The Brown Quarterly

Quarterly Newsletter for Classroom Teachers

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Maya Lin — young woman designs a national monument

At the age of twenty, architect sculptor Maya Lin was thrust into the spotlight in 1981 when she submitted the winning design for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. In a national competition, Maya Lin's design was chosen from 1,420 entries. Many of the entries came from famous professionals, whereas Lin, a Yale student, created her design as a course requirement.

The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Washington, D.C. was one of the most bitterly disputed public monuments in American history. Politicians criticized the selection of Maya Lin's unconventional design - a starkly simple slash of polished black granite inscribed with the 57,661 names of Americans who died in Vietnam. Patrick J. Buchanan and Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) led the fight, alleging that a juror on the selection committee was a communist. Hyde also suggested a more traditional memorial: white instead of black, above ground rather than running with the contours of the land, and with a big flag at its apex.

"We are connected to one another through time by our creations, works, images, thoughts and writings. We communicate to future generations what we are, what we have been, hopefully influencing for the better what we will become..." *Maya Lin*

Withstanding bitter attacks, Lin tearfully defended her design at public hearings in Washington. Dismissed by opponents for being young, a woman and Asian American, she held her ground with clarity and grace. The memorial was saved by a growing realization that Maya Lin's design had unique and irreplaceable qualities.

The memorial's 1982 dedication was a profound catharsis, not just for those who fought in Vietnam, but for the entire country. Americans visit the site to grieve, to contemplate the consequences of war, and to heal. At the base of the marble panels are flowers, poems and other tokens left by veterans and families. The monument has become the most visited work of contemporary public art in the country, a place of pilgrimage and healing.

Lin's other works include: the *Civil Rights Memorial* in Alabama, *Peace Chapel* at Pennsylvania's Junita College, and *Women's Table* at Yale University. Her *Groundswell,* is a permanent installation created with 43 tons of glass.

In the 80s, the Southern Poverty Law Center asked Lin to draw plans for a civil rights memorial. Researchers compiled a list of those who had been killed from May 17,1954 (*Brown* decision) to April 4, 1968 (Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. assassination).

Lin created a design meant to encourage reflection. A circular black granite table chronicles the history of 40 civil rights martyrs in lines radiating like the hands of a clock. Water flows from the center and cascades over the black granite wall engraved with the words "... until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream."

Lin hoped the water would have a soothing effect, that "the ability to see and touch the names glistening in the water, and simultaneously to see one's own reflection, would add to the sacredness of the site." Just blocks from the first Confederate White House, it is a stone's throw from the church where Dr. King served as minister when he led the Montgomery bus boycott.

More than 6,000 people gathered for the dedication in 1989. Family members reached through the thin veil of water to touch the names of loved ones engraved on the memorial. Every year, the memorial attracts visitors from around the world; the majority are school children. Maya Lin has kept alive the dreams of those who died for the Civil Rights Movement by inspiring those who still dream of a better world.

Barbara Johns

A Student Leads The Way to the Highest Court

by Cheryl Brown Henderson, Executive Director

More than two hundred plaintiffs and lawyers were involved in the *Brown v. The Board of Education* case decided by United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954. Their cases were combined in a sweeping strategy by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to end the era of "separate but equal."

Who were these petitioners? Were there women among them? We need to recognize the achievements of black women in the civil rights movement. *Brown* v. *The Board of Education* is another example of our patriarchal view of history. In three of the five cases represented by *Brown*, the principal petitioners were women from Delaware, Virginia and Kansas.

We need to recognize the achievements of black women in the civil rights movement.

In Virginia, the NAACP filed a class action suit in May of 1951 on behalf of 117 African American students enrolled at segregated Moton High School. For these students in deteriorating buildings without access to many academic options, social activism became a matter of survival.

Enter Barbara Johns, a junior at Moton High School. Barbara was a bright African American teen who read about an America that seemed just outside of her reach. What she saw was not available to her, solely because she was African American. Her school was supposed to prepare her for citizenship and participation in the political and economic life of her country, but she saw that white America was not interested in her future. Her school was an inadequate structure so overcrowed that several tarpaper "shacks" stood outside as overflow classrooms.

Barbara Johns was already a student leader. Articulate and persuasive, she was convinced that any action for change would have to come from the African American students. Whites controlled the wages, jobs, farm mortgages and credit. For black parents, acceptance was a way of life.

NAACP leaders and the school principal had been unsuccessful in proposing a new facility to replace the overcrowded and deteriorating Moton High. After months of official inaction, Barbara rallied support for what she believed to be their only course, a student strike.

Knowing that across town, white students attended a well-equipped, well-appointed high school had become a discontent too large to contain. A student strike organized by Barbara Johns began in April of 1951. Students assembled in the school auditorium to hear Barbara speak. She asked the faculty to leave and told her classmates that "It was time that Negroes were treated equally with whites, time that they had a decent high school, time for the students themselves to do something about it."

"Some of the boys in the vocational program visited the shop at the white school and came back telling us how nice their whole school was...I remember thinking how unfair it was. I thought about it a lot in bed that night, and I was still thinking about it the next day." **- Barbara Johns**

With her words of challenge, the students left the building with instructions not to leave the school grounds. Some carried signs asking for better facilities. When the strike was underway, Barbara Johns and Carrie Stokes sought legal counsel from the NAACP. With the promise of action, the students agreed to return to school. A month later, the NAACP filed suit in federal court on behalf of some of the students including the strike leaders. Their case would travel all the way to the Supreme Court.

If you would like to know more about Barbara Johns and the Virginia case, read Bob Smith's book, They Closed Their Schools: Prince Edward County, Virginia 1951-1964, published in 1996.

The Brown Foundation is pleased to publish this newsletter for classroom teachers through which we will share resources available from national parks and museums. Established to maintain the legacy of the *Brown* decision, our organization plays an exciting role as a park partner. In 1990 we were instrumental in developing *Brown v. Board of Education* National Historic Site in Topeka, Kansas. We hope you enjoy the *Brown Quarterly* and we eagerly anticipate your comments.

Executive Director: Cheryl Brown Henderson

Book Reviews: Linda Brown Thompson

Editor/Design: Grace L. Wilson

Mailing Support: Charlene Howard

Madam C. J. Walker — *entrepreneur of the early 1900s*

One of the first American women of any race to become a millionaire through her own efforts was Sarah Breedlove Walker. Born in 1867, her parents, both ex-slaves, were sharecroppers who lived on a plantation in Louisiana. Orphaned at the age of six, she was raised by her sister. Because of her impoverished background, she had only a limited formal education. She was married at fourteen and had a daughter, A'Lelia, in 1885. Widowed at twenty, Sarah moved with her daughter to St. Louis. For eighteen years, she supported herself and her daughter by working as a washerwoman.

Walker said she got the idea to begin a cosmetics business in 1905 when she began to lose her hair. She said that in a dream, she received a formula for a unique hair treatment for Negro women. At that time, African American women who wanted to de-kink their hair had to place it on a flat surface and press it with an iron. Walker invented a hair softener and a special straightening comb. She mixed her ointments and soaps using washtubs and kitchen utensils, adapted existing tools and techniques, and sold her products door-to-door.

The elements of the "Walker System" were a shampoo, a pomade "hair-grower," vigorous brushing, and the application of heated hair combs. The method transformed stubborn, lusterless hair into shining smoothness.

The Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company employed mostly women who carried the treatments to homes. Known as "Walker Agents," they became familiar figures throughout the United States and the Caribbean, making house calls with black satchels containing preparations and tools to dress hair.

Sales of the hair grower and sixteen other beauty products, packaged in tin containers with the portrait of Madame Walker, were accompanied by heavy advertising in Negro newspapers and magazines and frequent instructional tours. This made Walker one of the best known African American women in the country in the early 1920s. Her fame spread to Europe, where the "Walker System" coiffure of dancer Josephine Baker so fascinated Parisians that a French company produced a similar pomade, "Baker-Fix."

In the early 1920s, Sarah Breedlove (Walker) developed a hair treatment for black women. Demonstrators took her products door-to-door, making her a millionaire and one of the most successful business executives of her time.

After moving to Denver to expand her business, she married newspaperman, Charles J. Walker. She kept the name even after business differences ended the marriage. She added the prefix Madame C. J. to challenge the practice of whites addressing Negros by their first names only. She demonstrated the "Walker System," attracting not only clients for her products but agent-operators. She called them "hair culturists" rather than "hair straighteners." With her agents conducting sales, she could concentrate on instruction methods and the manufacture of her products.

After establishing a manufacturing headquarters in Denver, Madame Walker traveled extensively, giving lectures and demonstrations of her products in Negro homes, clubs, and churches.

In 1910, she transferred operations to new headquarters in Indianapolis, where a plant was constructed to serve as center of the Walker enterprises. (See photo on page 4). By that time, Walker had turned over the mail order business and training college in Pittsburgh to her daughter, A'Leila. Today the headquarters of Walker Manufacturing Company is in Tuskegee, Alabama.

The Madame C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company, of which Madame Walker was president and sole owner, provided employment for some 3,000 people - assistants, agents, trainers. Before her death in 1919, Madame Walker had more than 2,000 agents selling an ever-expanding line of products and demonstrating the "Walker System" of treating hair.

A generous donor to black charities, Walker encouraged her agents to support black philanthropic work. She was the largest donor in the successful 1918 drive to purchase and preserve the home of Frederick Douglass as a museum. She contributed generously to the NAACP, homes for the aged, the needy in Indianapolis, and the local YMCA. She funded scholarships for young women at Tuskegee Institute and contributed to Palmer Memorial Institute, a private school for blacks in North Carolina.

Beginning in 1913, Walker organized her agents into "Walker Clubs," and gave cash prizes to the clubs doing the most community philanthropic work. At the annual convention of Walker agents, she always

Madame C.J. Walker continued

rewarded the most generous local affiliate. Walker made generous gifts to educational institutions such as Mary McLeod Bethune's Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Negro Girls. Walker even founded a girl's academy in West Africa and bequeathed $100,000 to it. She was highly regarded by Mary McLeod Bethune as a business leader for girls and women to emulate.

Walker required her agents to sign contracts specifying the exclusive use of her products and methods, and binding them to a hygienic regimen which anticipated provisions of future state cosmetology laws. She influenced a revolution in the personal habits and appearance of millions of human beings in her lifetime.

Madame Walker constantly made headlines, both with her business and her social activities. Her possessions were valued at a million dollars and included extensive real estate. When she moved to New York in 1916, she built a $90,000 limestone townhouse. After Walker's death, her daughter A'Lelia, presided over a salon there, where talented Negro authors, musicians, and artists met influential white intellectuals. A "Who's Who" of African American history entered her doors. In attendance were publishers, critics, and potential patrons who helped to stimulate the "Harlem Renaissance" of the arts in the 1920s .

In 1917, Madame Walker built an Italianate neo-Palladian-style country home designed by the first registered black architect, Vertner Woodson. Walker furnished the mansion with a 24-carat gold-plated piano and phonograph, a $15,000 pipe organ that gently awoke house guests, Hepplewhite furniture, Persian rugs, many huge oil paintings, and two Japanese prayer trees imported at a cost of more than $10,000.

Warned by physicians that her hypertension required a reduction of her activities, Madame Walker nevertheless continued her busy schedule. She died in 1919 at her estate. Despite her impoverished beginnings, Madame Walker achieved notable business success. Several generations of the Walker family continue the business she established.

Included in Madame C.J. Walker's will was a provision that women would always head the company she founded. Two-thirds of the company stock was owned by five Negro trustees named by Madame Walker for the benefit of certain charities. To raise money during the depression, the NAACP sold Villa Lewaro in 1932 to a fraternal organization. In 1950, the building housed the Annie Potts Home for the Aged. In 1976, Villa Lewaro was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, A'Lelia Perry Bundles, a producer for "ABC World News Tonight" and great-great-granddaughter of Madame C.J. Walker, has initiated a movement to restore the home as a museum. Among the other properties left by the entrepreneur is a five-story million dollar plant in Indianapolis, The Madame C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company Building. The block-square building houses a Greek-style theater, lunchroom, drugstore, beauty parlor, and private offices.

A'Lelia Perry Bundles, great-great-granddaughter of Madame C.J. Walker, has written a young people's biography of Walker (part of Black Americans of Achievement Series, 1991).

No, You Are Not Seeing Double!

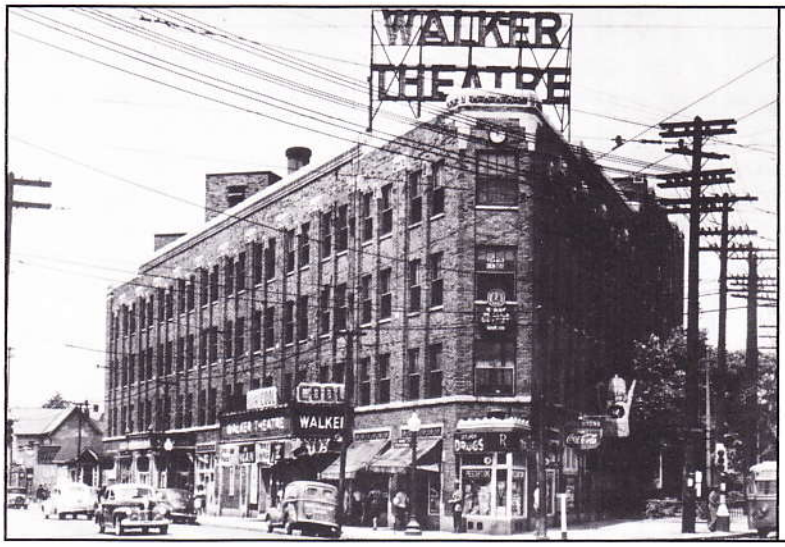
There are two women featured in this issue with the last name of Walker .

Madame C.J. Walker

was the first woman millionaire entrepreneur in the United States. Her company headquarters in Indianapolis (see photo below) features music, dance, poetry, theater and other cultural events. For more information, contact:
Madame Walker Theatre Ctr.
617 Indiana Ave.
Indianapolis IN 46202-3173
Phone: 317-236-2099
E-mail: mmewalker@aol.com

Maggie Lena Walker

was the first woman bank president in the United States. Her home in Richmond, Virginia, has been preserved as a National Historic Site, open from 9-5 Wednesday through Sunday, except some holidays. Admission is free, but reservations are required for group tours. For information, contact:
Maggie L. Walker
National Historic Site
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond VA 23223
Phone: 804-771-2808



The Madame C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company in Indianapolis is now a theater and cultural center.

Maggie Walker — early woman banker

By Alan Duckworth

Maggie Lena Walker was born with three significant strikes against her. She was born black, female and poor. Rather than succumb to these disadvantages, she overcame all obstacles to become a key figure of her era as the United States' first woman bank founder and president. Throughout her adult life, she used her economic and social position to fight for greater educational opportunities, for black pride, and for women's rights.

Maggie Walker was born on July 15, 1867. Her early years were spent in the Van Lew Mansion in Richmond, Virginia, where her mother, a former slave, worked as a cook's helper. Miss Van Lew had been an ardent abolitionist and her servants not only had an exceptionally good education, but unusual encouragements to enterprise as well. It was here that Maggie began to learn the value of an education.

When Maggie was still a child, her parents re-located the family to downtown Richmond, seeking new opportunities. Not long after, she faced her first tragedy. Her father was killed, the apparent victim of robbery and murder. His death left her mother to care for both Maggie and her younger brother. Showing a responsibility beyond her years, Maggie quickly become an assistant to her mother, helping both in her mother's laundry business and in raising her younger brother.

The strength of her convictions could also be seen at an early age. She was educated in the segregated Richmond Public Schools. Upon graduation, the white students were to receive their diplomas in a theater and the black students were to receive their diplomas in a church. The black students strongly protested. In the end, the black students were conferred their degrees in the school auditorium.

Religion would also be a crucial part of her life. During her childhood, she was active in the Old First Baptist Church, participating in the Thursday Sunday School meetings. As a result of this involvement, she met her future husband, Armstead Walker, a young contractor. Through her faith, Maggie became involved in the organization which would provide the framework for her life's work. At the age of 14, she joined the Independent Order of St. Luke.

The Maggie Lena Walker family

In 1886, she married Armstead. She stopped teaching to devote herself full-time to her new family. However, she was a woman of boundless energy. She became increasingly involved with the I.O.S.L. The Order was basically an insurance company for blacks started in 1867 to help the sick and bury the dead in the post-Civil War South. The broader goals included self-help and racial solidarity - ideas which interested Maggie Walker.

She rapidly rose through the ranks of the I.O.S.L, first being elected Secretary of the Good Idea Council. She was then named Grand Sentinel. In 1890, the Magdelena Council was renamed in her honor. Finally, in 1899, she became the Right Worthy Grand Secretary Treasurer.

When Maggie became treasurer, the organization was in financial trouble. The treasury contained $31 and that was balanced against a number of unpaid bills. There were only about 1,000 members. Under her steady hand, the organization's finances prospered. By increasing memberships, opening a department store and creating a bank, the Order's treasury became worth in excess of $3 million by 1924.

Her work for the Order was not all financial. She felt the need for a newspaper to discuss community concerns and to increase communication between the community and the Order. In 1902, she established *The St. Luke Herald*. The paper was regularly in the center of controversy. The first issue espoused lofty ideals and came out foursquare against injustice, mob law, Jim Crow laws, the curtailment of public school privileges and laws that constricted the roles of blacks in Virginia politics. She remained editor for 30 years.

She is best known as the first black female president of the bank which she convinced the I.O.S.L. to open. First, the bank helped the Order gather and store funds from its expanding operations. Second, it aided the black community by providing mortgages for home ownership. The result of her efforts was the St. Luke's Penny Thrift Saving Bank. The bank still exists today, now called the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company. As with the newspaper, Maggie Walker did not just aid in the creation of the bank, she served as the president of the Bank until 1932, when poor health forced her to take a less active role. At that time, she became Chairman of the Board.

In 1907, she convinced the Order to open a store. After two years of

Continued on back cover

USING THE INTERNET

Ellen Ochoa - first hispanic woman astronaut

Born in 1958 in California, Ellen Ochoa, NASA astronaut, considers La Mesa to be her hometown. As a doctoral student at Stanford, and later as a researcher at Sandia National Laboratories and NASA Ames Research Center, Dr. Ochoa investigated optical systems for performing information processing. She is co-inventor on three patents for optical inspection systems. As Chief of the Intelligent Systems Technology Branch at Ames, she supervised 35 engineers and scientists in the research and development of computational systems for aerospace missions.

Dr. Ochoa became a NASA astronaut in July of 1991. Her technical assignments to date include flight software verification, flight software and computer hardware development, robotics development, testing, and training, and directing crew involvement in the development and operation of the Space Station. A veteran of two space flights, Dr. Ochoa has logged over 484 hours in space. She currently serves as a spacecraft communicator (CAPCOM) in Mission Control.

During a 9-day mission in 1993, Dr. Ochoa flew as a Mission Specialist with the Discovery crew conducting atmospheric and solar studies in order to better understand the effect of solar activity on the Earth's climate and environment. Dr. Ochoa used the RMS to deploy and capture the Spartan satellite, which studied the solar corona.

NASA astronaut Ellen Ochoa is a classical flutist, a private pilot, and enjoys volleyball and bicycling.

Dr. Ochoa was Payload Commander on the ATLAS-3 in 1994, one of a series of Spacelab flights to study the Sun during an 11-year solar cycle, observing how changes in the sun's irradiance affect the Earth's climate and environment. Dr. Ochoa again used the RMS to retrieve the research satellite after its 8-day free flight.

Susan LaFleche - first native american physician

Susan LaFlesche's Omaha name, Insta Theumba, means Bright Eyes. She was daughter of Iron Eyes, a chief of the Omaha Nation.

Susan LaFlesche was educated at the Hampton Institute and the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was one of the first Native American women physicians in the United States.

Following graduation, she worked as a physician on the Omaha reservation. There she treated large numbers of cases of cholera, dysentery, influenza, tuberculosis and insect born diseases not typically found in the rest of the country.

She became a social activist and often lectured about the conditions on Native American reservations. She especially spoke out against the General Allotment Act which allowed lands to be taken from Native Americans and transferred to others.

As a physician, she successfully combined "modern" medical practice with Native American healing practice and formed a new branch of medicine, one which provides services in a culturally acceptable manner. Her methodology is still used in providing medical services to ethnic populations around the world. Susan LaFlesche died in 1903 at the age of 49.

Is the Internet available at your school or public library?

Here are some sites that may help you get started finding information on the Internet:

- A **"Women's History Quiz"**- at http://www.nwhp.org/ (National Women's History Project)
- A school space-chat with **Dr. Ellen Ochoa** - at http://quest.arc.nasa.gov/school 97/
- A bibliography of **Latino Children's Literature** - at http//latino.sscnet.ucla.edu/ (Education K-12)
- Excerpts from ***An Indian Teacher Among Indians (1900)*** - at http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/subjects/natem/
- For sites about other famous women, use any search mode and type in the name.

All of the information on this page, including the above *html* sites, can be found on the Internet by using any search mode (Try Infoseek or Yahoo!) and typing in such categories as: Women's History, or Native American History, or Women Achievers. If you find something you might like to use, be sure to click on "Add Bookmark," so you can easily find the same place again.

Teachers Talk

As a science teacher in a middle school setting, I began to collect information about women in the fields of science and math in order to present female role models to my students. Because I had been an elementary teacher, I was familiar with some of the short biographies present in reading textbooks. I also remembered feature articles at the ends of chapters in social studies and science books. The challenge was to locate sources of new information that were affordable on a school budget.

At a regional science convention in Atlanta, I attended a session entitled "Girls to Scientists." The presenters were Cherry Brewton, Georgia Southern University, and Elizabeth Hays, Barry University. It was in this session that I learned about the National Women's History Project. This organization's catalog contains books, videos, poster sets, and other classroom resources about women. I've purchased several books and poster sets from them (listed at the end of this article).

I joined a small committee interested in gender equity. Meeting once a month with two other teachers, a social worker, and the director of the Multicultural Task for USD 501 in Topeka, we discussed common issues of sexual harassment and sexual stereotyping in classrooms. It was through this group that I learned about the Center for Equity and Cultural Diversity. Their publications are serious papers, with thought-provoking articles on topics such as self-esteem, gender and ability.

Our media specialist, Sondra Lovelace-Rankin, located books for our school library. Some were collective biographies, with stories short enough to be read to classes in a few minutes' time. Some were wholly about women; others were not. Many contained stories about women whose names were familiar, but presented additional information about their backgrounds or work history.

The National Science Teachers Association published a book in 1982 entitled COMETS, career oriented modules to explore topics in science. I received a copy when I participated in a space education class at the University of Kansas. The book was funded through a grant from the TRW foundation and KU. It is divided into three sections: physical science, life science and math. Each section has three topics to explore, plus related careers and biographical information about women in those fields.

A growing amount of material is available on women in the fields of science and mathematics. Search it out. Share it with students you know.

Cheryl White
Robinson Middle School
Topeka, Kansas

BOOK NOOK

Multi-Cultural Books About Women*

African American
BeBe Moore Campbell,
Brothers and Sisters
Sweet Summer: Growing Up With and Without My Dad
Charlayne Hunter-Gault,
In My Place
Gloria Naylor, *The Women of Brewster Place*
Alice Walker,
The Color Purple

Native American
Noel Bennett,
Halo of the Sun
Barbara Kingsolver,
Animal Dreams
The Bean Trees and Pigs in Heaven

Italian American
Willa Cather,
My Antonia

Australian
Jill Ker Conway,
The Road From Courain

Asian American
Amy Tan,
The Joy Luck Club
Bette Bao Lord,
Spring Moon
Maxine Hong Kingston,
Woman Warrior
Sattareh Farman Farmaian,
Daughter of Persia

Hispanic American
Mary Helen Ponce,
Hoyt Street Series
Sandra Cisneros,
The House on Mango Street

Russian
Eugenie Fraser,
The House By the Divina
Yelena Bonner,
Mothers and Daughters

Eastern European
Zlata Filipovic,
A Child's Life in Sarejvo
Slavenka Drakulic, *How We Survived Communism and Even Laughed*

* Includes both adult and youth reading.

Sources:

Camp, Carole Ann, **American Astronomers**, Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publishers, Inc. 1996.

Cooney, Miriam P, **Celebrating Women in Mathematics and Science**, The Nat'l Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1996.

Flansburg, Sundra, **Building Self**, Newton, MA: WEEA Publishing Ctr, 1995.

Hanson, Katherine, **Gendered Violence**, Newton, MA: WEEA Publishing Ctr, 1995.

Johnson, Rebecca L, **Braving the Frozen Frontier**, Lerner Publications Co, 1997.

Maggie Walker - Continued from page 5

hard work, she acquired the necessary property for St. Luke's Emporium. The store stayed open despite countless obstructions, including the creation of a white retailers' association, legislation to create commissions aimed at crippling black enterprise, being forced to pay cash for wholesale goods, and constant vicious harassment. The bank, newspaper and emporium were important also, because they provided employment for community members.

In the early 1900s, more than half of the white collar, non-teaching black women in Richmond worked for Maggie Walker. Her good works were not limited to I.O.S.L. She aided in establishing a Community House in Richmond. She also assisted the Piedmont Tuberculosis Sanitarium for Negroes. Founder of the Council of Colored Women and co-founder of the Richmond NAACP, she served on the board of the National NAACP, Colored Women's Clubs, National Urban League, and the Virginia Interracial Committee. She was a trustee for Virginia Union University.

Despite her consuming passion for charity and public service, Maggie Walker still managed to have a full personal life. She had two sons, Russell and Melvin, and another son who died in infancy. In 1905, the family moved into a two story house which was eventually expanded to include 22 rooms and housed her entire extended family.

In 1915, Armstead died as a result of a serious accident, in which Russell mistook his father for a prowler and killed him. Russell was eventually acquitted, but the catastrophe weighed heavily on him and he died in 1922. In 1907, Maggie Walker fell on her front steps. The injury was both painful and debilitating, making her continued contributions all the more impressive. On December 15, 1934, at the age of 68, Maggie Lena Walker died. However, her legacy of service and enterprise continues, both through her bank and through the countless people she touched and inspired.

A National Symposium

Desegregating the American Mind: Issues for Educating 21st Century Kids

May 17-19, 1998

Ramada Inn Convention Center, 6th & Jefferson, Topeka, Kansas

FEATURED SPEAKERS

Sharon Robinson - Author of *Stealing Home*, a biography of her lengendary father, Jackie Robinson.

Robert L Williams, Ph.D - Washington University author of *Ebonics: The Language of Black Folks*.

Michael Morgan - Co-editor of *Healing Racism: Education's Role*, Murray State University, Kentucky.

James Horton, Ph.D - Professor of History and American Studies at George Washington University.

Clarence Cole - Executive Director, School Administration Association, Kansas City, Missouri

Deborah Dandridge - Field Archivist for the Kansas Collection at the University of Kansas.

Eric Love, Ph.D - Assistant Professor of History at the University of Kansas.

William Tuttle, Ph.D - author, *Race Riot:Chicago in the Red Summer of 1919*, University of Kansas.

This symposium, co-sponsored by the *Brown v. Board National Historic Site*, will begin at 2:00 p.m. Sunday, with registration, a tour, a banquet and hospitality. Sessions on Monday and Tuesday will begin at 8:30 a.m. For agenda and registration information, write the **Brown Foundation, P.O. Box 4862, Topeka KS, 66604 or call 785-235-3939.**

Our thanks to ***Payless ShoeSource*** *for their contribution toward the support of this newsletter.*

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for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research

BROWN FOUNDATION