

2-11-2016

## 2016 Founders' Convocation (150th)

Lincoln University, Jefferson City Missouri

Follow this and additional works at: [https://bluetigercommons.lincolnu.edu/founders\\_convocation](https://bluetigercommons.lincolnu.edu/founders_convocation)

---

### Recommended Citation

Lincoln University, Jefferson City Missouri, "2016 Founders' Convocation (150th)" (2016). *Founders' Convocation Program*. 1. [https://bluetigercommons.lincolnu.edu/founders\\_convocation/1](https://bluetigercommons.lincolnu.edu/founders_convocation/1)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the University Archives / Ethnic Studies Center at Blue Tiger Commons@LincolnU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Founders' Convocation Program by an authorized administrator of Blue Tiger Commons@LincolnU. For more information, please contact [MartinD2@lincolnu.edu](mailto:MartinD2@lincolnu.edu).

# LINCOLN



## 150<sup>th</sup> FOUNDERS' CONVOCATION

Thursday, February 11<sup>th</sup>, Two Thousand Sixteen

11:00 ante meridian

Richardson Fine Arts Center

Mitchell Auditorium

In the City of Jefferson

# History

Prior to the United States Civil War, the vast majority of African-Americans were denied freedom and lived as slaves. Among the civil liberties deprived of them, formal education stands out. In 1863, as the Emancipation Proclamation took effect, African-Americans were allowed to serve in the United States military and many former slaves volunteered their service. Thousands of black Missourians who enlisted were formed into regiments of the United States Colored Troops (USCT). One of these regiments, the 62<sup>nd</sup>, had a white lieutenant, Richard Baxter Foster, who encouraged his fellow officers to teach the soldiers how to read and write. Foster believed that this would not only make them better soldiers but prepare these men for a new life of freedom.

At the end of the Civil War, the African-American soldiers of the 62<sup>nd</sup> and 65<sup>th</sup> Regiments of the USCT committed themselves to providing opportunity for education for fellow freed slaves in the state of Missouri. With financial support and encouragement from churches and civilians alike, momentum was building and the first institution of higher learning founded by Civil War veterans was becoming a reality. On January 14<sup>th</sup> 1866, the soldiers' dream came true with the establishment of Lincoln Institute, later known as Lincoln University. Lt. Richard Baxter Foster was chosen to serve as the first Principal (1866-1870). One of the first instructors to assist Foster was William H. Payne (1870-1871), a skillful fundraiser who succeeded Foster and was the first African American Principal.

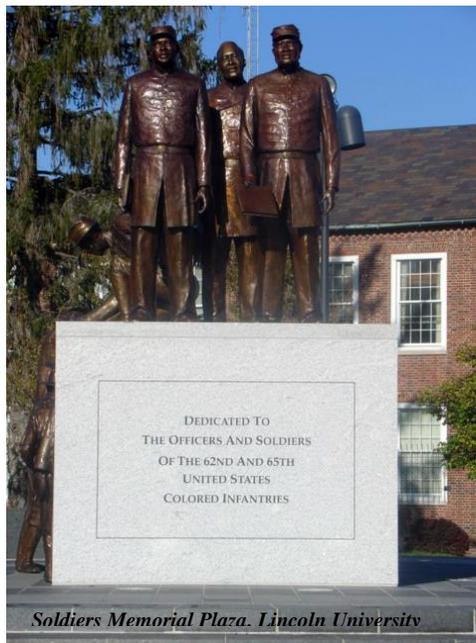
In its early years, Lincoln Institute provided basic education and vocational training opportunities for African-Americans from Missouri and a growing number of states. In addition, Lincoln became a training school for teachers in 1870, greatly advancing education for black Missourians. 1871 saw the institution relocating to a new site and constructing a three story building known as Memorial Hall. During the tenure of President Reverend Henry Smith (1871-1875, 1879), members of the 62<sup>nd</sup> and 65<sup>th</sup> held a reunion at the institution and were pleased with Lincoln's progress.

Curriculum expanded under President Samuel T. Mitchell (1875-1878) as college level courses were added in 1877. A major change in the school's status came about as President A.C. Clayton (1879-1880) negotiated with Missouri officials and Lincoln became more financially stable in 1879 by becoming a state educational institution.

Known as "The Grand Old Man of Lincoln", Inman E. Page took office in 1880 and served as Lincoln Institute's first

President until 1898. During his term of service, Page oversaw an increase in the size of the student body, curriculum, and the campus itself. Although teacher training was a major part of the learning experience at Lincoln Institute, other disciplines such as occupational training in the areas of drafting, and bookkeeping were becoming popular programs as well. Life at Lincoln outside the classroom was evolving as well with the introduction of literary societies and the school's first band was formed in 1886.

In 1890, Lincoln Institute's academic coursework took on a new direction as the school, under the Second Morrill Act, became a 1890 Land Grant Institution. By adding farmland to the Lincoln's holdings, agriculture and industrial programs were now included in the disciplines offered by the school. Enrollment during the tenure of Inman E. Page steadily increased and buildings added to the campus included dormitories and, in 1895, a new Memorial Hall to replace the original destroyed in a fire the previous year.



Page's successor, John H. Jackson (1898-1901) continued the increased focus on the academic curriculum, introducing subjects such as sociology and psychology to expand the horizons of the coursework at Lincoln Institute. Jackson was succeeded by the Reverend Edward E. Clark (1902), who only served six months in office but continued employing modern day practices at Lincoln by establishing a Summer School session, which was unheard of at the HBCUs of that era. Athletics also began emerging at Lincoln as a popular extracurricular activity with the introduction of baseball in the 1890s and football in the early 1900s.

President Benjamin Franklin Allen (1902-1918), charted the course for Lincoln's future in the early 1900s by expanding not only the school's coursework but extracurricular activities as well. Enrollment during the Allen administration increased steadily as the curriculum of the institution began focusing on arts and sciences along with the traditional agricultural and vocational areas. President Allen began focusing on cultural programs early in his administration and staged an annual series of African-American speakers to enlighten, educate, and entertain the student body. Allen was also responsible for increasing the quality of the faculty and staff of Lincoln Institute by not only requiring mandatory educational experience but by consequently rewarding employees with an increase in pay for earning higher degrees. In addition, President B. F. Allen, using the popular song of the time, "How Could I Leave Thee?" as the melody, wrote the school's Alma Mater "Lincoln, O, Lincoln!" After serving 16 years, President Allen was replaced by Clement Richardson (1918-1922).

Two events that would impact the future of Lincoln Institute happened during the Richardson administration. 1918 saw mobilization of United States Armed Forces into World War I. Lincoln students did their civic duty and enlisted in great numbers. To assist the United States government in preparing soldiers the institution established a military training course; a forerunner of the ROTC. Founded by soldiers, Lincoln Institute preserved the military tradition responsible for its fruition. Since that time, military training at Lincoln has been an integral part of its coursework and curriculum. The other important event came in 1921 when Lincoln became a four-year university. Prior to this time, course offerings at Lincoln had become more scholarly in nature and the education of African-Americans was evolving from vocational to academic. After Richardson left Lincoln, he was replaced by Inman E. Page (1922-23) who returned to serve an uneventful one-year term of office.

Beginning in the mid-1920s and through the 1940s, Lincoln University established itself as one of the most prestigious HBCUs in the nation. The academic excellence at LU earned the school the nickname, "Black Harvard of the Midwest". The main proponent of this evolution was President Nathan B. Young (1923-1928, 1929-1931). By recruiting the top African-American educators from prestigious universities, including many Ivy League schools, Young was able to maintain a high level of academic discipline at Lincoln which had a resounding effect on the formation of cultural, social, and academic organizations. Young's immediate successors, William B. Jason (1928), Charles W. Florence (1931-1937), and Sherman D. Scruggs (1938-1956) continued the practice of hiring the best black teachers available.

Also during this period, Lincoln's dedication to military training and service continued and expanded. In 1940, with cooperation from the local Jefferson City Airport, Lincoln students enrolled in the Civil Pilots Training School and when United States involvement in World War II commenced, the call to serve was heeded by Lincolnites past and present. Many young men proudly served in the different branches of the military including 13 who became Tuskegee Airmen.

The face of the Lincoln University campus changed in the 1950s with integration adding diversity to the student body and faculty. Enrollment at the school skyrocketed from 400 to over 1000 students. Lincoln was changing with the times and that meant expanding its curriculum and facilities. During the administration of Earl E. Dawson (1956-1969), there was growth as well as unrest. In the early 1960s, a local bowling establishment restricted the use of its facility by Lincoln University students. Boycotts by students, black and white alike, persuaded the establishment to change its policy. The combination of the civil rights movement, the Vietnam War and anti-establishment atmosphere affected students on campuses across the nation and Lincoln was no exception. By the late 1960s, Lincoln University had seen its share of protests, sit-ins and demonstrations. The student unrest on campus culminated in a fire that nearly destroyed the Scruggs University Center on May 19, 1969. President Dawson resigned.

Dawson's replacement, Walter C. Daniel (1969-1972) had a short but effective term of office as new facilities on campus were added including Reed Stadium, Tower Hall and KLUM (later KJLU) radio station.

In 1973, Dr. James Frank (1973-1982) became the first Lincoln alumni to become president of the University. During the 1970s, the land-grant status of the University increased with the addition of the Cooperative Extension Center and the acquiring of additional farm property. Also during the Frank administration television facilities were established on campus and station JCTV began training journalism students.

Frank's tenure as president ended in 1982. Wendell G. Rayburn (1988-1996) took over as Lincoln University President. Rayburn revamped the budget and tightened the belt across campus. He authorized the sale of farmland to pull Lincoln University completely out of debt and the result was a record high enrollment of 3800 students in 1988.

In the 1990s, disciplines such as nursing, teacher education, computer science and agribusiness were an integral part of the Lincoln learning experience. President David B. Henson (1998-2005) oversaw the University as the school made its way into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. During his administration, Lincoln saw a resurgence in athletic programs and technological advancements; both in and out of the classroom.

In 2005, Lincoln University inaugurated its first female president, Carolyn R. Mahoney (2005-2012). Under her administration, the University established programs in Library and Information Science, Environmental Science, Aquaculture, and Social Work. Additionally, the nursing program expanded its facilities prompting a sharp rise in enrollment in nursing students. A welcome addition to the campus landscape came in 2007 with the unveiling of the Soldiers Memorial Plaza, honoring the members of the 62<sup>nd</sup> and 65<sup>th</sup> USCT Regiments.

After President Mahoney's retirement in 2012, President Kevin D. Rome, Sr. (2013-present) began his term of office with a robust recruitment and retention policy. By streamlining and consolidating departments, the new 19<sup>th</sup> President was able to maintain service and quality education. During Dr. Rome's tenure, the Master of Science in Integrated Agricultural Systems has been added to the school's coursework. Dr. Rome's administration has been highlighted by his efforts to further Lincoln's engagement with the local community and developing cooperative programs that will benefit both Lincoln University and Mid-Missouri.

# Program

Presiding  
Dr. Said Sewell  
Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs

PRELUDE	Suite Gothique I. Introduction-Choral II. Prière á Notre-Dame III. Menuet Gothique <b>Mr. Robert Mitchell, Sr. '56</b> Organist	L. Boëllmann
**PROCESSIONAL	<i>War March of the Priests</i>	Felix Mendelssohn
INVOCATION		<b>Rev. Dr. Robert Erickson</b> Pastor, First Presbyterian Church Jefferson City, Missouri
*PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS	<i>Star Spangled Banner</i> Lincoln University Concert Band	John Stafford Smith
*HYMN	<i>Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing</i> Lincoln University Choir	James Weldon Johnson
THE OCCASION		<b>Provost Said Sewell</b>
GREETINGS		<b>Ms. Kenisha Gransberry</b> President, Student Government Association  <b>Ms. Carrie Tergin</b> Mayor Jefferson City  <b>Dr. Don Cook '67 &amp; '68</b> Chairman, Lincoln University Board of Curators  <b>Dr. Kevin Rome, Sr.</b> President
MUSIC SELECTION	<i>Guide My Feet</i> <b>Dr. Carline Waugh</b> , Soprano <b>Jimmy K. Sanders</b> , Accompanist	Jester Hairston
INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER		<b>President Kevin Rome</b>
ADDRESS		<b>Rev. Dr. Lee Clayton Goodman '82</b> Pastor, St. John AME Church St. Louis, Missouri
THE PRESIDENTIAL AWARD OF DISTINCTION AND FOUNDERS' AWARD RECIPIENTS:		<b>President Kevin Rome</b>
	<b>Mr. Abraham Bolden '56</b>	<b>Mr. Paul Sachs '56</b>
	<b>Ms. Kerry Chandler '85</b>	<b>Major General Stratman '73</b>
	<b>Ms. Janet D'Eramo '61</b>	<b>Ms. Vivienne Crabbe Terrell '39</b>
	<b>Rev. Dr. Lee Clayton Goodman '82</b>	

THE FAMILY OF THE YEAR:

Mr. Ollie Hubbard Family

**Dr. Jerome Offord '93**

Dean of Administration and Student  
Affairs

RECOGNITION OF RETIREES

**President Kevin Rome**

\*BENEDICTION

**Father Ed. Schmidt**

St. Martins Catholic Church  
St. Martins, Missouri

\*THE LINCOLN UNIVERSITY ALMA MATER

“Lincoln O Lincoln”

**Dr. Benjamin Franklin Allen**

Past President of Lincoln University

RETIRING OF THE COLORS

\*\*RECESSIONAL

*Pomp and Circumstance*

Sir Edward Elgar



**CEREMONIAL MARSHALS**

**Dr. Jerome Offord, Jr. '93**

*Macebearer and University Marshal*

MARSHALS OF THE FACULTY

**Dr. Jennifer Benne**

**Dr. Eric Burgess '74**

**Dr. Rachel Sale '75**

**Dr. Gary Homann**

MARSHALS OF THE PLATFORM PARTY

**Dr. Ann McSwain '89**

**Mrs. Michelle Gamblin-Green, Director of Lincoln University Choir**

**Ms. Rhonda Harper '82, Director of the Bands**

**Mr. Robert L. Mitchell, Sr. '56, Organist**

*\*Those who are able are requested to stand and join in singing.*

*\*\*The audience is requested to remain seated during the processional and recessional.*

# *Speaker*

**Rev. Dr. Lee Clayton Goodman, Esq. '82**



The Rev. Lee Clayton Goodman is Senior Pastor of St. John African Methodist Episcopal Church in the heart of St. Louis, Missouri. He began his ministry at Buren Chapel AME Church in Herculean, Missouri, and is the founder of Imani African Methodist Episcopal Church in Overland, Missouri, where he served for ten years. In addition to his pastoral responsibilities, he currently serves as Dean of the Board of Examiners and President of the AME Ministerial Alliance of Greater St. Louis and vicinity.

He is the past president of the Mound City Bar Association, the oldest association of African American Lawyers west of the Mississippi. Under his leadership the Association filed suit against the St. Louis Board of Elections in the wake of the 2000 Elections. As a result of this suit voters in the City of St. Louis are now allowed to submit a provisional ballot when they can't provide proper identification - rather than be turned away from the polls. He is currently legal counsel to the License Collector of The City of St. Louis and an adjunct professor of Business Law at the St. Louis Community College.

Rev. Goodman was educated in the City of St. Louis School System. He matriculated through Lincoln University (Jefferson City, Missouri) where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice and the Master of Arts degree in Political Science. While at Lincoln Rev. Goodman was a member of the LU Tigers Baseball Team and served as a Student Ambassador. He is a graduate of the Howard University School of Law (Washington, DC) and the Eden Theological Seminary in Webster Groves, Missouri).

A life member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity Incorporated, Rev. Goodman enjoys his ministry, his family and his work. This year he will celebrate 20 years of marriage to the love of his life, the former Phyllis Rogers and they have two daughters, Nia Imani (18) and Tia Noni (11).

# *The Presidential Award of Distinction and Founders' Award Recipients*

## **Abraham Bolden '56**



Abraham Bolden graduated from Lincoln High School in East St. Louis, Illinois on January 19, 1935. Due to his proficiency in playing the trumpet, he received a scholarship to Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri and graduated “cum laude” in June of 1956 with a BA in music composition. Later, Bolden married his longtime friend and schoolmate, Barbara L. Hardy (Bolden) to whom he was married for 49 years prior to her death. To that marriage were born 3 children, Ahvia Maria Bolden (Reynolds), Abraham Bolden Jr., and Dr. Daaim Shabazz. Bolden has two grandchildren, Ismail and Cydni Bolden.

After graduating from Lincoln University, Bolden decided to enter the field of law enforcement. He subsequently became the first African American Detective to be employed by the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. After leaving the detective agency, he became a member of the United States Secret Service.

Bolden met President John F. Kennedy in Chicago, Illinois and, after a brief conversation with Bolden, President Kennedy recommended Bolden to become the first African American to be assigned to the Secret Service White House.

In 2008, Bolden’s autobiography, *The Echo from Dealey Plaza*, was published by Random House Publishers.

Bolden has been the recipient of the 2008 Scottish Hugo’s Companion Tankard Award for Courage, the 2008 African American Arts Alliance Award for Excellence, the 2008 Alpha Phi Alpha Award for Courage. and was the winner of the 2015 Oakland Pen Award for non-fiction writings of Courage. In addition he has been cited by the National Urban League as one of America’s Outstanding Black Men.

## Ms. Kerry Chandler '85



Kerry D. Chandler is Chief Human Resources Officer For Under Armour Corporation. In this role she is responsible for all Human Resources strategy and operations, including talent acquisition, performance management, and employee relations for Under Armour worldwide.

Prior to joining Under Armour, Chandler served as the Global Head of Human Resources for Christie's International and as the Executive Vice President of Human Resources at the National Basketball Association (NBA). Prior thereto, Chandler held senior roles at The Walt Disney Company, including roles as the Head of Human Resources at Hong Kong Disneyland, and ESPN, Inc. Her impressive career also spans HR leadership roles at McDonnell Douglas Corporation, Exxon Chemical Company, Motorola, Inc., and IBM Global Services.

Chandler is currently a member of the Human Resources Policy Institute and the Executive Leadership Council, and serves on the espn Advisory Panel and on the board of the New York Urban League. In 2005, Chandler was named one of the "25 Influential Black Women in Business" by The Network Journal magazine, and in 2012 was named a "Game Changer" among women in sports by the Sports Business Journal.

Chandler graduated from Lincoln University in 1985 with a Bachelor's degree in Public Administration. She later earned her Master's degree in Human Resources Management from Washington University in St. Louis, as well as a Master's degree in Management from McGill University in Montreal. She also participated in the International Masters in Practicing Management (IMPM) Program, where she earned a certificate from INSEAD in Fontainebleau, France.

## Ms. Janet D'Eramo '61



Janet D'Eramo graduated from Lincoln University in 1961 with a bachelor's degree in elementary education. Yet her legacy as a Lincolnite began well before she received her diploma as she was one of two students selected for the cover of the March 1958 edition of Ebony Magazine that featured an article on the school.

Upon graduation, Janet embarked on a teaching career that included work as a special education instructor at Fatima High School in Westphalia and the Hopedale public school system in Hopedale, Massachusetts. She also was a substitute teacher in the Millis Public Schools.

Married in 1961, she and her husband Domenic settled in Millis, Massachusetts and raised three children—Maria, Joseph and Nancy. While raising her children, Janet became involved in numerous community and philanthropic endeavors with the town and her church, St. Thomas. Those efforts included serving as a member and president of the St. Thomas Women's Club, St. Thomas Choir Director, member and president of the Millis High School Booster Club, member of the Millis Food Pantry, and member of the Millis Bicentennial Commission.

In addition to raising a family, Janet and her husband Domenic have traveled extensively, including trips to Germany and Italy, as well as throughout the Caribbean. Janet and Dom continue to reside in the family home in Millis, Massachusetts. In addition to their three children, they have nine grandchildren.

Janet remembers her time at Lincoln University as a key to her development in every phase of her life: teacher, wife, mother and citizen.

Said Janet, "I will forever be grateful to Lincoln University for all phases of the education I received and am honored to be recognized with the Founder's Award."

## Mr. Paul Sachs '56



Mr. Paul Sachs nicknamed “Penny Preacher” graduated in 1956 from Lincoln University with a Bachelor of Science in Education becoming the first Caucasian graduate of the University. He played football for Lincoln University, and started a Lincoln University “Basketball Town Team”, in which neighboring towns played one another.

He earned his Master’s Degree in Education at the University of Missouri in Columbia. Mr. Sachs had a long and distinguish career in the field of education serving as an instructor, counselor, and ultimately becoming a Superintendent of a district in Illinois.

Mr. Sachs resides in Springfield, MO.

## Major General Stratman '73



Major General Henry W. (Hank) Stratman is a native of Vienna, Missouri, and a 1973 Distinguished Military Graduate of Lincoln University ROTC. Commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in Field Artillery, he served honorably in Army units in the United States, Germany, Korea, Bosnia, Turkey and multiple Mid-East countries. His education includes a Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education from Lincoln University and a Master's degree in Systems Management from the University of Southern California. He is a graduate of the Army's Command and General Staff College and the Army War College.

General Stratman's key combat duty assignments during his distinguished 33 years of military service include: Chief of Staff for Political, Military, and Economic Integration, Multi-National Forces-Iraq in Baghdad (2004--2005); Deputy Commanding General-Support, Third United States Army & Coalition Forces, Land Component Command Headquartered in Kuwait supporting **Operation Enduring Freedom**, the first phase of the Global War on Terrorism—mission: capture or kill Osama Bin Ladin, and defeat the Taliban who provided terrorists safe havens in Afghanistan (2001-2002); and **Operation Iraqi Freedom** the overthrow of Saddam Hussien's Regime in Iraq(2003); Chief of Staff, Operations for the **Multi-national Stabilization Forces (SFOR)** in Sarajevo, Bosnia (1999-2000); Chief, Joint Military Commissions, 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Division during the initial entry phase of **peace enforcement operations** in Bosnia (1996); and Commander, 2-29 Field Artillery Battalion during the first Gulf War/**Operation Desert Storm**—the Liberation of Kuwait (1991). Under his leadership, 2-29 Field Artillery was awarded the **Valorous Unit Citation** for highly effective fire support of 3<sup>rd</sup> Armored and 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Divisions combat operations. In the 1970s—80s, Stratman served 7 years in Europe during what's known as the Iron Curtain/Cold War Era supporting NATO's nuclear deterrence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics led by Russia.

General Stratman's decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, multiple Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, and Meritorious Service awards for valorous service during combat and peace support operations.

Hank Stratman and his wife Linda raised 2 children (Jodie and Jon), and today enjoy the love of 7 grandchildren. Hank serves on the Board of Directors for the East Side Business Association and the local Red Cross Chapter. Small business entrepreneur, he and Linda restored historic Warwick Village (now known as "**The Village Square**") into "**The Destination Site**" on the East End of Jefferson City for social interactions and retail activities featuring coffee/food/wine, made in the USA art and gifts, beauty/hair care, and art classes for children and adults.

## Ms. Vivienne Crabbe Terrell '39



Vivienne Deloris Crabbe Terrell will be 105 years old July 6, 2016. Most likely, she will be one of the oldest living female graduates of Lincoln University. Her best attributes are her never-ending enthusiasm for painting, decorating, drawing and gardening.

Vivienne Deloris Crabbe was born July 6, 1911 in Fort Worth Texas. She was the youngest of three siblings, Mary and John. Among the many childhood hopes and dreams, she wanted to complete her education and go to college. Upon finishing high school, she married young which afforded the opportunity to attend and graduate from Lincoln University where she majored in arts, was involved in campus life, and proudly crowned Miss Lincoln. Sometime during the end of her Lincoln college experience, she divorced and several years later remarried Joe Terrell. They adopted their son, Joseph, in 1948.

This next chapter of life was centered on PTA, school life, raising her son, and working with her husband in his many entrepreneurial ventures. Vivienne and her son, Joseph, relocated to California to provide him access to better schools, and commuted frequently during the years from Los Angeles to Fort Worth, until 1968 when she returned full time to Texas.

It would be hard to list the myriad of changes witnessed in our world over the past 104 years, particularly in medical and technological advances. Vivienne now lives independently in her own town house in Tucson, Arizona. She continues to be self-sufficient and paints, decorates, and gardens. Her claim to longevity is a positive attitude, love of family and friends, and eating ice cream every day.

# *Alumni Family of the Year*

## **The Ollie Hubbard Family**

Ollie Hubbard has been a constant supporter of Lincoln University donating both enormous amounts of time and finances to the support of Lincoln University. His mental attitude toward Lincoln University has been constant and ongoing over this fifty year period. He has been instrumental as an educator in the classroom and on the administrative level in being directly responsible for over thirty students attending Lincoln University; and, his efforts have added well over TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE LOCAL CHAPTER'S FUND RAISING ACTIVITIES during this 50 year period. It is not just the finances that were given but the spirit in which they were given. He has been a bright light to many of us who tend to hold the monies tight.

Mr. Hubbard is known in the Greater Kansas City Metropolitan Area. As a TRUE BLUE TIGER. He is affectionally known as "Big Hub". The record will show that he has sent personal finances in support of the University on many occasions. He and his wife Sandy have been big supporters of The Presidential Gala's throughout the years. Mr. Hubbard's strong suit lies in the area of fund raising. He is very well known and respected in the Greater Kansas City Metropolitan Area. Everyone knows him as an active ongoing supporter of Lincoln University both socially and economically.

# *Recognition of Retirees*

Constance Bearnese

Margo Betts

Richard Dalton

Don Galbreath

Russell Gerlach

Charles Hicks

Frances Long

Greg McKinney

Kathy Narens

Joy Sampson

Sandy Wells

Ernest York

# *Lincoln O Lincoln*

*Lincoln, O Lincoln*

*We thy proud children are;  
Thou art our guiding star,  
Lincoln, believe.  
Ours are hearts that yearn for thee  
No matter where we be;  
Morning, noon, and always, we  
Are Lincolnites.*

*Thy name, O Lincoln  
Shall e'er to us be dear.  
Thy mem'ries sacred, near  
Hold us to thee.  
Thy honors ours shall be,  
Thy cause when just shall we  
With loyalty defend –  
For thee we'd die.*

*Lincoln, O Lincoln!  
We thy proud children are;  
Our hearts both near and far  
Love thee with delight.  
No matter where we are;  
Whether present, absent, far,  
Morning, noon, we always are  
True Lincolnites!*

# *Lift Every Voice and Sing*

*Lift every voice and sing  
Till earth and heaven ring,  
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;  
Let our rejoicing rise, High as the listening skies,  
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.  
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,  
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us,  
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun  
Let us march on till victory is won.*

*Stony the road we trod, Bitter the chastening rod,  
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;  
Yet with a steady beat, Have not our weary feet  
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?  
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered,  
We have come, treading our path through the blood of the  
slaughtered,  
Out from the gloomy past, Till now we stand at last  
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.*

*God of our weary years, God of our silent tears,  
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way;  
Thou who has by Thy might Led us into the light,  
Keep us forever in the path, we pray.  
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met  
Thee,  
Lest, our hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget  
Thee;  
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, May we forever stand.  
True to our God, True to our native land.*