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THIRTY-SIXTH COMMENCEMENT

Memphis State College

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1948

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH

10:30 A.M.

- Processional March—Pomp and Circumstance Elgar
Orchestra
- Invocation Rev. A. Clarke Dean
Pastor, Buntyn Presbyterian Church
- Andante Cantabile, Opus II Tchaikovski
Orchestra
- Address Honorable Walter Chandler
- Hail, Gladdening Light Wood
College Choir
- Conferring of Degrees { President J. M. Smith
Dean R. M. Robison
- Award of Prize of Women's Association . . . Dean Flora Rawls
- Song—Alma Mater Class and Audience
- Recessional—Triumphal March, from "Aida" Verdi
Orchestra

correct list

CLASS ROLL

CANDIDATES FOR THE B. S. DEGREE

June, 1948

William Carter Abbett	Helen Louise Hunt
Shirley Bacigalupo	Joyce Juden
George R. Bandy	Harry Jerome Light, Jr.
Willis Albert Barnes	Robert J. Lind
Robert Edward Beaty	Thomas Cleveland Littlejohn
Jean Avens Benefield	John Wilmer Long
Ruth Lavonne Boaz	James Gordon Lott, Jr.
William Albert Brotherton	Paul Magalian
Arthur Lewis Bruhn	Carolyn Poston Marbury
Eugene Louis Bursi	Doris Marie Middleton
Elizabeth Louise Childers	Nita Joy Mitchell
Edgar Lee Clark	Edward H. Moffatt
Henry Cauley Clark	Myron Zames Neel
Richard Herman Cooper	Claude Hunter Nolen
Howard A. Counce	John Edward Pate
Arthur Anderson Cox	Audrey Roberta Patterson
Dorothy B. Crawford	Roy Layne Patterson
Verble Vernelle Crawford	Sarah Jane Price Phillips
Charles Jefferson Crowder	Samuel Edward Porter
William Karth Danielson	Wilma Jean Raymond
Conan E. Davis, Jr.	Herman Lee Reed
Martha Elise Davis	Marion LeRoy Richardson
Edwin Henry Demetrio, Jr.	Martha Christine Ricketts
George Whitfield Dodson, Jr.	Lawrence C. Riley, Jr.
Edna Louise Drennan	Jean Ritmour out
Robert Wilkinson Edwards	Patricia Sanders
Jack Harmon Farris	Eula Inez Sansing
Jack B. Frazer	Mary Yetta Seahorn
John J. Freeland	Wilson Searight
Jean Allison Gegan	Winfred Ham Sharp
Aubrey H. Green	Dorothy Paula Simmons
Paul Fisher Greer	Georgia Lee Smith
Genevieve Griffin	Bettie A. Sodergren
McKinley J. Hathaway	Omar Stevens
Martha Lee Heath	Frank Blair Stewart
Ted Higgs	Glenn Ross Swart
Marvin E. Hill, Jr.	James N. Vaughan
Mildred Gertrude Hood	Barbara Jo Walker
Joe Howell	Peggy Jean Whiteside
Grace Hudson	Shirley Ann Wolbrecht
Richard N. Humphreys	

correct list

CLASS ROLL

CANDIDATES FOR THE B. S. DEGREE

August, 1948

Richard Lamar Akers	Margaret Anne Martin
Noah Brown Breece	Wayne McLaurin
Carolyn Marcine Brenner	Boyd R. Patterson
Walter Burnett	Charles L. Rhodes
James Edward Canale	June I. Richmond
James Nickles Causey	Leslie F. Roblyer
Mary Lucille Clark	Mary Helen Shishkin-Richards
Gladys Crowder	Robert Clifton Simmons, Jr.
Hugh Edwin Drewry	Lawrence C. Smith
Anthony Louis Fabiano	Lionel O. Speed
Quinton William Goode	Freddie C. Stiles
Joan Head	James W. Stout, Jr.
Walter Rhea Houston	James W. Thornton
W. D. Johnson	June Watson
Annabel Jones	Elmira Jane Weakley
Elise Strong Lane	Richard Noel Welch
Mary Emma Mallick	

Red-out

Bert Lockett

ALMA MATER

Stand firm, O Alma Mater,
 Through all the years to come;
 In days of youth and beauty
 Thy halls have been our home.
 In time of preparation
 Great lessons didst thou teach
 Til now, O Alma Mater,
 The stars we'll strive to reach.

Lead on, O Alma Mater,
 Thy sons to higher ways,
 Give light and truth unto them
 For all their coming days.
 To thee we'll give all honor,
 Our hopes abide in thee,
 For thou, O Alma Mater,
 Hast made us ever free.

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1776

The first of the thirteen original states to declare their independence from Great Britain was the United States of America. On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, which announced to the world that the thirteen colonies were no longer part of the British Empire, but were now free and independent states, united together in one nation.

The Declaration of Independence was a landmark document in American history. It set forth the principles of self-government and the rights of the people. It declared that all men are created equal and that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It also stated that the government is instituted among men, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

The Declaration of Independence was a bold statement of the American people's desire for self-determination. It was a declaration of war against the British monarchy, and it marked the beginning of the American Revolution. The Declaration was signed by the members of the Continental Congress, and it was the first step toward the creation of a new nation.

1787

The Constitution of the United States was adopted on September 17, 1787. It is the supreme law of the land, and it provides the framework for the government of the United States. The Constitution is a document that has shaped the course of American history, and it continues to influence the lives of Americans today.

The Constitution was drafted by the Framers of the United States. They were a group of men who met in Philadelphia to discuss the need for a new form of government. They had been inspired by the Declaration of Independence, and they had seen the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. They wanted to create a government that would be strong enough to protect the rights of the people, but also one that would be limited in its powers.

The Constitution is a document that is both simple and profound. It is simple in its language, but profound in its meaning. It sets forth the principles of self-government and the rights of the people. It also provides for a system of checks and balances, which is designed to prevent any one branch of the government from becoming too powerful.

The Constitution is a document that has stood the test of time. It has been amended several times, but its basic principles have remained the same. It is a document that has inspired generations of Americans, and it is a document that continues to shape the course of American history.