

Immigrants are said to be driven people. Ambitious, intelligent, and courageous enough to pack up and leave the country of their birth for another. Wilfred Granville Gaiter and Ernestine Jane Cash Gaiter were all of those things and more. Filled with hope for their future in the new place, they had children until eventually there were 10.

In 1910, after four years of marriage, Wilfred G. Gaiter set out alone for the United States aboard *The Seguranca* ship to make a home for the wife and the three children left behind in Nassau, Bahamas, then a British Crown colony. He was 32. On July 23, 1911, his 28-year-old wife, their four-year-old son Cleveland (1906), and daughters Olive (1908) and little Lenore (1910), arrived in America with 20 other passengers aboard a ship called *The Vigilancia*.

Records at Ellis Island indicate that the Gaiter family were British subjects at the time. They, likely, were descendants of free Africans who the British liberated from illegal slave operations and settled in the Bahamas, or descendants of African slaves freed from American ships, as some were in 1841, and settled there. Slavery was abolished in the Bahamas in 1834 and most of its people today are descendants of free Africans and slaves. Mrs. Gaiter would become an American citizen later, long before she died in 1982 at the age of 100.

Wilfred G. Gaiter (Dec. 12, 1877-1932), a shipbuilder and contractor, settled in Seaside Heights, New Jersey after working in Philadelphia near his brother. It was in Philadelphia where he was reunited with his wife and three children. Wilfred Gaiter was a charming and diligent entrepreneur and a tireless provider for his family. He was listed in Christopher J. Vaz's book, *Seaside Heights, Postcard History Series*, along with Mayor Edmund C. Kramer, as an early builder in the area. Kramer was the first mayor of Seaside Heights, which was incorporated in Ocean County on February 26, 1913. Records show that Wilfred G. Gaiter had by that time begun purchasing property in what is now known as Manitou Park, Berkeley Township, N. J.

In Seaside Heights he built and managed a small hotel, not far from the beach. Meanwhile, his wife's siblings in Miami built homes and had a convenience store in the Coconut Grove section of the city. Industriousness and business acumen, clearly, ran in both sides of the family.

While Wilfred G. Gaiter bought property, constructed buildings, and according to his daughter, Phyllis, ran for mayor once, Ernestine Gaiter took care of their home and later, the hotel. They had a child every two years. After Cleveland, Olive and Lenore, they had Amy, Rolston, Nellie, Worrell, Phyllis, Roger, and Jerome. Two survive today, Phyllis and Jerome.

The Gaiters instilled in their children the importance of family and education-"It's the best way to get ahead" and "No one can take that away from

you," were some of the ways it was often relayed. The siblings knew that they were expected to look after each other. They were raised to be responsible and productive members of their communities, in school at Toms River High School and in town. They also participated in many school clubs and organizations like the Latin and French clubs and in every sport imaginable.

Cleveland, being the eldest, was a role model for his younger siblings. He was a tremendously impressive athlete-scholar, "the first African-American to play sports at Toms River High School," according to the biography of him when he was inducted, posthumously, in 2010 into the Toms River Region Schools Athletic Hall of Fame. He excelled in football, baseball and track, and was also an "outstanding" boxer. The induction program states: "In 1948, Dr. Edgar M. Finck, in a final report as Supervising Principal to the Dover Township Board of Education, called Cleveland Gaiter 'the greatest all-round athlete Toms River High School has ever seen.'"

After his father died, Cleveland passed up a full scholarship to Columbia College of Columbia University, to help his mother take care of his siblings. It is impossible to guess what he could have accomplished had he been able to continue his education. Cleveland A. Gaiter died in 1994. Cleveland's granddaughter, Lise Richards, an entrepreneur, wrote this about her dad, Wilfred Dennis Gaiter (2013), an Army veteran who earned a Bachelor's Degree from Seton Hall University in South Orange, N.J.:

*"I think the best story of "The Gaiter Way" that I remember is one my father often shared with me.*

*When he was young, every night at the dinner table, instead of his father asking "How are you?" he would always ask "What did you learn today?" My father would respond by sharing important aspects of his day. Though he never said specifically, maybe this is part of the reason my father majored in philosophy in college and pursued "thought" careers (military intelligence and consulting). My father often asked me and my children the same question.*

*As I think about it now, a few of my takeaways about this ritual includes the importance of gathering and touching base with your family each evening; and the focus on education and reiterating the lessons of the day (whether they were learned inside the classroom or out). Even now, I often ask myself what I am learning from many of the experiences I encounter. "*

. In addition to Lise, Cleveland is survived by a daughter who lives in New Jersey and several grandchildren.

; Olive, following high school, graduated from Glassboro Normal School, in Glassboro, N.J., which then became known as New Jersey State Teachers College

and is now Rowan University . All except one of the Gaiter children who attended college went there. They were often, if not the only African-American students at the school, among the very very few there. Phyllis recalls that they were not permitted to live in the school's dormitories so they rented rooms off campus.

Olive taught for several years in the Glassboro public schools. Then she became one of the very first African-American principals in the Durham/Arthur public schools in South Philadelphia. She was a principal there for 25 years. After she retired, Olive became a learning-disabilities specialist in the Willingboro Public Schools for the Special Education Department in New Jersey. Her daughter says that her mom was instrumental in the correct implementation of plans under the Individualized Education Program. These are unique educational plans for individual, disabled students that involve close coordination among teachers, parents , school administrators, and sometimes the students themselves.

Olive, who died in 2000, was like a mentor and a role model to her siblings. She helped two brothers and three sisters financially with their schooling at the formerly-known Glassboro Normal School (Rowan University), and one brother at Hampton University. She counseled them all on their personal financial matters, too, advising them on investment opportunities.

Lenore earned a Bachelor's degree in Early Childhood Education from Glassboro College (Rowan University). She taught elementary school in Toms River, in a one-room schoolhouse, until she and her husband moved to Manhattan in the late 1940s. When their daughter Joan was older, Lenore returned to the workforce, in customer relations at Gimbels department store until her retirement in the late 1970s. She loved to read and was a talented seamstress, having attended the Fashion Institute of Technology in Manhattan. Lenore died in 2005. She had been married for 43 years.

Lenore's daughter, Joan, earned a Bachelor of Science degree from historically black Florida A&M University, majoring in Elementary Education with a minor in Early Childhood Education. She went on to earn two Master's degrees. The first was earned at Indiana University in Developmental Reading. The second, in Administration and Supervision, was earned at Fordham University, where she was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Joan retired after 33 years as an educator in New York schools. She had served as a teacher- trainer, mentor, a staff developer, and taught college-level courses. Joan also taught children with special needs for quite a number of years before retiring in 2003.

Joan wrote this about her mother:

*Mission Statement: Despite All Odds*

*'My mom became an Educator to small children of elementary school age in a one room. wooden school house that still stands today in Manitou Park, Toms*

*River. She stressed perseverance in the Toms River school system despite inefficient school supplies and books. Her love and tenacity for the field of education was strengthened at Glassboro College in the state of New Jersey. "*

Amy was born in 1912 in Philadelphia and died in 2006. She attended the Borough of Seaside Heights Elementary School and graduated from Toms River High School. She followed that by training at the Gandeem Beauty School and then the Berean Business School, now Berean Institute, in Philadelphia. During World War II, she worked for the Navy in Washington, D.C., before returning to cosmetology. Amy's husband was a veteran of World War II in the Pacific. The couple eventually settled in Newark, where he owned a tailor shop and she was the owner of a beauty salon. She enjoyed reading, music and dancing.

I Rolston (1914-2011) attended Rowan College and earned a Master's Degree in Education from Rutgers. In his early years, he taught in Montclair and Newark and was a principal in the Montclair school system. Later he started his own real estate firm, Sanford Realty in East Orange, N.J.

Rolston was an erudite man, well-read and worldly. He was held in high esteem by his children, nieces, nephews and surviving siblings. He was very active in his church and community, learning Spanish when he was in his eighties so that he could communicate with new Spanish-speaking immigrants in the area. He was involved in civil rights and in efforts to protect the environment.

Four of his five children survive and are, like their father was, still busy and productive in their communities. Two, Rolston Jr., and Desiree, are stay-at-home parents, no easy feat. One, Ernestine Rochelle Robinson, built and ran the Caribbean American School in Petionville, Haiti for more than 35 years. The school offers a U.S. college-preparatory curriculum. Another daughter, Theresa, graduated from Harvard and was a vice president with the Royal Bank of Canada (RBC). She now owns a pet shop in California. Daughter Rosalyn pre-deceased her father. She earned a degree in Computer Science and was one of the first African-American women to work at the think tank research center called Bell Labs, in Murray Hill, N.J. She later worked with her father at his real estate firm.

Rolston Jr. wrote this about his parents:

*"My parents instilled in me that to get ahead as a Black person in this country, you must be better than average to get an equal return. Education and religion were the two biggest issues growing up. It was also a priority of my parents to show me that the world is a big place with plenty of different people in it to accept for whom and what they are. They showed me that being Black did not mean anything except what I made of it. Mostly; though, they taught and showed me that being a kind giving and respectful person is the best way to live life. "*

Nellie, (1916-2009), attended Glassboro Normal School, now Rowan University, earning a Bachelor's degree in Education and a Master's degree in Early Childhood Education from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1947. Dr. Margaret Mead, the noted anthropologist, was one of her teachers at Columbia. Nellie also took many courses at Bank Street College of Education in Early Childhood Education, and completed many requirements toward a doctorate. Nellie's first full-time teaching job was at a one-room schoolhouse in Prince George's County, Maryland and she taught for many years at 18th Avenue and Cleveland Avenue Elementary Schools in Newark. In 1965, she helped develop

and implement the Head Start early childhood program for the Newark Board of Education. She ended her career as a coordinator of the Quitman Street Follow-Through Program for at-risk students, and mentored many teachers and other educational professionals. Like her sister Olive who gave her siblings advice, Nellie recommended educational tools and programs for her siblings' children and the children of her nephews and nieces.

Nellie's elder son, Jon, attended Lafayette College in Easton, Pa., studying electrical engineering and anthropology, and the University of Chicago, where he studied finance. After 25 years, Jon retired from the Hearst Corporation where he had been assistant treasurer. He had also been assistant treasurer of the Hearst Foundations. When he was a teenager 12, Jon won a science fair at what was then the Newark College of Engineering for his design of a computer. New Jersey's public Service Electric & Gas Company then flew him to Chicago for a nationwide convention of science fair winners.

Nellie's younger son, Donald, earned a Bachelor's degree from Temple University and a Master's Degree in marketing and finance from Syracuse University. He is currently a network engineer with a large broadband and telecommunications company.

Jon wrote that his mother taught him:

*"Education was key. She also taught us to have respect for others. If you are happy, she was happy."*

Donald wrote:

*"Two of the biggest values my mother taught me were having a strong faith and respect for others."*

At a memorial service for Nellie, Donald shared this story:

*His high school guidance counselor told his mother that he didn't think that Donald was college material. Without blinking, Nellie said if her son wanted to go to college, she would support him in going to college. When Donald got his bachelor's degree, he took his diploma to the guidance counselor, who denied*

*saying that Donald wasn't college material. When Donald received his Master's Degree from Syracuse, with thousands of students' family members looking on, he said he could feel his mother's presence there in the stands, waving a white handkerchief in a show of support.*

Worrell, 1918-1974, received his education by marching to a different drummer. Instead of following his siblings to Glassboro, he graduated from historically black Hampton Institute, now Hampton University, in Virginia where he studied vocational education and technical teacher training. Worrell had a specific desire to attend school with other African-Americans.

Worrell was an Army sergeant during World War II and was awarded a Bronze Star for Distinguished Service for his actions during the Battle of the Bulge in 1944, the largest and bloodiest battle fought by the United States during that war. He served at a time when African-American soldiers were not welcomed by their white counterparts and therefore encountered racial discrimination during his time in service to the United States.

Following the war, Worrell married and accepted a teaching position at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, now Tuskegee University, a historically black university. After a few years there, he joined the faculty at the historically black Florida A&M University (FAMU) in Tallahassee. While teaching there, Worrell took a leave of absence and moved his family back to the northeast to earn a Master's Degree from New York University. In 1957, Tuskegee Institute asked him to be a participant in its "Tuskegee in Indonesia" program. That program was a project of the International Cooperation Administration's service arm, the United States Operations Mission, which later became the United States Agency for International Development, USAID. USAID's website states that it is "the lead U.S. Government agency that works to end extreme global poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to realize their potential." FAMU graciously allowed him to go.

In Djakarta (now spelled Jakarta), Indonesia, Worrell and his Tuskegee colleagues worked with the Minister of Education of the then-young Southeast Asia republic, "to improve the country's teachers, instruction and physical facilities of junior and senior technical schools," according to their mission statement. Aside from advising Indonesia on the responsible cultivation and extraction of its natural resources like trees, tin and rubber, the African-American professors taught Indonesian teachers how to use modern equipment to build and market commercial grade products. Worrell's specialty was carpentry. Worrell's wife taught at the International School, a forerunner of President Obama's childhood school, which Worrell's three children attended.

At the end of the Indonesia program, Worrell returned to the U.S. in 1959 and sought another assignment overseas. During medical tests for the family's new assignment in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, doctors discovered that Worrell had a rare cancer. He therefore, remained at FAMU teaching vocational technology and retired from there in 1974.

Worrell had three daughters. The eldest, Juarlyn, earned a Ph.D. in experimental child psychology from Brown University. She cherishes a letter that he wrote to her on that occasion, telling her that she was the first Gaiter to reach that "pinnacle" of education. So far she is the only one to have achieved a Ph.D. Juarlyn recently retired from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention where for 25 years she was a senior behavioral scientist working on behavioral remedies for HIV/AIDS prevention. Prior to that, she was a senior psychologist of the Intake Unit of the Children and Youth Services Administration in Washington, D.C. Before that post, she served as chief of the Child Life Department; director of the research laboratory in the Neonatology Department and psychologist for the Neonatal Developmental Follow-up Clinic at Children's Hospital National Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Worrell's middle daughter, Dorothy, earned a Bachelor's Degree in Journalism from the University of Missouri School of Journalism for which she gave the commencement address in its centennial year. An award-winning journalist, she retired from The Wall Street Journal in 2009. With her husband, she also wrote "Tastings," The Wall Street Journal's wine column, for 12 years. They are the authors of four books. Prior to The Journal, Dorothy worked at The New York Times and The Miami Herald. Dorothy and her husband have two daughters who have Bachelor's degrees.

Worrell's youngest daughter, Karen, earned a Bachelor's Degree in Finance from FAMU. She serves as a facilities manager for a church in Tallahassee, Florida. Karen and her husband David have three daughters. One has a Master's Degree in Nutrition, another has an Associate of Arts degree from a Tallahassee community college and the youngest, who is working on her Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree, was just elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest American academic honor society. Its letters in Latin mean *Philosophia Biou Cybernetes*, which translates to:

"The Love of Wisdom, Learning, or Knowledge (Is) the Guide of Life."

Juarlyn had this to say about her dad:

*"Dad talked endlessly about value of an education) the importance of being disciplined in working toward a goal. He valued language and was an avid reader and writer. Dad was conservative) honest and polite.*

*He believed that the way to get ahead is to get an education and to get the best that*

*you could afford. His support and encouragement of each of us girls was the main reason that I was able to study hard to get good grades. He was all about expanding our knowledge base. Dad taught at Tuskegee and at FAMU because he wanted to live in a community of black intellectuals where we would know our heritage and be exposed to a great variety of cultural, educational and social activities. Mom and Dad also loved music. I remember them playing and listening to records of the Tuskegee choir and jazz greats like Billie Holiday and musicians like Gershwin. They enjoyed and exposed us to all types of music."*

Dorothy had this to say:

*"Dad really believed that we are all children of the Universe. He "thought that once people got beyond different skin colors, clothing and language, that they were all essentially the same. That all people want the same things for themselves and their families. My desire to communicate that led me to a long career as a journalist writing about race. One of my favorite pictures of him was taken in Indonesia. He's standing with his colleagues from Tuskegee Institute and he's wearing a shirt in the style of Indonesian men, not a Western-style shirt. Back home in the States, he was a very formal man, with a tendency to wear long-sleeve shirts with French cuffs even in the hot Florida sun. But he instinctively felt that one way to gain the trust of people of a different culture was to be open to their customs, traditions, and yes, even their style of dressing. As it turned out, the loose shirts were so much more comfortable. Mom and Dad taught me to be respectful of other cultures, to be open-minded, and that the American way of doing some things was not always the superior way, but sometimes just one way among many ways. They taught me that there was much to learn from others and to share with others.*

*There was never a question of whether we were going to college, it was where? Dad wanted each of us to go to Hampton because that's where he had gone and he found great merit in going to a historically black college after growing up among so few other black people. Mom and Dad believed in being a well-rounded person so not only were we expected to do well academically, we were exposed to theater---children's theater, and music and dance lessons, even when we lived in Indonesia. "*

Karen wrote:

*"My husband David has on many occasions said that he wished that he had met my Dad, because through me he has appreciated him as a great example of a father, a great dedicated son, a master carpenter, an avid reader, and as an individual who enjoyed various sports.*

*The kids loved stories about how adventurous Mom and Dad were-- traveling, teaching and inviting so many people of different cultures into their home.*

*So many stories I shared with them have inspired them, because dad did so many different things. He was an assuring and stable rock to me, a beautiful example of a man."*

Phyllis was born in 1920 and earned a Bachelor's Degree in Education from Glassboro College. A witty, creative woman, she taught in Newark schools for 36 years before her retirement. At 94, she is still as sharp as a tack. She and her husband had three daughters: Ann earned a Masters in Public Health from Temple University. She retired from the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, where she was Director of Health Center Services. Ann is currently is Director of Community Concern 13, Multi-Purpose Learning Center in Philadelphia, which provides "a safe, developmental environment for infants, toddlers, preschool, and school age children" by encouraging "each child's social, emotional, physical, and cognitive development. The major goal of the Learning Center is to support children's desire to be life-long learners." Ann's son is a detective with a police department in Pennsylvania.

Phyllis' eldest daughter, Jarret, earned a Master's Degree in Education from Seton Hall University and retired from teaching for the Newark School Board after 35 years. Her third daughter, Amy, earned a Bachelor's Degree in Education from Howard University, a historically African-American university in Washington, D.C., where she majored in math. Amy is currently a professor at the City University of New York.

Ann wrote this about her mother and the other Gaiters:

*My mother said her father led by example. He always wanted to be more and he wanted his children to strive for the golden ring. Grandma was a homemaker. Our aunts and uncles all knew that college came after high school. The siblings motivated each other starting with Aunt Olive. They were told (by their father and some hotel guests) that 'Education Opens All Doors' and most of them drank the water. They mentored and supported each other. Those were rough times. Because of racial discrimination, they weren't permitted to live in the dorms so they rented rooms off campus. Their social life on campus was slim to none.*

*"Mother believes that her father's entrepreneurial goals were sparked by the people he met in Seaside Heights. He learned: 'Don't limit yourself. Go for it.' my mother said she remembers her father running for mayor of Seaside Heights. I asked, did he win? She said no. But it shows that he had a lot of guts. He also applied for a liquor license for the hotel. His request was denied. My mother said the denial of the liquor license was reported in The New York Times. I asked, how did your family get to know about the report in The Times? Her reply was that guests of the hotel brought the paper home with them. "*

Roger, (1922-2006), earned a Bachelor's Degree from Glassboro and a Master's Degree from Temple University. But it was his service as an amazingly talented Tuskegee Airman in World War II with the 99th Fighter Squadron, 332nd Fighter Group, that makes him a historic figure. There were only 429 enlisted men and 47 officers in the original group of Tuskegee Airmen who were fighter pilots like Roger, who was a Captain. About an equal number, who were also known as Tuskegee Airmen, served as navigators and bombardiers. Many thousands of others on the ground supported those in the sky.

Like his brother, Worrell, Roger served his nation in battle at a time when African-Americans were not treated as equals by their white counterparts. In fact, not long after World War I, the U.S. Army War College, established in 1901 to prepare senior military officers and civilians for senior leadership assignments, analyzed the possible fitness of African-American soldiers going forward. In its "Memorandum for the Chief of Staff Regarding Employment of Negro Man Power in War, November 10, 1925," it concluded, erroneously, that black soldiers were "barely fit for combat." Various civil rights organizations protested this depiction and double-standard, as the nation was engaged in fighting to secure the rights of others "over there," so things began to change only gradually "over here."

Black officers received the same training as whites but were segregated in housing and eating establishments on base. When the U.S. Army Air Corps was established in 1907, it was open to whites only and things stayed that way until the end of the 1930s.

In 1941, a few months before the U.S. entered World War II, our nation's first lady at the time, Eleanor Roosevelt, famously requested that a Tuskegee Airman take her up for a spin to demonstrate both their talent and her devotion to the cause of equality. (During World War II, President Roosevelt issued an executive order in June, 1941 directing that African-American applicants be accepted into Defense plants' job-training programs and forbidding discrimination by Defense contractors. On July 26, 1948, Roosevelt's successor, President Truman, to get around Southerners in Congress who opposed civil rights, used an executive order to outlaw segregation in the Armed Forces. Full integration of the armed forces, however, did not occur until after the Korean War.)

Most of the Tuskegee Airmen were college graduates or undergraduates. Those who were not, had to pass rigorous entrance examinations. Most received their training at Tuskegee Army Air Field (TAAF) in Tuskegee, Alabama. Roger flew 55 missions (Daye, I think this is Finck's figure; his funeral program says 38) over Europe before being shot down over Hungary in October 1944.

, Parachuting into German-occupied Romania and injured, he nevertheless avoided capture for more than a week. Roger was one of 33 Tuskegee Airmen to

be prisoners of war. He spent the remainder of the war in three German prison camps. After earning the Army Air Corps Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters for serving his beloved country with distinction and valor, Captain Roger Bertram Gaiter was discharged from the military in 1947. The Air Medal was created in 1942 to recognize "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight.;"

In spite of all that he endured, Roger returned to New Jersey with helping young minds his highest priority. So he became a teacher in Newark and Clifton, N.J. His career in education spanned over 30 years, ending with his retirement in 1981 as Principal of Stillman School in Plainfield, N.J.

Leslie wrote this about his father:

*"Much like my cousins, education was a very important part of my early life as my Master's Degree and the undergraduate degrees of my three daughters would indicate, thanks to the influence of my father.*

*Nevertheless, what I would consider the most valued lessons I received came toward the end of my father's life. Those lessons were faith, patience and forgiveness .*

*Faith in the knowledge that tomorrow will be better than today, patience from the realization that everything happens at its due time, and forgiveness, not only of others but of myself I wish I had the wisdom to have learned these lessons earlier in life, but I'm so happy that I did learn them.*

*My father's adult life was full of turmoil linked directly to his service in World War II. Yet during the last 14 years of his life, the years we were together daily, I never heard a word of bitterness about his circumstances. I thank him for those years together; that period was a learning and growing experience. "*

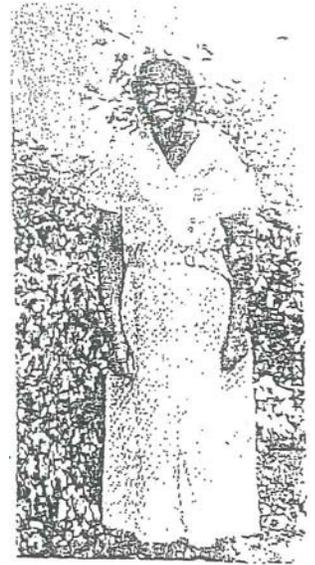
Jerome (1924) was born when Ernestine Jane Cash Gaiter was quite old and he was delivered at home. Jerome had a fascination with all types of music and musical instruments, especially with drums. He also had a knack for drawing futuristic vehicles. These interests stayed with him throughout his life. He currently lives in New Jersey.

## A MOST UNUSUAL FAMILY

ERNESTINE JANE CASH WAS BORN AT HARBOR ISLAND, BAHAMAS, ON AUGUST 9, 1882. WILFRED GRANVILLE GAITER WAS BORN IN THE BAHAMAS, AT RUM CAY, ON DECEMBER 12, 1877. THESE TWO PEOPLE WERE MARRIED AT NASSAU, NASSAU PROVINCE ON JULY 23, 1906, A UNION WHICH RESULTED IN TEN CHILDREN, ALL GRADUATES OF TOMS RIVER HIGH SCHOOL.

FINANCIAL OPPORTUNITIES WERE NOT TOO PROMISING IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES AT THAT TIME, SO, IN 1911, MR. GAITER FOLLOWED HIS BROTHER AND SISTER-IN-LAW TO THE UNITED STATES, STOPPING IN PHILADELPHIA, WHERE MRS. GAITER JOINED HIM. AFTER A FEW MONTHS THE FAMILY MOVED TO SEASIDE HEIGHTS, WHERE MRS. GAITER STILL RESIDES, OWNING AND OPERATING A SMALL HOTEL. MR. GAITER FOUND EMPLOYMENT AS A LABORER, HANDYMAN, CARPENTER. HE DIED IN 1932.

THE TEN CHILDREN WITH THEIR YEARS OF GRADUATION FROM OUR HIGH SCHOOL, AND A THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF EACH FOLLOWS.



### CLASS

- 1925 OLIVE; BECAME MRS. OLIVE DOUGLAS. HER DAUGHTER, OLIVE DOUGLAS, WAS GRADUATED HERE IN 1947. OLIVE WAS GRADUATED FROM GLASSBORO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, ATTENDED NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, TEMPLE, HOWARD. NOW REMARRIED, NOW AS MRS. HENRY L. SNEAD, IS A TEACHER IN THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.
- 1926 CLEVELAND, PERHAPS THE GREATEST ATHLETE THE SCHOOL HAS EVER HAD, IS LIVING IN NEWARK. EMPLOYED AS A MECHANIC BY WORTHINGTON PUMP WORKS, HARRISON. HE IS MARRIED AND HAS TWIN CHILDREN: BARBARA AND WILFRED, 10.
- 1928 LENORE, NOW MRS. KURLIE KAIGLER, A GRADUATE OF GLASSBORO. TAUGHT AT MANITOU PARK SCHOOL FOR 15 YEARS. ONE CHILD.
- 1931 AMIE LOUISE, GRADUATED FROM GANDEEN BEAUTY SCHOOL IN 1933, AND FROM BEREAN BUSINESS SCHOOL IN 1941. SHE IS MARRIED TO THOMAS BILLINGS AND ASSISTS HIM IN THEIR DRY CLEANING BUSINESS IN NEWARK.
- 1931 RALSTON; B. S. FROM GLASSBORO: NOW A TEACHER IN ATLANTIC CITY. MARRIED: TWO DAUGHTERS: ERNESTINE R., 10; ROSALIND E., 6.
- 1933 NELLIE, NOW MRS. JOHN DAVIS; SON, JOHN, 3. B. S. FROM GLASSBORO: M. A. FROM COLUMBIA, WHICH WAS RECEIVED AS THE RESULT OF A \$1000.00 SCHOLARSHIP FROM THE NEW JERSEY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS. NOW TEACHING IN NEWARK.
- 1936 WORRELL B. S. IN MANUAL TRAINING FROM HAMPTON INSTITUTE. SERGEANT IN THE U. S. FIELD ARTILLERY; EARNED BRONZE STAR AT THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE. MARRIED; DAUGHTER, JUARLYN LUCILLE, 3 MONTHS OLD, NOW TEACHING AT TUS-EGEE INSTITUTE.
- 1937 PHYLLIS; B. S. FROM GLASSBORO: TAUGHT FOR SEVERAL YEARS, NOW MRS. CLARENCE NICHOLS: THREE CHILDREN, 5, 4, AND 1, WHOSE PICTURES APPEAR ELSEWHERE. (THE FAMILY LIVES IN JERSEY CITY.
- 1939 ROGER; B. S. FROM GLASSBORO, IN WORLD WAR II WAS WITH THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCE; COMPLETED 55 MISSIONS; WAS SHOT DOWN DURING 56TH, CAPTURED, IMPRISONED IN GERMANY, DISCHARGED WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN: MARRIED; LIVING IN SEASIDE HEIGHTS.
- 1944 JEROME E., SINGLE, A RESTAURANT WORKER. 'MY INTERESTS ARE STILL IN MUSIC AND I HOPE TO MAKE IT MY CAREER,

THERE ARE SEVERAL IMPRESSIVE FEATURES IN THIS RECORD. THESE PEOPLE WERE OF THE LABORING CLASS. THEY LIVED IN AN OVERWHELMINGLY WHITE COMMUNITY, THERE WERE TWO CHILDREN THERE WERE TEN! YET BY DILLIGENCE AND INDUSTRY THE PARENTS ESTABLISHED FOR THEMSELVES A POSITION OF RESPECT IN THE TOWN, AND ASSISTED ALL TEN CHILDREN THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL. SEVEN OF THESE YOUNGSTERS WERE GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE: ONE HAS A MASTER'S DEGREE. SEVEN HAVE BEEN TEACHERS: FOUR ARE STILL SO EMPLOYED, NINE ARE MARRIED, WITH TEN GRAND CHILDREN, ONE OF WHOM IS ALSO A GRADUATE OF THIS HIGH SCHOOL, A TREMENDOUS TRIBUTE TO MR. AND MRS. WILFRED GAITER, AND TO THE CHILDREN, THEMSELVES.

Yet it is more than that, We cannot help wondering in what other country this record would have been possible. In France? In Italy? These people were British subjects, but they did not go to England, Russia, perhaps? We think not! America is the land of opportunity!

American Democracy is not perfect. It has its weaknesses, which must and will be corrected. But these defects are not so grave as America's enemies charge. The American way of life provides far more for the individual than any other system of government yet devised. Let's remember that! Let's not exchange for any ism whatsoever our American freedom!



MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND GAITER

