGRO PROTEST

Four arrested in Negro protest.

FOUR ARRESTED IN NEGRO PROTEST

Four arrested in Negro protest.

Manager Asks Arrests

Manager asks for arrests.

Manager Asks Arrests

Manager asks for arrests.

An Odd Situation

An odd situation.



Also-American newspaper - March 19, 1960



Sit-in at the Rooftop Restaurant

Refused Service, 100 Sit For Hour

Refused service, 100 sit for hour.

Refused Service, 100 Sit For Hour

Refused service, 100 sit for hour.



MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS: 1947-1963

1960-62 *Downtown and Beyond*

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT: 1947-1963

Because a court order limited them to six demonstrators at Northwood, the students decided to go downtown and challenge discrimination at the lunch counters in the large department stores. In April 1960, picketing and sit-ins by Morgan students led to the desegregation of all downtown department store lunch counters.

College students around the nation began to sit-in at restaurants, as Morgan students had been doing for five years. As the national sit-in movement spread, Morgan students participated in demonstrations throughout Maryland. They recruited high school students to the campaign, including Robert M. Bell, a future Morgan student body president and Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

In August 1960, students from several states gathered in Washington D.C. to lobby for civil rights legislation. Morgan students added drama to the event by walking the entire 41 miles from Baltimore to the Capitol in the first march on Washington for civil rights.



Tony Adona
University of Maryland law student
A leader among the demonstrators until his sudden death from asthma.

Stores Relax Segregated Eating Policy
Everyone Is Now Welcome At Stores

Students to continue the protest

Morgan State College student picket leaders voted to continue a demonstration against the Hecht Company's lunch restaurant at 114 Northwood Shopping Center after being asked to suspend their pending negotiations by representatives from the Governor's Committee on Interracial Relations and Problems. It was reported Thursday.

After a brief meeting with government officials, the student leaders refused to stop picketing on the grounds that they followed such a pattern last year and nothing happened. They were reported as saying they will continue the fight.



A waitress reads the Maryland impact law to sit-in demonstrators.

CALLING ALL STUDENTS
JOIN THE SIT-DOWN DEMONSTRATION
SPONSORED BY THE
Baltimore Civic Interest Group
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22ND
AT 1:30 P.M.
A BUS WILL BE AT YOUR SCHOOL TO TAKE YOU TO THE DEMONSTRATION SITE. GET ON THE BUS WHEN YOU LEAVE SCHOOL.

Let's End Racial Segregation In Baltimore Restaurants
THE DEMONSTRATION WILL END AT 4:00 P.M.
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
CALL JOHNS HOPKINS - 838-0800
OR
150 W. BROADWAY, JR. - LA 3-6764
(Between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M.)
JOIN THE CIVIC INTEREST GROUP TODAY!
108 Living Street, Baltimore 17, Md.
Office Phone: LA 3-6764



Sitdowners return to downtown area, more support is pledged

The sit-down strike is in progress, second the store voted to Ralston's, stated the... This particular group... at 1:30... The demonstrators... in the dining room... They were... to meet the... a... another... started

Some 300 sitdowners in demonstration at Capitol

300 sit-down leaders from every... sitting on the floor of the... protest... of the... and... were... of... Washington... floor



Clarence Logan, Walter Dean, and other students walk 41 miles from Baltimore to Washington and sit-in at the grounds of the U.S. Capitol.



Morgan students and high school students, including Robert M. Bell, after their arrest during a sit-in at Hooper's Restaurant.



IMAGES: Afro-American Newspapers, The Baltimore Sun, Morgan State University, University of Maryland

As their Sit-In Movement caught on nationwide, a court order limited the demonstrations by Morgan students at Northwood Shopping Center. The legal maneuver backfired, however, as the students channeled their activism to downtown Baltimore and beyond.

By 1963, the culture of nonviolent protest was well-established in Morgan's student body, and it turned its attention to the last segregationist holdout at Northwood Shopping Center: the movie theater.

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS: 1947-1963

1963 *Back to Northwood and to Jail*

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT: 1947-1963

Although the other businesses in Northwood Shopping Center had desegregated, the Northwood Theater continued to resist change. Student demonstrators returned to Northwood. Convinced that the ongoing discrimination required drastic measures, the students decided to add a new tactic - mass arrests. In February 1963, more than 400 students entered the theater, were arrested, and went to jail.



Dr. August Meier
Morgan history professor, Advisor and strong supporter of the student demonstrators.




Students enter the theater




68 SIT-INS HELD IN THEATER CASE

Police made 88 arrests during the weekend as Negro students from Morgan State College made three attempts to be admitted to the Northwood Theater.

Last night 24 were arrested and charged with trespassing. A twenty-fifth, the Methodist complaint at the school, was charged with disorderly conduct, according to Northeastern District police.

All 25 were put in the Northeastern lockup, and one student said they expected to spend the night in jail.

More than 100 students gathered around the theater beginning

(Continued, Page 18, Column 1)

160 NEGROES ARRESTED IN NORTHWOOD

Protest Of Segregation Policing Of Theater Made For 4th Day

About 160 Negro members of the Civil Rights Group were arrested last night and charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct during a mass protest of segregation policies at the Northwood Theater.

24 More Morgan Students Held In Northwood Sit-Ins

(Continued from Page 28)

at 7 P.M. yesterday, singing songs, Northeastern Municipal Court is about freedom and carrying signs as many days.

Friday night, police arrested 24



Students exit the theater under arrest



On their way to jail

26 ARE ARRESTED IN THEATER CASE

Morgan Students Attempt To Integrate Movie House

While a sit-in protest marched about police arrested 26 Negro Morgan State College students last night when they abruptly refused to move from the entrance to the Northwood Theater.

Some 75 students appeared at the shopping center, on Monday, and about 6:30 P.M. and demonstrated against the theater's racial segregation policies for several hours.

Those arrested, all of whom were charged with disorderly conduct, did not pocket, police said. Hearings are set for 9 A.M. today in Northeastern Municipal Court.

100 MORE HELD IN THEATER ROW

Segregation Fight Made Again In Northwood

(Continued from Page 40)

said most of these in custody will stay in jail rather than post bail.

Judge Joseph C. Finnerty set \$500 bail each yesterday for the 101 defendants arrested Monday.



MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PRODUCTION: Alpha Graphics, Inc., Christine Walsh, President

Six days into the demonstrations, the owners of the Northwood Theatre relented. The theater was desegregated, the charges against the student demonstrators were dropped, and the students emerged from jail, jubilant and victorious.

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS: 1947-1963

1963 Victory!

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT: 1947-1963

After it became clear that many more Morgan, Goucher, and Hopkins students were prepared to go to jail, Baltimore's mayor persuaded the owners of Northwood Theater to drop their racial exclusion. On February 21, 1963, all of the imprisoned students were released from jail. The next day, several Morgan students purchased tickets and attended the theater.

Two months later, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. used mass arrests to protest discrimination for the first time. While detained, he wrote his famous "Letter from a Birmingham Jail."



Clarence Logan
President of the Civic Interest Group from 1960 to 1963
The principal organizer of the student demonstrations.



Sandra Uphus, Curt Smothers, Carolyn Dalton and Wesley Hainston purchase the first tickets

Morgan students triumph as 8-year rebellion ends

The eight-year rebellion of Morgan State College students against segregated policies of the Northwood Theatre ended in total triumph Wednesday.

Criminal trespassing and disorderly conduct charges against 342 of 412 students from Morgan, Goucher College and Johns Hopkins University were thrown out by the grand jury Wednesday afternoon.

They had been arrested last Thursday when the theatre's white-only admission policy which lasted for six days. Charges against the others will be dropped soon.

THE MASSIVE protests demonstrations were halted last Thursday when the management agreed to change its policy and admit all patrons regardless of color.

The jury dropped charges Part I of Criminal Court and after taking testimony from who ordered and students re-

leased on their own initiative on special sessions since last Thursday and Wednesday.

Announcement that the cases were tossed threw out came after a two-hour session Wednesday noon following the appearance of Joseph Grant, one of the owners, and Lt. Frederick Goodstone.

Under grand jury rules of secrecy no reasons were given for the action.

However, it was speculated that Mr. Grant told the grand jury he did not want to press charges against the students. This speculation was based on the fact that management officials had expressed the case grew out of charges and trying before the panel.

THE CHARGES against - climatic. The jury foreman, submitted the decision to Judge Albert Soder, who presides in where the theatre building from Mayor Philip

Northwood Movie Row Ends

Film House Will Drop Race Bar

Students Win Row At Movie Theater

Theater Will Integrate Today; All 343 Jailed Students Freed



Students leave jail

The Afro-American

ON LAST NIGHT (TOP) THE 343 STUDENTS

Victory Brings Tears Of Joy

Freedom fighters from over nation were expected



Baltimore Movie Ends Segregation

From News Dispatch counts, despite contention by (caption held in position) held. In view of A work here, records that the group that protest will. Musical Court. Judge was writing

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL 1859 1959



MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS: 1947-1963

Honor Roll

Listed here, as their names appear in the docket book of the Northeastern District Magistrate's Court, are students who were arrested for entering Northwood Theater. Between 1947 and 1963 many other Morgan students participated in civil rights demonstrations. They are all heroes of American history.



The jail board president and jail warden address students before their release.

Rosalind J Adams
Rosemary Adams
Irene Adona
Cecelaine A Anderson
Geraldine L Anderson
Wayne Anderson
James David Andrews
Nettie C Anthony
Albert Wm Atkins
Dolores W Atkins
Godfrey A Atlee
Valentina J Ball
Robert Baltimore
Ruth R Banks
Ernest W Baylor
Hattie D Belin
Robert Bell
Jornnetta C. Benson
Peter J Berest
John D Bethesda
Melvin W Bolden Jr
Carole M Bond
Mary E Boone
Harold Y Borden
John E Bracey
Catherine L Brauner

Patricia Brogden
Lawrence L Brooks Jr
Charles H Brown
Diane G Brown
Glenn M Brown
Kenneth B Brown
Linda M Brown
Norma C Brown
Norma S Brown
Samuel J Brown Jr
Joan C Bruner
John R Bryant
Armentha D Bullock
June W Burkett
Francis L Butler
Jacqueline M Butler
Thomas L Byrd
Joyce A Campbell
Clarence B Cannon Jr
Leonard F Canton
Charles H Capper
William C Carroll
Ruth A Carter
Oliver B Cavell 3rd
Augusta M Ceaser
Herman Chandler
Mary A Chapman
Bettye A Childs
Lois A Chinnery
Herbert G Chissell 3rd
Judith P Clay
Virginia A Clayborne
Harriet A Cohen
Betty M Evans
Joan Y Evans
Sonja M Evans
Corminna F Fales
Alberta J Feemster
Nathan J Fossett
Richard M Fowler
Audra A Freeman
Jill F Friedman
Faith M Fulton
Philip F Gainous
Vicky M Gardine
Theodore Roosevelt Gibson
Wanie J Gibson
May Y Gilkes
Ophelia M Gilmor
Louis M Givins
Cecelaine J Glover
Myles E Goodson

Mary E Currie
Beverly A Dabney
Constance Daley
Shirley M Dale
Joyce A Danridge
Ralph L Darden Jr
Clara Annie Dashiell
James C Dashiell Jr
Arlene L David
Gertie A Davidson
Edward L Davis
James E Davis
Kirk S Davis
Marantha Dawkins
Aurla R Dean
Germaine S Dennaker
Joyce J Dennison
Anthony L Dent
Ann R DeWitt
Ruth Ann Diggs
Madeline Dinkins
Dorothy J Dixon
James W Dogan
Joan Coral Dorsey
Romulus D Dorsey
Warren R Dorsey
Kenneth M Duke
Augustus J Dutton
Judith V Dyer
John I Dyson
Kermit J Eady
Diana W Edwards
Betty M Evans
Joan Y Evans
Sonja M Evans
Corminna F Fales
Alberta J Feemster
Nathan J Fossett
Richard M Fowler
Audra A Freeman
Jill F Friedman
Faith M Fulton
Philip F Gainous
Vicky M Gardine
Theodore Roosevelt Gibson
Wanie J Gibson
May Y Gilkes
Ophelia M Gilmor
Louis M Givins
Cecelaine J Glover
Myles E Goodson

Ellenor R Gordon
Will Lee Grant
Barbara A Gray
Edward Green
Gay M Green
Gwendolyn E Green
Nona L Greene
Mary Greer
Daniel W Griffin Jr
Patricia A Grimes
Patricia Ann Grimes
Wesley R Hairston
Ruth A Hales
Eldon G Hall
Elsie P Hall
Marian M Hammonds
Julia M Hansen
George E Harley
Marie Harrison
Sandra D Hart
Marie Hawkins
Herman C Hawthorne
Emily R Hayes
Michael E Herndon
Andrea E Hill
William F Hilton Jr
Carol E Hogan
Joseph H Holly
Frank S Holly Jr
Yvonne H Holmes
Edward W Horsey
Lurline Jackson
Vernon L Jackson
George N Jarrett
Stephen C Jarrett
James Jeffers
Carole A Jeffries
Bessie E Johnson
Charlie S Johnson
Claudette C Johnson
Gwendolyn V Johnson
Hazel L Johnson
Leon J Johnson
Walter S Johnson
Russell W Jolivet
Barbara A Jones
Carole D Jones
Jacqueline B Morris
Emily L Jones
Joyce P Jones
Patricia A Jones

Patricia M Jones
James M Jones Jr
Lois M Joyney
Rubilee J Jupiter
Joan B Kargraves
Reginald Kearney
Rose Lee Keith
Ruby Y Kelly
Margaret A Keys
Eugene C King
Lesly M King
Daniel A Kline
Rosalie Ann Laurie
Barbara A Lee
William Lee 3rd
Jennifer W Leighton
Moses R Lewis
Inez P Lloyd
George A Lottier
June E Lottier
Harriett A Lowroy
Ernest S Lyght
Doris C Mackall
Willie H Maddox Jr
Samuel W Marshall
Alexander B Martin
John V Mason
Keith E Matthews
Evelyn C McCloud
Ralph D McCloud
Richard T McCloud
Marjorie McDaniel
Joanette McNeal
Calvin C Miles
Alvin E Mitchell
Claudette J Mitchell
Cordette J Mitchell
James Mitchell
Marva Ann Mitchell
Otis Mitchell
George Mitchell Jr
Kimberly S Moody
George D Mooney
David L Moore
Emily Moore
Mary A Moore
William Moore
Deborah M Morris
Jerrilyn G Murray
Cynthia A Newerdon
Willis W Nicholson

Rudolph Norton
Edward J Odum 3rd
Tah Donald Orr
Diane B Ostrofsky
Clorietta Owens
Milton E Owens Jr
Raymond N Page Sr
Nathaniel E Parham
Michael Parker
Carole D Parsons
Jacqueline Parsons
Ambia V Patterson
Joan L Patterson
Sylvia L Patterson
Paula M Pecu
Alexis A Peebles
Melvin L Perry
James Venus Phillips Jr
Thomas Pinder Jr
Rose A Pitis
George H Poe 3rd
Lillian F Potts
Brenda T Powell
Agnes E Presberry
Charles C Proctor
Barry J Purnell
Sylvia Purnell
Geraldine W Queen
Alma C Quinton
Barbara A Quinton
Julia E Randall
William C Randall
Claudia E Rawles
Marvin D Redd
Elson A Redmond
Edward J Reed
Claudette E Rice
George R Richardson
Wilbur C Robinson Jr
Harriet Rock
Sandra L Rooklyn
Daniel Rudman
Joan A Salisbury
Matti D Sanders
Austrey L Sands
Joanne E Savage
Marcia A Saxon
Clarence Scott
Joan M Scott
Sandra Lee Scott

Carolyn L Sealey
Martha M Seldon
Georgia R Sharper
Jacqueline J Shears
Jerome H Shelton
Leroy E Sheppard
Roger A Sheppard
Sylvia M Sheppard
Leighunt P Shiles
Lisa Ann Shipley
Frances M Shoup
Mary Simpson
George M Sims Jr
Henry Singleton 3rd
James H Sledge
Eugene J Smalley
Alan M Smith
Eugene Smith
Hesse K Smith
Mary J Smith
Patricia B Smith
William Smith Jr
George A Stewart
Donald C Stokes Jr
Conseluo M Street
James M Stump
Leon W Sullivan Jr
Betty J Swann
Shirley Mae Taylor

Velva R Taylor
Wayman W Taylor Jr
Fannie H Thomas
Paul N Thonpse
Shirley R Thompson
Shirley A Thornton
Richard E Timmons
Joseph E Tolson
Mary E Toney
Roland L Townes
Joan E Tull
Anita L Turks
Donald A Twine
Ida Mae Tyler
Sandra L Upshur
George O Ugruhart
Wayne L Varnadore
Vera E Vinogradoff
Kathryn B Voelcker
Joan Chequette Wadkins
Carolyn E Waldman
Leverne A.B. Wallace
Roland Walters Jr
Jerry N Warfield
John H Warrington 3rd
James M Stump
Richard F Waters
Worthington E Waters
Thelma Watson

Mary T Weedon
Carrie M Weeks
Rudolph Weeks
Sandra L Wells
Carol M Whitaker
Dorothy Evonne White
Gus J White
Everett C Whitehead
Doyle V Whittaker
Jesse L Whittington Jr
Patricia A Wickes
Anthony M Wicks
Harry C Wildy
Joan E Wiley
Florence L Williamson
Barbara F Williams
Carol L Williams
Joyce G Williams
James L Williams Jr
Mervlene Wilson
Peggy Ann Wilson
Wayland Wilson
Carolyn V Woodland
Claudine E Wright
Edward Lee Wright
Regina L Wright
Edward L Wright Jr
Agnes E Young
Rochele Young



CURATOR: Larry S. Gibson, Professor of Law, University of Maryland

MORGAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT: 1947-1963



Unsung heroes of American history: the recently compiled list of students arrested during the Northwood Theatre demonstration in February 1963

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