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Timothy J. Gilfoyle  
*Loyola University Chicago*, tgilfoyl@luc.edu

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Chicago’s Education Innovators: Making History Interviews with Paul Adams III and Walter Massey

TIMOTHY J. GILFOYLE

The influence of educators Paul Adams and Walter Massey extends far beyond Chicago. Both men share Southern roots: they grew up in racially-segregated urban communities and migrated to Chicago in search of employment opportunity. For more than forty-five years, Adams has served as the director of guidance, principal, and president of Providence St. Mel’ School in Chicago’s East Garfield Park neighborhood. Adams’s avid fund raising saved the school from closing in the 1970s and attracted the interest of and personal visits by President Ronald Reagan. In the ensuing decades, Adams was instrumental in transforming the school into what one study called the “model for urban education” in the United States.¹ For more than half a century, Massey has been a national leader in the promotion of science, technological innovation, and making technology accessible to wider segments of the American population. The physicist and self-taught business executive has served as president, chairman, or director of Morehouse College, the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Science Foundation, Argonne National Laboratory, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Society of Black Physicists, and Bank of America.²

Paul Joseph Adams III was born in Montgomery, Alabama, on September 14, 1940, the eldest of four children of Patsy Lois and Paul Adams Jr.³ The Adams family resided in the vicinity of the historically black Alabama State University. “I lived nearby, two, three blocks from the college,” remembers Adams. “Now the university’s taken over the area that I lived in.”

Paul J. Adams III (left) received the 2014 Robert Maynard Hutchins Making History Award for Distinction in Education. Walter E. Massey, PhD, (right) received the 2012 Enrico Fermi Making History Award for Distinction in Science, Medicine, and Technology.
Born and raised in Montgomery, Alabama, Adams (left) returned to his home state in 1965 to participate in the Selma marches.

Massey (below) received a bachelor of science in physics and mathematics from Morehouse College in 1958. He later served as the ninth president of the college.

He recalls a stable middle- and working-class African American neighborhood. His nearby neighbors included Harper Councill Trenholm, the longtime president of Alabama State, and civil rights leader Reverend Ralph Abernathy. “The men went to work, and most of the ladies were housewives or they worked as domestics,” recounts Adams.

Paul Adams Jr. worked on the “killing floor” of the nearby Armour Hormel slaughterhouse, and Patsy Adams was an elementary school teacher and principal. Both valued education and enrolled their children in private elementary and high schools in the Montgomery area. “When I grew up, getting an education was the most important thing,” explains Adams. “I always knew that I was going to go to college. Everybody in my family talked about it.”

Walter Eugene Massey was born on April 5, 1938, in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. His father, Almar, was employed by the Hercules Powder Company and later moved to Chicago to work as a steelworker, while his mother, Essie Nelson Massey, was an elementary school teacher. Massey has mixed memories about his Mississippi childhood. “I had a good family and a lot of friends, but it was not fun growing up in a segregated society,” he explains. “Everyone had to drink out of ‘colored’ water fountains, and you couldn’t go in the front doors. But in spite of all that, I have fond memories.” By Massey’s account, “We were not poor. We were not wealthy.”

In 1954, Massey enrolled at Morehouse College on a full scholarship after taking a Ford Foundation exam, which enabled him to skip his final two years of high school. “It was a three-year experiment, and I was with the third year, and there were fifteen students in each class,” recounts Massey. “I was happy about that environment because it was part of the Civil Rights Movement.”
In 1970, Massey became the first African American professor of physics at Brown University and later, dean of the college (pictured at left). Among other notable activities at Brown, he turned his attention to bringing “people from historically under-represented groups into the sciences.”

The environment was challenging, Massey now admits. Some students had attended elite New England boarding schools and knew calculus and foreign languages. Massey, by contrast, had never taken advanced algebra, trigonometry, or chemistry. “My first week there, I called my mother and told her I wanted to come home. It was very, very scary.” His mother told him to stay put.

Morehouse’s entrance exam, however, boosted his confidence. “At that time, all of the freshmen had to take a placement exam, and the results were posted right on the front hall of the dorms,” Massey explains, adding that “they put your name and where you ranked from one to a 112.” He approached the public list with trepidation but then saw that he was ranked number five. “I was dumbfounded,” Massey declares. “I thought it was a mistake because I was so afraid I couldn’t succeed.” The experience was revelatory: “That was really one of the first times in my life that I thought, ‘Maybe I can do these things.'”

For Adams, 1955 was the instrumental year of his life. “In 1955, I met Dr. [Martin Luther] King. Emmett Till was pulled out of the Tallahatchie River near Money, Mississippi, and Rosa Parks sat down on the bus.” Till’s death was particularly disturbing because he was the same age as Adams. “I can remember just walking home and feeling the sweat running down my hand, thinking that could have been me fished out of that river.” Those events shaped his daily life and “set me on my road to whatever I was going to do,” admits Adams. “There’s not a day that I wake up that I don’t think about Dr. King, that I don’t think about Emmett and I don’t think about Rosa Parks.”

Adams’s social activism began as a teenager in his childhood hometown. As a high-school student, he participated in the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955–56. After a brief enrollment in Los Angeles Community College, he returned to Montgomery to attend Alabama State and major in history. In 1961, he was arrested for participating in a peaceful protest against segregated lunch counters in downtown Montgomery. The protest was costly for Adams: Alabama State officials suspended him for a quarter term, and he was then blacklisted from any teaching position in Alabama upon graduation.

Alabama’s loss was Chicago’s gain. The bleak employment prospects in Alabama convinced Adams to move to Chicago. “I had never been to
Chicago, never knew anybody in Chicago," he remembers. Like many twentieth-century African American migrants to the city, he initially resided at the Wabash YMCA near Thirty-Seventh Street in the Bronzeville neighborhood. Adams discovered, however, that the Chicago Board of Education was not hiring new teachers, so he briefly worked at a carwash and then the Lunax Chemical Company at Thirty-Ninth Street and Wabash Avenue. In a short time, he landed a position at the Gatlin School at Chicago State Hospital, commonly known as the Dunning Asylum. Adams worked at Gatlin for several years, eventually becoming its principal, while simultaneously operating a Jack in the Box fast-food franchise at Eighty-Third Street and Cottage Grove Avenue and working on his master’s degree in psychology from Northeastern Illinois University.14

Massey followed a different path in college. He initially expected to major in music, but under the tutelage of Professor Sabinus H. Christensen, Massey fell in love with physics and became the only person in his class to major in the subject. Upon receiving his bachelor of science in mathematics and physics in 1958, Massey taught physics for a year at Morehouse and then briefly studied at Columbia University in New York and Howard University in Washington, DC, before transferring to Washington University in St. Louis. There he earned his PhD in theoretical physics in 1966.15

Massey then moved to Chicago’s Hyde Park neighborhood, while serving as a postdoctoral fellow for two years at the Argonne National Laboratory in suburban Lemont. “My thesis was looking at some of the properties of liquid helium, in particular how it behaves at very low temperatures. It becomes something called a superfluid,” explains Massey. A group of physicists at Argonne was experimenting with strongly interacting fluids and materials at low temperature, remembers Massey. “They wanted to add a theoretician to the group to try to help come up with theories to explain the phenomenon that they were finding and find mathematical theorems to interpret and explain it.”16

In 1968, Massey accepted an assistant professorship at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He was anxious not only to get back into the classroom but to become more active in the civil rights movement. “I had begun to feel that I was not in the mainstream of the social issues of the time,” Massy admits in retrospect. “Just doing physics research itself removes you from mainstream social issues.”

That changed very quickly: “If I was concerned about being left out of the mainstream with social issues, that did not last long.” Within days of his arrival, the president of the Black Students Association called, asked for his help on behalf of the 264 African American students who had just been arrested for a peaceful demonstration in the student union. By the end of the year, Massey was not only the faculty advisor to the student association, but founder and first president of the Black Faculty and Staff Association.17

Shirley Anne and Walter Massey attend an Argonne holiday party in the early 1980s. The couple married in 1969, and they have two sons, Keith and Eric. Born and raised in Chicago, Mrs. Massey has “committed much of her life to causes for youth and culture.”
Providence St. Mel (left) holds a prominent place in Chicago’s East Garfield Park. The original building dates to the late 1920s, when it was an all-girls Catholic high school.

In 1978, following the announcement that his school would close, Adams initiated a campaign that garnered national attention and transformed Providence St. Mel into an independent college preparatory school.
In 1971, Adams was hired as a one-year replacement to serve as the director of guidance at the Providence St. Mel School, a private Roman Catholic high school on the city’s West Side. The school was going through a difficult transition, and at the end of the year, Adams was asked to become principal. In 1969, the all-male St. Mel High School had merged with the all-female Providence High School. The former was operated by the LaSalle Christian Brothers and the latter by the Sisters of Providence. The Sisters of Providence retained ownership of the property and continued to briefly run the school with the support of the Archdiocese of Chicago.

Student enrollment was dropping, however, and school’s finances were hemorrhaging. In 1974, only the intervention of Mayor Richard J. Daley prevented Cardinal John Patrick Cody from closing the school. Adams was then thrust into another new position: “Now I’ve become a fundraiser, so I start bingo games and all kinds of little fundraisers.” But Archdiocesan officials remained unconvinced about the long-term viability of Providence St. Mel’s. In 1978, they paid Adams a visit. “They just walked in and said, ‘We’re going to close the school,’” he remembers vividly. “I’ll never forget that as long as I live. I can almost repeat verbatim what was said in the meeting, and the rest is history.”

That well-known history is that Adams immediately initiated a national fundraising campaign that attracted both local and national media attention. The campaign proved so successful that Adams restructured and terminated Providence St. Mel’s relationship with the Archdiocese, turning it into a not-for-profit independent school. A key ingredient to the success of the campaign, Adams affirms, was Sister Loretta Schafer of the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods. She encouraged Adams to fundraise and predicted that the religious order would sell the property to the school if they raised enough money. “It was a big risk for the order. They could have sold it to the public schools,” Adams recalls. “It would have been a source of income for them. . . . But their statement was that Catholic education on the West Side should remain here.”

While Adams was saving Providence St. Mel’s, Massey had moved Brown University in Rhode Island. There he completed his most significant research: studying the changes in sound waves in superfluid helium. His leadership talents, previously honed at the University of Illinois, did not go unnoticed. From 1975 to 1979, he served as Dean of the College at Brown. While there, however, Massey witnessed discouraging social and racial conditions similar to those he had encountered at Illinois. Concerned about how ill-prepared minority students were for the college classroom, Massey founded and directed the Inner City Teachers of Science, an innovative program to prepare science teachers for work in urban schools. “We constructed certain kinds of science courses,” explains Massey. “As part of Providence St. Mel’s success story attracted the attention of President Ronald Reagan, prompting him to visit twice in the early 1980s and proclaim the school “a model for the nation to follow.”
A BIG BOOST FROM THE CITY OF THE BIG SHOULDER.

When we ran this ad we were betting precious dollars on the people of Chicago. The response was remarkable. It came from all over the city and all over the country.

You saved Providence-St. Mel.

You can see the results of your generosity written on the photograph below. Out of the same streets that produce pushers and pimps come those hopeful, intelligent, successful kids. They’re studying hard and making it. Where else can you get this kind of return on your investment?

THE WOLF’S AWAY FROM THE DOOR, BUT HE STILL LIVES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

From an exciting time at Providence-St. Mel. Enrollment continues to grow, both in our high school and junior high. Thanks to a donation from Kelser Ink Company and a grant from Consolidated Foods, we’ve been able to begin a computer training program. In a

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PROVIDENCE-ST. MEL
THE HARD WORK HIGH SCHOOL
those courses, you had to spend time in the schools, tutoring students who were working with prospective teachers from their freshman year at Brown.\textsuperscript{28}

In 1979, Massey was invited to return to the Midwest as professor of physics at the University of Chicago and director of the Argonne National Laboratory, overseeing a workforce of more than four thousand and a budget exceeding $250 million.\textsuperscript{29} In 1984, the university expanded his role, naming Massey vice president for research, while continuing to oversee Argonne.\textsuperscript{30}

Massey’s supervision of Argonne was particularly focused on developing relationships between private enterprise and university scientists. He tackled the absence of university-business connections in the Chicago region by launching the Argonne National Laboratory-University of Chicago Development Corporation (ARCH), an organization designed to encourage and facilitate the transfer of technologies created in the laboratory to private industry.\textsuperscript{31}

Massey was among the first to recognize the need to promote and develop the Chicago economy as a high-tech center. “There were the universities who were not doing things together, and the labs were not working with universities,” Massey remembers. In general, he summarizes, “We didn’t have an infrastructure in place to support scientists and engineers who wanted to go out [on their own]. And then we didn’t have the venture capital. We didn’t

In 1982, during his tenure as director of Argonne, Massey (left) saw the installation of the inaugural piece of art on the laboratory’s grounds: the first outdoor site-specific pavilion/sculpture by Dan Graham (center).
have space for start-ups.” Today, those issues “are being addressed,” Massey believes. Although the technological demands have changed and the state of Illinois is no longer competing for a supercollider as it was in the 1980s and 1990s, he adds that “there’s a lot of venture capital now in the area. We have spaces for start-ups and a lot of companies are booming.”

Massey’s position at the intersection of science and business made him a pivotal figure in Chicago and the nation at large. In 1982, he chaired the Chicago Mayoral Task Force on High-Technology Development and the Chicago High-Tech Association. At the invitation of Governor James Thompson, he served on the Illinois Governor’s Commission on Science and Technology. Massey was also deeply engaged in organizing the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy, a public, tuition-free, residential high school in Aurora, Illinois, for talented students. He simultaneously served as a trustee for the Academy for Mathematics and Science Teachers. Nationally, Massey was a member of the National Science Board, the policy-making body of the National Science Foundation, from 1978 to 1984. In 1989, he became president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), an organization including more than 140,000 members and 285 scientific societies. A year later, President George H. W. Bush named Massey to the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. All of these positions enabled Massey to advertise and promote science education. In his presidential address to the AAAS, he warned the membership: “If we look at the comparative performance of American students relative to that of their peers in other countries, we see that a great deal needs to be done.”

Adams was equally versatile in his responsibilities, albeit in a much different way. He was totally devoted to Providence St. Mel’s. “I was the principal, head janitor, director of guidance. You name it, I was doing it,” he remembers, adding “I even cut the grass.” Adams’s dedication was inspirational to students and parents alike. Equally important, Adams’s ability to build and maintain a model academic program in a low-income, inner-city neighborhood attracted the interest and ultimately financial support of leading Chicago business figures, including W. Clement Stone of Consolidated Insurance, John E. Swearengen of Standard Oil, Patrick G. Ryan of Aon, and Robert W. Galvin of Motorola.
The investment paid off. For forty years, Providence St. Mel School has been a national beacon for inner-city and minority education in the United States. Since 1978, 100 percent of Providence St. Mel’s seniors have been accepted to college. The curriculum remains rooted in the traditional liberal arts. In 2015, the entire senior class was accepted by Ivy League colleges and other top tier universities. Adams makes no apologies for the academic rigor found in the Providence St. Mel curriculum. “Our school has to be globally competitive, wherever you come from, you know where you’re going,” he emphasizes. “I’ve always adhered to very strict regimentation, and the teachers are the highest quality,” he insists. “The reason Providence St. Mel is successful is because we have great teachers, bar none. That’s the secret.”

Adams’s commitment to education at Providence St. Mel is absolute. The school has expanded five times—adding grades 7 and 8 (1980), grades 5 and 6 (1987), grades 1 to 4 (1993), kindergarten (2000), and a pre-K program (2008).
In 1993, Massey’s career entered a new phase. He was named provost and vice president for academic affairs at the University of California system, second in command of the nation’s largest public university system. Massey was the heir apparent of the University of California when he was asked to be president of his alma mater Morehouse College. Massey initially resisted the invitation. “First of all, I didn’t want to go back South. I spent my whole life trying to get out of the South, and I’m finally in California at the most admired and greatest public research university in the world,” he recalls. “What more can you ask for?”

But duty called, and Massey became the ninth president of Morehouse. From 1995 to 2007, Massey transformed the institution, first by choosing to live on campus with his wife, Shirley, and then spearheading a successful $120 million fundraising campaign. Massey also created an academic village within Morehouse, organized around a series of new structures: the 70,000-square-foot Leadership Center with an executive conference center (renamed the Walter E. Massey Leadership Center and the Shirley A. Massey Conference Center in 2012, respectively), the John H. Hopps Jr. Technology Tower, the 375-bed Otis Moss Jr. Residential Suites, and the Ray Charles Performing Arts Center. Massey, working with other Atlanta institutions, including Spelman College, the Morehouse School of Medicine, and the Atlanta Public Housing Authority, also addressed the physical and economic decline of the schools’ neighborhood. “We started working together to redevelop that area around the schools physically through building, but also through community outreach programs involving our students and faculty,” Massey remembers. “That worked. If you go back now, it’s just a beautiful area. It’s really changed.”

At a Morehouse alumni event in 1992, Massey (right) met up with Louis Wade Sullivan (center), then secretary of the US Department of Health and Human Services, and George W. B. Haley (left), who later served as the US ambassador to the Republic of Gambia (1998–2001).
Just as Massey recognized that his responsibilities at Morehouse extended beyond the classroom, Adams acknowledged early on that his leadership of Providence St. Mel was not just about academics. “We try to teach our children that they have a responsibility for others, that today you need to, number one, get a great education, and that’s what we’re going to push always,” Adams states. But, at the same time, he encourages his students to be a “community of one.” “I think everybody looks for somebody else to do something, when you should be doing it yourself. And as a result, nobody does it. People say that’s a community problem.” He retorts: “You are the community. What are you talking about it’s a community problem? You live in the community. What have you done?” He challenges his students: “There’s too much garbage? Well, pick up the garbage. You’re not going to vote? Politicians know that you’re not going to vote, so they don’t pay attention to you.”

Massey retired from Morehouse in 2007. So he thought. After returning to Chicago to live in Hyde Park, Massey was approached to serve a brief term as interim president of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago in 2010. Massey recounts how he was asked to simply “organize and assist the new provost and the new dean, do administrative things, work with the board, get them involved.” Six years later, Massey was still president. Only in 2016 did he step down, agreeing to serve as president emeritus and chancellor.

The accomplishments of Massey and Adams have not gone unnoticed. Both have been honored with multiple national awards. Adams is the recipient of the McDonald’s Education Achievement Award and the African-American Male Image Award. He has been named an American Hero in Education by Reader’s Digest, Man of the Year by the Chicago Urban League, and one of Chicago’s Heroes by the American Red Cross of Greater Chicago. Massey is the recipient of the Distinguished Service Citation of the American Association of Physics Teachers, a special commendation from the Georgia
State Senate, and the Illinois Humanities’ Public Humanities Award.\textsuperscript{51} Between the two of them, Massey and Adams have received more than forty honorary degrees.\textsuperscript{52}

In their own distinctive ways, both men have left indelible imprints on Chicago’s educational landscape. After personally visiting the school in 1982 and 1983, Ronald Reagan labeled Providence St. Mel’s a “shining light.”\textsuperscript{53} The same can be said of Paul Adams and Walter Massey.

Timothy J. Gilfoyle is professor of history at Loyola University Chicago and former president of the Urban History Association.

ILLUSTRATIONS | 46–56, courtesy of the awardees. 57–58, Chicago History Museum event photography.


ENDNOTES


5 Adams, interview.

6 “Paul Adams, III,” The History Makers.

7 Adams, interview.


11 Massey, interview.

12 Adams, interview.


15 Massey, interview; “Walter E. Massey,”
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