



The History of Wake Forest College

VOLUME IV

1943–1967

By Bynum Shaw

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
(Revised for vol. 4)

Paschal, George Washington, 1869-
History of Wake Forest College.

Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

Contents: v. 1. 1834-1865 - - v. 4.
1943-1967 / by Bynum Shaw

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| 1. Wake Forest College—History. | I. Shaw, Bynum. | II. Title. |
| LD5721.W52P3 | 378.756'67 | 35-8026 |

ISBN 0-918401-01-1 (v. 4)

In loving memory of my father
William Carroll Shaw (1881-1956)
And in grateful appreciation of my mother
Martha Saunders Shaw (1901—)

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Preface

The work which follows traces the history of Wake Forest College from mid-1943, when Dr. George W. Paschal concluded his three-volume account, to the end of the Tribble administration in 1967. For the college these were profoundly transforming years, embracing not only World War II, the general admission of women, and the final period of the Kitchin presidency but also the event which was to change the institution forever—its removal from the old campus in Wake County to its new location in Winston-Salem through the good offices of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and the Reynolds family.

In most respects the author has attempted to give a whole picture of the life of the college, an effort in which he has been assisted tremendously by the willing cooperation of large numbers of his colleagues on the faculty and in the administration. The one branch of the institution which deserves greater attention than it was possible to give here is the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, which should have a volume all its own. Happily that need will be filled in a forthcoming study by former dean of the Medical School, Dr. Manson Meads, which is to be entitled "The Miracle on Hawthorne Hill." The author commends that story to his readers.

Throughout the work presented here there has been a deliberate attempt to avoid footnoting insofar as possible. Where the source is obvious—the minutes of the Board of Trustees, *Old Gold and Black*, the *Biblical Recorder*, the college *Bulletin* or an area newspaper—footnotes have been omitted for ease of reading. If this practice poses any handicap to future researchers, the author can only apologize.

In many respects the years invested in the compilation of this story have been a labor of love. The author first set foot on the Wake Forest campus at a high-school debate tournament in 1939, and it was romance at first sight. There followed a period of eleven years of intermittent enrollment as a student, fourteen years at home and abroad as a dedicated alumnus, and more than twenty rewarding years as a member of the faculty. The early friendships made at Wake Forest have been close and lifelong, and student associations have been a continuing joy. To say that Wake Forest has been a central force in the life of the author is an understatement. It is not possible here to mention all of the people to whom the author is indebted in the preparation of this volume. Especially helpful were those faculty members and administrators who wrote Sesquicentennial monographs about their respective departments. They are all acknowledged in the notes for that chapter and are too numerous to list here. John Woodard and his staff in the Ethel Taylor Crittenden Collection in Baptist History gave generous assistance in tracking down elusive material, and Dr. Henry S. Stroupe inspired many of the papers which were used as source material. the late Dr. E. E. Folk, that Renaissance man who taught journalism and writing and much more, directed the author into a life of letters, for which he expresses deep appreciation. Provost Edwin G. Wilson read the manuscript and made many perceptive suggestions during both the writing and publishing stages. And the author would be remiss if he did not acknowledge the contributions of his wife Charlotte, a child of Wake Forest, who made many gentle comments, assisted with the typing, and is almost wholly responsible for the index.

bgs

Wake Forest College has had a long and honorable career, and whether it nestles in a forest of Wake or stands on a knoll in Forsyth, its mission will remain a quest for truth and a crusade for simple right. We would not deny to this great institution and to those whose faith and good works have made it possible, this vista of a new dawn and this vision of a new hope.

From the opinion of W. P. Stacy, Chief Justice
of the North Carolina Supreme Court, in *Z. Smith
Reynolds Foundation, Inc., v. Trustees of Wake
Forest College*.

I

War and Its Aftermath

The fall of 1943 found the United States, as indeed much of the civilized world, deeply and grimly involved in World War II, to which there was as yet no foreseeable end. Daily the headlines and the radio spoke of battle in Italy and Russia, of naval engagements in the South Pacific, of tropical islands won an inch at a time and at a terrible cost of blood. Americans ate their breakfast with an ear tuned to Edward R. Murrow in London or an eye to the dispatches of Ernie Pyle. Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House and Winston Churchill was already familiar as a dogged, rasping voice. His two fingers spread to the "V" for victory had become an Allied symbol. Joseph Stalin, his name synonymous with that of a heroic city, was an enigma. Benito Mussolini had been deposed in July. On September 3 Allied troops landed on the Italian mainland, and five days later Italy surrendered. That was a relatively meaningless gesture, because Adolf Hitler's Wehrmacht became an occupying force and fought a punishing retreat.

On the home front the war impinged daily on American life with rationed food and gasoline, shoes in short supply, travel restricted, and families heartbroken as the casualty lists grew. Work was tuned to the needs of war, and on the North Carolina coast the night skies were sometimes aglow with the flame of doomed ships. The movie sensation of the year, *Casablanca* with Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, was an idealistic spinoff of the conflict in progress, and the songs of the time were of parted lovers and patriotism. War bonds and the USO were rallying points, and the posters told everyone that "a slip of the lip could sink a ship." Letters were censored, and sometimes they came back.

In this atmosphere of national crisis Wake Forest College, as an institution and as a family of scholars, teachers, and alumni, was involved in many ways. Since Pearl Harbor the college had lost more than a thousand students as well as a number of key faculty members to the quenchless appetite of the armed forces. On the campus the marching of the twelve hundred soldiers of the Army Finance School, among them fifty women who were quartered in Simmons Dormitory, was a constant reminder of a world at war. The college itself had an enrollment of 448 students for the fall quarter and 372 for the winter. In the spring 328 registered, making the smallest student body since 1904, when 313 men had enrolled.¹ Five additional students were attending the joint Duke-Wake Forest Law School in Durham, to which Dr. Dale Stansbury commuted every day; and the Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem had 179 fledgling doctors, most of them allowed to remain in school only through commitment to future service in some branch of the military apparatus.

College tuition and fees for the school year were the same as they had been for forty years, \$165. Board ranged from twenty-five to thirty dollars a month, and a room off campus cost from eight to ten dollars a month. Four out of five students were native North Carolinians, and one out of every three was the son, daughter, or near relative of an alumnus.

The college was functioning, under a temporary quarter system, in restricted space and with a skeleton staff. The Army Finance School had taken over the Music-Religion Building (completed in 1942 on the site of old Wingate Hall and not yet used by the college), the Alumni Building, all of the dormitories, Gore Gymnasium and the adjacent practice field, Everette Snyder's College Book Store, and "Miss Jo" Williams's cafeteria. Snyder, who had been retained to operate his store as the Post Exchange, opened up a small snack shop for civilian students across the hall, and Jo Williams started a new cafeteria in the Bolus Building in downtown Wake Forest. She had sixteen students working for her, and Annie Jessup supervised four cooks who prepared menus designed to circumvent the shortages of meat, oils, and sugar. She could feed around a hundred and fifty students, and other smaller establishments provided for the rest.

There was on the campus a slight air of feast and famine, because *Old Gold and Black*, "covering the campus like the magnolias" not only for the students but also for the "Fighting Financiers," reported that feeding the soldiers for one day typically required 2,880 eggs, 200 pounds of bacon, 60 pounds of butter, 3,600 containers of milk, 600 grapefruit, 1,200 boxes of cereal, 7,200 slices of bread, 24 pounds of coffee, 1,050 pounds of chicken, 400 pounds of potatoes, 300 pounds of carrots, 200 pounds of green beans, 40 pounds of apple jelly, 172 quarts of ice cream, 625 pounds of pork chops, 8 bushels of apples, 150 pounds of cabbage, 50 dozen ears of corn, and 35 gallons of canned fruit. Many of these items had vanished completely from civilian tables.

The students tended to joke about the ironies, and campus poet Arthur Earley penned a wry elegy to the College Book Store:

Here lies the body of C. B. Store,
He went through hell
And he cried for more.
He's laid away now and this be his text,
"I gave up the ghost to the Army PX."

The military directors on the campus tended not to joke, however. In a bold-face appeal headed "Button Your Lip," Capt. Carl W. Funke, finance school adjutant, asked the students not to talk about army affairs. He wrote:

There is a grapevine in Wake Forest, a grapevine rooted in carelessness that, if allowed to continue, will produce delicious fruit to our enemies. This grapevine must be destroyed.

Those who are cultivating this growth are perhaps unaware of the unpatriotic service they render when they repeat information about military activities. In a small town, where everyone knows everyone, it is difficult to keep military information within its properly restricted channels. Therefore, increased watchfulness is necessary. If you overhear a casual statement concerning departure of men from the Army Finance School, forget it, don't repeat it. If you know (and you probably do know) someone working in headquarters, don't ask them questions about anything of a military nature. If they volunteer information, remind them that enough phrases of carelessly revealed information will make up a book of plans for our enemies. We cannot have Axis-aiding grapevines anywhere. Talk about the weather, talk about the war, but don't talk about military activities.

The environment was not hostile, however. From September 1942 until January 1944, the Wake Forest Community Center served as a USO for the soldiers with Lou N. Williams as director. It had the usual facilities for servicemen and sponsored a weekly dance with female partners volunteering from the town and the college. Dr. O. C. Bradbury of the Biology Department was chairman of the executive committee with Mrs. George C. Mackie, wife of the college physician, as vice chairman; Prof. J. G. Carroll of the Mathematics Department, as treasurer; and Mrs. Harvey Holding, a townspeople, as recording secretary. College personnel staffed most of the USO committees. The swimming pool behind the center remained a public facility, but during designated hours, soldiers could use it.

The presence of the troops created a phenomenon never before seen in Wake Forest. Gangs of shoeshine boys congregated around the College Book Store, at Hardwick's Pharmacy, and in the vicinity of Holding's Drug and Soda Shop and Shorty's hamburger heaven. Their number proliferated so rapidly that in the summer of 1943 the town fathers declared them a public nuisance and ran them out of business.

For the college, as for the town, participation in patriotic endeavors was automatic. In October each student was asked to give one dollar and each organization, five dollars toward a town War Fund Drive. In the space of ten days \$330.25 was collected toward the support of the national USO, for prisoner relief, and assistance to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. The following month there was a scrap drive in which paper, tin cans, other metals, fats, rubber, and old hoses were collected. Grady S. Patterson, college registrar, was director of the drive for the town. In January 1944 Dr. J. A. Easley of the Religion Department was chairman of a War Loan Drive in which the quota for the Wake Forest School District was \$100,000 with \$700 as the college's share. In a month \$103,000 was raised.

On the reduced campus Wait Hall was the center of college life. It became the principal classroom building and housed the offices of President Thurman D. Kitchin, Dean D. B. Bryan, Bursar E. B. Earnshaw, Registrar Patterson, and, after some delay, Lois Johnson, dean of women. Dean Johnson was responsible for the conduct of the fifty-three junior and senior coeds living under close regulation

in off—campus rooming houses, and she also taught French. The two other female members of the faculty served with her in the Modern Languages Department, Kathryn Wyatt in French and Nell Downtin in Spanish. Drs. Harold Parcell and William C. Archie, who had formerly taught French, had gone into the army, and German had taken leave for the duration of the war with the departure of Prof. Robert M. Browning for intelligence duties.

Other departments had also been stripped of faculty, and no replacements had been hired. From the Biology Department Prof. Charles M. Allen had gone into photography with the air corps, leaving Drs. Bradbury and Elton C. Cocke in charge of classes and laboratories. Drs. C. S. Black and Nevill Isbell were in military service, leaving civilian chemistry lessons in the hands of Profs. Walter J. "Paddy" Wyatt and John A. Freeman. Dean Bryan and Prof. Jasper L. Memory were handling education courses alone, with Memory serving as alumni liaison and editor as well. From English, Prof. M. Johnson Hagood had become an army captain, and Edwin G. Wilson, who had been a teaching assistant in his senior year, was in the navy. That left the English-teaching load to old-hand Profs. H. Broadus Jones, E. E. Folk, A. L. Aycock, and D. A. Brown.

In classical languages Dr. Cronje B. Earp was teaching Greek and Dr. Hubert M. Poteat, Latin. With Thane McDonald, director of the music program, leaving soon for naval service, Dr. Poteat would resume direction of the Wake Forest Baptist Church choir, and Albertine Lefler, a music assistant, would substitute in music classes and in the choral and instrumental groups. From the Mathematics Department, Worth Copeland, an instructor, had gone into the navy, and the teachers remaining were Profs. Carroll, Hubert Jones, K. T. Raynor, and Roland Gay.

Dr. Sherwood Githens had been called away from his physics classes to teach radio and electronics to military specialists at Harvard, which left Profs. William E. Speas and Herman Parker on the home campus. Psychology and philosophy were handled exclusively by Dr. A. C. Reid, and religion was being taught by Drs. Easley and Olin T. Binkley. The college chaplain and minister of the Baptist church, Rev. Eugene Olive, gave them moral support.

From the social sciences Dr. Henry S. Stroupe had gone into the navy, and the classroom loads were borne by Profs. C. C. Pearson, Forrest W. Clonts, Carlton P. West, and L. Owens Rea. Profs. Her-

bert Baer and I. Beverly Lake of the Law School had gone with the Office of Price Administration in Raleigh; A. A. Dowtin, alumni secretary, was with the FBI in Los Angeles; and Hannah Holding, a librarian, was in government service in Washington.

The sports program had been hard hit. Athletic Director James H. Weaver was in the navy as was Hank Bartos, an assistant football coach. Another assistant, Erskine Walker, had gone into war work. Physical education classes were the responsibility in large part of "Coach Phil" Utley, and coaching duties were handled chiefly by Douglas C. "Peahead" Walker and Murray C. Greason. They also filled in at athletic direction, recruitment, and sports promotion.

Former debate coach and speech teacher Zon Robinson had disappeared in a cloud of mystery, presumably to serve in the armed forces. He would never be heard from again.²

The absence of all these college associates on war duty, along with departures of drafted students, brought the conflict close to home, but there were a few bright spots. Toward the end of 1943 the Swedish liner *Gripsholm* docked in New York, repatriating from internment in Shanghai prison camps a number of missionaries and teachers with Wake Forest connections. Among them was Dr. H. H. McMillan, Class of 1908, who as a teacher at Yates Academy in Soochow had been doing evangelistic work in China for twenty-eight years. He was the father of Campbell McMillan, a Wake Forest student, and of Archibald and John, Wake Forest alumni. Also aboard was Frank P. Lide, who had been with the North China Seminary since 1920 and had sent several of his children to Wake Forest. Brought back, too, was Sophie Lanneau, daughter of Prof. John F. Lanneau, who had taught math, physics, and astronomy at Wake Forest from 1890 to 1921. Miss Lanneau, in China for thirty years, had been principal of a girls' school in Soochow.

Heartening it was, too, to learn of the exploits of Wake Forest men serving military duty in ranks from private to general. There were, in fact, three Wake Forest alumni who were in high command positions. They were Brig. Gen. Frank Armstrong, Class of 1925, chief of the American Bomber Command in England (his career was dramatized in the motion picture *Twelve O'Clock High*); Brig. Gen. William C. Lee, who attended Wake Forest from 1913 to 1915, chief of the Airborne Command; and Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes, Class of 1917, head of the American Bomber Command in China.³



Forrest W. Clonts, professor of history, (left) and Edgar E. Folk, professor of English.



H. Broadus Jones, professor of English.



Left to right are A. L. Aycock, professor of English; Cronje B. Earp, professor of classical languages; Elton C. Cocke, professor of biology, and Jasper L. Memory, professor of education.

A number of alumni were decorated for valor and fragmental reports drifted back to the campus. Typical was Lt. Robert H. Butler, a student in 1939-40, who was cited for valor five times in air missions over New Guinea in the South Pacific. He was awarded the Air Medal for sinking a Japanese cruiser on October 15, 1942; the Purple Heart for wounds suffered over Rabaul Harbor October 25, 1942; the Silver Star for gallantry in a mission over Rabaul December 4, 1942; and two Oak Leaf Clusters for attacks on Rabaul in early 1943.⁴

Other news dispatches reaching the campus were far more grim, and from time to time during the war the student body gathered in memorial services for alumni reported either dead or missing in action. The known dead, around seventy in number, included:⁵

Richard T. Akers, last enrolled at Wake Forest in 1937, from Stuart, Virginia, missing at sea, later reported dead;

Zalph H. Andrews, '42, Hillsborough, killed on New Guinea July 5, 1944;

Edward T. Arendt, '44, New York City, killed at Aachen, Germany, October 6, 1944;

Thaddeus M. Banks, '41, a Marine fighter pilot killed in the South Pacific February 20, 1944;

William M. Beddow, '42, Birmingham, Alabama, killed October 13, 1943;

Hugh Thomas Blalock, '41, East Spencer, missing at sea in 1943, later confirmed dead;

Harry Miller Bowers, '43, Littleton, killed in naval action in the Pacific in the spring of 1945;

Neill L. Britt, '39, McDonalds, missing in action after an air raid over Europe;

Albert T. Brooks, '32, of Fuquay Springs and Greensboro, killed in an aircraft accident in England April 22, 1944;

William Cobb Bullock, Jr., '40, a B-17 bomber pilot killed in action over Czechoslovakia August 29, 1944;

William H. Butler, '43 Windsor, killed in action;

William R. Butler, Jr., '40, Tabor City, killed August 22, 1943;

Edward Lee Cheek, '43, Graham, an aviation cadet killed in a plane crash at Greenwood, Mississippi, January 28, 1944;

Marshall Reid Cheek, '42, Chapel Hill, killed in the South Pacific August 22, 1943;

Walter C. Clark, '42, Baltimore, Maryland, killed in New Guinea September 7, 1943;

Hodge J. Collins, '35, Rocky Mount, radio operator on a Liberator bomber, killed in a plane crash at Port Moresby, New Guinea, September 2, 1943;

Walter V Collins, '39, Holly Springs, killed in France September 13, 1944;

Charles M. Cooper III, '39, Henderson, killed in the crash of a bomber in Texas March 19, 1944;

Louis G. Cox, '43, Winterville, killed in a plane crash near Richmond, Virginia, August 12, 1944;

Roy T Cox, '31--'38, brother of Louis, killed in 1943 while on naval duty in the Pacific;

Eric F. Davis, '27, Zebulon, killed in action in the Philippines in January 1942;

Norwood H. Dobson, '39, Ellenboro, killed in a plane crash over Cape Cod, Massachusetts, May 8, 1944;

James G. Early, '41, Aulander, lost in the Atlantic toward the end of the war;

Opie Gray Edwards, Jr., '42, Spring Hope, killed in the spring of 1945;

Thomas B. Elliott, '40, Woodland, killed in action over Italy July 20, 1944, while serving as bombardier aboard a crippled plane that crashed into the Apennine Mountains;

John Edward Ferguson, Jr., '43, Greensboro, died at Fort McPherson, Georgia, September 22, 1944;

Joseph Chandler Ford III, '39, Cadillac, Michigan, died of wounds May 8, 1944;

Robert A. Goldberg, '42, Wilmington, lost in a flight from the aircraft carrier *Block Island* off Okinawa on May 27, 1945; he had been a popular debater and president of the student body;

Thomas Spencer Gilliam, '36, Statesville, killed in a plane crash May 8, 1942;

George W. Gilpin, '41, Atlantic City, New Jersey, killed in North Africa in April 1943;

Eugene Basil Glover, '43, Roanoke Rapids, killed in Luxembourg December 17, 1944;

Edgar T. Harris, '41, Washington, an infantryman killed in France June 21, 1944;

- Frances Lee Hunt, '40, missing over France August 12, 1944;
- Jack A. Hutchins, Jr., '37, Spencer, killed at sea while serving in the air corps in the Pacific December 11, 1941;
- Richard J. Hoyle, '41, Wakefield, killed in an airplane crash at El Toro, California, April 17, 1944;
- James E. Jennings, '42, Raleigh, missing in action in 1943;
- Thomas C. Johnson, '41, Durham, missing in the South Pacific, later declared dead;
- Christopher Billy Lambert, '40, Ridgewood, New Jersey, killed in a plane crash in February 1943;
- Thomas Percy Laney, '35, Monroe, killed in France August 1, 1944;
- William A. Lovette, Jr., '40, Elizabethtown, killed in action in North Africa April 20, 1944;
- John McAleenan, '43, Daytona Beach, Florida, died February 10, 1944;
- Frank P. McCarthy, '38, Newtonville, Massachusetts, killed on Midway Island in June 1942;
- Lawrence E. McDaniel, Jr., '38, Jackson, killed in the Philippines April 14, 1942;
- Wheeler Martin, Jr., '38, Williamston, missing and presumed dead after a flight over Japan March 10, 1945; he was a grandson of Dr. William Louis Poteat;
- Harry L. Matthews, '39, Gatesville, killed in a plane crash February 16, 1942;
- Dallas Morris, '37, Charlotte, killed in a plane crash September 11, 1942;
- Kenneth L. Nelson, Jr., '43, Summit, New Jersey, killed in France November 23, 1944;
- James J. Page, '37, Autryville, killed in a plane crash in Helena, Arkansas, July 24, 1943;
- Douglas W. Parker, '41, Colerain, lost in a flight over Burma June 28, 1944;
- John W. Perry, '43, Raleigh, died June 8, 1945, of wounds suffered in action with the marines in the Pacific;
- Asa Biggs Phelps, Jr., '39, Windsor, killed in France January 24, 1945;
- Frank E. Phillips, Jr., '40, Worcester, Massachusetts, killed while serving with the marines in the Pacific July 9, 1944;

L. Banks Ray, 43, Irvington, killed in France March 16, 1945;
William A. Roach, Jr., '40, Lumberton, killed in an air raid over Germany May 14, 1944;

Paul M. Rowles, '42, Baltimore, Maryland, reported missing in action over Germany in May 1944, later presumed dead;

Thomas Russell Sherrill, '41, Greenville, South Carolina, killed over Europe May 22, 1944;

Henry C. Sinclair, '37, Norwood, killed at Pearl Harbor February 7, 1943;

Bernard W. Spilman, '41, Greenville, died at sea November 3, 1942;

James T. Spivey, '42, Windsor, killed in a midair collision off the coast of California March 3, 1944;

Benjamin F. Steelman, '35, Asheville, killed December 21, 1943;

Laddie W. Taylor, '40, Rocky Mount, killed in action over New Guinea in December 1943;

Leroy James Teachey, Jr., '41, Rose Hill, died March 2, 1944;

Oliver Cromwell Turner, '41, Gatesville, killed in a plane crash March 21, 1943;

James Cornelius Varner, '41, Gibsonville, missing in action in the Southwest Pacific August 31, 1944;

Arthur C. Vivian, Jr., '42, Westfield, New Jersey, killed on Guam August 1, 1944;

George W. Wirtz, '38, Princeton, Indiana, killed in a railroad accident June 19, 1943, at Napanee, Indiana;

Kenneth Wodenschek, '41, Woodridge, killed in North Africa September 25, 1943 while piloting a Flying Fortress;

Carroll Thomas Wood, '41, Enfield, died of wounds August 1, 1944.

In addition to these alumni, Hill Walker, son of football Coach Douglas C. Walker, was killed in a B-17 training crash in Texas.

A few more fortunate than those listed above were initially reported missing in action but were found alive in German or Japanese prison camps as the war ended.

The 1945 *Howler* was dedicated to Wake Forest men in all branches of the military service and in the merchant marine. A number of those servicemen wrote back to the editors of various college publications, invariably nostalgic, often telling of reunions with other Wake Forest men at military bases around the world.

Generally they said they hadn't known what a marvelous place the college was until they had to leave it. One who wrote was Paddison W. "Pat" Preston, a former football player who had won All-American honors in a wartime program at Duke. As a marine in the South Pacific he said: "You can talk about Duke and all the other universities, but I'll take Wake Forest any day ... I've never loved any place so much." Preston was to return to the athletic program briefly in later years.

Elizabeth Jones, editor of the 1944 *Howler*, spoke of wartime concerns in the pages of the yearbook. "The students gathered in Chapel three days a week. They still rushed to the Book Store for a Coke between classes. Fraternities socialized and held political caucuses and shot the bull with the same vigor evidenced by larger membership ..."

But she added, "Wake Forest misses her gallant sons. She is well-represented in every branch of the service, and she is proud of her part in this great war. Each man who has left (the 1945 *Howler* put the number at twenty-eight hundred) has carved a place in her heart, and those who will never return will rest quietly immortal in her hall of fame."

The 1945 *Howler* spoke of the typical student then on campus: "He wears loud flannel shirts or pigtails when the notion strikes him (or her). He goes for fads like crewcuts and she puts pennies in her shoes. He laughs at his professors but he likes them. He joins lots of organizations. He bums to Raleigh at least once a week. He complains bitterly about the cigarette shortage. He goes to the P.O. as regularly as he goes to meals. She is always expecting a letter from overseas and the check from home is always late."

While the reference to bumming to Raleigh seems to suggest that an old custom had been preserved, students actually faced great difficulties in travel because trains and buses were unreliable as to scheduling and they were always crowded. Other older concerns were still around. In the fall of 1943 *Old Gold and Black* expressed misgivings about the prevalence of cheating and a student scheme of going to chapel, giving one's seat number to a monitor, then leaving. Fifteen students found guilty of participating in a mild outbreak of hazing were placed on probation for the remainder of their college careers, and the Student Council pledged harsh treatment of students writing bad checks to town businessmen.

A lot of study was going on, however. For fall of 1943 the number of students making the honor roll was up by about 30 percent over prewar years. *Old Gold* said that "the results are indicative of one thing. Students of 1943 are taking their work more seriously than ever before. The war and its results have far-reaching influences, and the psychological reaction of a college student body during war is different from peacetimes—more conscientious, perhaps, more serious-minded, at least more aware of our responsibilities in the postwar world."

On June 5, 1944, fifty-five seniors received degrees in exercises at which the speakers were Dr. George D. Heaton, pastor of Myers Park Baptist Church in Charlotte, and Gerald W. Johnson, Baltimore journalist and essayist who was deeply devoted to his alma mater. Judge John A. Oates, president of the Board of Trustees, presided over the ceremonies because Dr. Kitchin had suffered a coronary occlusion and had been ordered to stay in bed.

Kitchin's burdens during the war, some of which will be discussed in detail later, would have been heavy for a man in robust good health; with Kitchin's ailing heart, they were especially heavy. From time to time he found himself defending the degree of religious emphasis at the college, the spirituality of the faculty, and the social standards of the students. Excerpts from his correspondence at that time show his concern for high principles at Wake Forest:

Christian education is Christianity operating in the field of enlightenment through educational institutions. Accordingly, it is committed to an uncompromising loyalty to truth so far as is known and an unrelenting search for truth yet to be discovered, all of this in the name of Christ and for the service of mankind.

Our faculty members are Christians who by precept and example exalt Christian truth, the Christian spirit, and the Christian way of life. We do not claim for ourselves perfection, but we seek for ourselves and encourage our students to pursue spiritual ends above all others.

You inquire, "How can spirituality be there when college dances are sponsored in the college gymnasium?" My answer is that no dances have ever been held, with or without college sponsorship, in the college gymnasium or in any other college building.... "Why have dances been permitted?" you ask. I assume that you are inquiring about dances held off campus.... I might inquire of you why it is that Baptist homes and churches permit them. When a student comes to us from a home where

he has been accustomed to dance with parental approval, and where the church, of which he and his parents are active members, has at least expressed no disapproval, he discovers that this particular form of social activity is not permitted at the college. The college can and does explain why no dances are held on the campus. But the college has not felt that it could rightly regulate the conduct of its students away from the campus by placing upon them restrictions which their parents and their churches at home are unwilling to impose upon them.

Enrollment for the fall term of 1944 was 756 with 555 on the Wake Forest campus, 10 at the Duke-Wake Forest Law School, and 191 at Bowman Gray. Of the campus total, 125 were women, and the freshman class of 313 was the largest in history. By the start of the spring term in January 1945, enrollment had dropped to 361 in the undergraduate school. There had been changes in the faculty, too. Dr. Herman Parker, assistant professor of physics, and Dr. Walter J. Wyatt, head of the Chemistry Department, left to join government agencies. Dr. Dale Stansbury, dean of the Law School, left to become a professor of law at the University of Tennessee and was succeeded by Prof. Herbert R. Baer as acting dean. Prof. E. W. Timberlake was also teaching law, Dr. Everett Gill was assisting in the Religion Department, Thomas Arrington, Jr., was helping out in math, and James B. Cook, Jr., was an instructor in chemistry.

The Wake Forest staff had not changed very much. Ethel Taylor Crittenden was librarian, and she was assisted by Mrs. E. E. Folk, Laura Fleming, and Ellen W. Ewing. Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw and Mrs. E. C. Cocke were in the bursar's office, and assisting Registrar Patterson were Winifred Royall and Mrs. Thane McDonald. Mrs. R. S. Pritchard was secretary to President Kitchin, and Georgia Godfrey was Dean Bryan's secretary. Over at the infirmary, under the supervision of college physician Dr. George C. Mackie, two nurses, Betty Staymates and Mrs. Altha Smith Satterwhite, were looking after students with health problems ranging from the sniffles to influenza and sprained ankles.

January of 1944 saw the return of the campus and all its buildings to the exclusive use of the college. On the fifteenth of the month the last units of the Army Finance School departed for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and Wake Forest was no longer "occupied territory," a term used by the students. The withdrawal took place

not because of dissatisfaction with the college and its facilities but because space had become available at the Indiana base, the traditional site of finance training.

On departure the commanding officer, Lt. Col. A. E. R. Howarth, addressed a letter to the students who had been inconvenienced:

I desire to express to the students of Wake Forest College ... the sincere appreciation of the entire personnel of the Wake Forest College Section, AFS, for the splendid cooperation they have shown the school during its stay at Wake Forest.

In taking over so many of your facilities we have caused curtailment of many of your customary activities. Through all of these inconveniences you have maintained the most friendly relations with our personnel and have assisted us in every way possible to fulfill our mission here. As we prepare to leave your pleasant campus you may be sure that none of *us* will ever forget the warm welcome we have found here.

During its encampment at Wake Forest the Finance School had graduated sixteen classes.

Some of the buildings, in particular the dormitories, had had extensive renovations to prepare them for use by the army. Work began immediately to reconvert them to student use. One happy result of the contract with the army was that Wake Forest went into the last days of the war with a \$200,000 surplus in its treasury.

The 1945 spring holidays, which had been scheduled to begin April I, were cancelled when the government requested that all unnecessary travel be curtailed. All movement of fifty or more persons was controlled by the Office of Defense Transportation. When the college applied for a permit to hold graduation exercises at the end of May, the ODT stipulated that all students and parents should be told that out-of-town attendance would not be possible. Invitations were not to be mailed out in advance, attendance of honored guests was to be minimized, and honorary degrees were to be awarded in absentia. Traditional festivities such as alumni reunions were eliminated.

Before those exercises could be held, however, there was a premature rumor of victory in Europe. On May 7, a Monday, the college bell rang excitedly at 10:10 A.M. and students filed toward chapel. They were joined by townsmen who had closed shops to

give thanks. It was soon learned that the celebration was premature, and the official announcement of V-E Day did not come until the next day. Even then the students were restrained in marking the event, because no one felt that the war was actually over.

Several weeks later, at graduation exercises, Dr. Ralph Herring, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Winston-Salem, preached the baccalaureate sermon, and Rev. Sankey L. Blanton, pastor of Wilmington's First Baptist Church, delivered the commencement address.

Long before the end of the war was in sight Dr. Kitchin and the Board of Trustees realized that the conflict would not go on forever and that the college should begin planning for the expanded enrollment that would surely come when hostilities had ceased. So in May 1943, in order to accommodate a student body of two thousand, the trustees approved a \$2-million building campaign that would provide for the construction of eleven new facilities. An additional five million was to be sought as endowment.

The new buildings were to include three men's dormitory units, three women's dormitory units with an administration building for women as part of that complex, a new library, a spacious infirmary, a student center, and efficiency apartments for married students. A campus dining hall would have been provided for the first time in the modern history of the college.

In R. P. Holding, who was named general chairman of the building program, the trustees got a respected businessman who had almost grown up on the campus. He was the son of T. E. Holding, a Wake Forest banker and one of six brothers to graduate from the college. His grandfather was William Royall, who joined the faculty in 1859 becoming the first full-time English professor, and his uncle was Dr. William Bailey Royall, who taught Greek for sixty-three years.

To direct the campaign, the trustees brought in C. J. Jackson, a graduate in the Class of 1909. Early in his career he had done YMCA work in Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, and in 1935 he had become a professional college fund-raiser. He had led a successful \$2-million campaign for a research library at Vanderbilt University and had presided over an equally large enterprise at Carson-Newman College.

Of Jackson a friend said, "He's got an awfully big job, but if seven million can be found in North Carolina, Jackson can find it."

The new development chief was said to have the "self-assurance of a shrewd thinker, a personality which makes him a stranger to no one, a convincing and persuasive manner."

The only structure underway on the campus at that time was the new chapel, for which building materials had become almost unavailable. At a meeting of the Baptist State Convention in Winston-Salem in the fall of 1943, Claude Gaddy, a trustee who had been associated with the chapel project, said that \$125,000 had been paid in donations toward its erection, that \$75,000 had been borrowed to put a roof over the foundation, and that \$50,000 would be needed to complete it.

Jackson arrived on the Wake Forest campus in July 1943 and was able to report a year later that \$251,000 had been raised toward the cost of the new buildings. Letters had been written to five thousand prospective donors, and a series of appeals would be made through advertisements in the *Biblical Recorder*. The editor of that publication, L. L. Carpenter, put his weight behind the drive in a message addressed to his Baptist constituency. He said that "a careful checking of the records reveals that of all the money ever given to Wake Forest College for equipment and endowment, more than 80 percent of it came from people of other denominations or from people who live out of the state. Brethren, of this we should be ashamed, and we should rise up to do better."

Attention to the Wake Forest expansion effort apparently inspired a number of Baptists in the state to ponder whether the convention was wise in supporting a school for women, Meredith College in Raleigh, and a coeducational institution at Wake Forest not many miles away. In early October a merger of the two schools on the grounds of Wake Forest and the sale of the Meredith plant was proposed by seven sponsors of a plan which, they said, would be presented to the convention in November. All were prominent in state Baptist affairs: Henry B. Anderson, Durham; H. S. Stokes, Winston-Salem; C. C. Wall, Lexington; Zeno Wall, Shelby; Van A. Covington, Gastonia; D. O. Stowe, Belmont; and R. S. Dickson, Charlotte.

In the name of the Consolidation Program Committee, Dickson followed up the original proposal with a broadside disclosing that in the twenty-six years from June 1918 to June 1944 the convention paid out \$3,884,307 to the colleges affiliated with it. Of that sum, Meredith received \$2,113,160 and Wake Forest, \$770,445. On a per-

student basis, Meredith was given five times as much as Wake Forest, Dickson said. He added: "Had all of the expenditures which have been made for both Wake Forest and Meredith over this period been made for them at one location under one efficient management, the Baptists of North Carolina today would have a truly great university, which would be well-financed and prepared to do a much better work than we are now able to do."

The idea threw Meredith, its students, alumnae, and faculty into a state of profound shock. Its Board of Trustees hastily called an emergency meeting, and on October 16 the twenty who could attend unanimously opposed the merger scheme and complained bitterly that it had been promulgated without consulting the governing bodies of either college.

Immediately W. H. Weatherspoon, president of the Meredith trustees, fired off an article to the *Recorder* lambasting the idea. "Heaven forbid that Meredith should be passed upon as though it were a factory, producing consumer goods. If the guiding principle is to be the grinding out of diplomas at the cheapest dollar cost, we should bow out of the educational field and leave it entirely to the state.... We greatly deplore the injection of this diverting, divisive issue into the sessions of the convention—at a time when all institutions and agencies face most critical problems ..." He emphasized that "Meredith College vigorously opposes the proposal to put its college properties on the block for sale to the highest bidder and to turn the proceeds over to Wake Forest."

Supporters of Wake Forest, however, tended to see some merit in the plan since it did not involve an uprooting of their campus. Dr. George W. Paschal, the college historian, said he favored it "because it promises unity in our educational program, and because the merger is seemingly the only plan by which we can hope to provide for the education of the daughters of Baptist families of moderate income in a Baptist college." S. Wait Brewer, a Wake Forest merchant and college trustee, writing to the *Recorder* as "a private individual," said he approved of the plan as "the one means of uniting our Baptist people in our great program of Christian education."

When the convention met in Charlotte on November 15, a showdown was avoided when Dickson presented a compromise which allowed women to enter Wake Forest in any class (previously they

had been admitted only at the junior and senior levels); recognized university status for Wake Forest, giving it the right to develop as it thought best; and committed the convention to greater support of Wake Forest through funding of development programs. The convention accepted the compromise and unanimously rejected the idea of merging the two schools.

Dr. Kitchin said the convention's action promised that "a period of greater usefulness is ahead, and we will be happy to have girls who wish to join the Wake Forest community. The hope of those who believe in Wake Forest now has the right to be completely fulfilled."

One other decision that November was to have an impact on the governance of Wake Forest. An amendment to the convention constitution stipulated that trustees were no longer to be allowed to succeed themselves. They could be reelected, however, after a lapse of a year. Under the convention rules, nine of the thirty-six Wake Forest trustees were elected each year for four-year terms.

Meanwhile the Wake Forest enlargement campaign was in full swing. In a January 1945 report Jackson said that \$350,444 had been raised. A number of supporting drives had been initiated. The town of Wake Forest, with fifteen hundred regular inhabitants, undertook to raise \$125,000, and within a few months it had \$126,622 in pledges. The Wake Forest Baptist Church set a ten-year goal of \$125,000. At the instance of Everette Snyder, the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity made a pledge of member assessments which over a decade would yield \$3,000. Gifts trickled in, and by mid-April the total was \$660,000. This included a special bequest of about \$100,000 made to Wake Forest by the late John F. Schenk, Sr., of Lawndale, founder of the Lily Mills Company of Shelby and head of the Cleveland Mill and Power Company at Lawndale. A student at Wake Forest from 1882 to 1884, he had died March 4, 1945.

The entire Wake Forest community was touched when Bursar E. B. Earnshaw and his wife Edith wrote to Jackson saying that they wished their entire estate, worth \$44,000 with their insurance, to go to the college. The Earnshaws said they hoped the bequest would eventually reimburse the college "for the total amount of our salaries, thus making our work with the college over the years truly 'a labor of love.'"

In the fall of 1945 Eugene Olive, college chaplain and church pas-

tor, was granted a one-year leave of absence to work with Jackson in the development program and to handle alumni affairs. In his absence the pastorate and chaplaincy was filled on a temporary basis by Dr. Arthur S. Gillespie, a missionary returned from China. Soon after the switch Olive was able to announce that \$700,000 had been pledged toward the campaign goal and that Wake Forest alumni in Wake County had set out to raise \$500,000.

With that much money in sight, the college planned to proceed immediately with a women's dormitory which would allow space for three hundred fifty coeds and a men's dormitory nearby which could accommodate two hundred. The women's facility was given higher priority, and its construction was expedited.

Already there had been a foretaste of what was to come with the cessation of military hostilities. In the 1944 fall enrollment of 555 there was a scattering of students who had been discharged from military service. Three of them got together and formed a Veterans Club, whose membership would ultimately number in the hundreds. The founders were Rufus Potts of Dudley, who had served in the army; Guy Eaves of Henderson, just out of marine service; and George Owens of Birmingham, Alabama, who had been in the air corps. Professor Raynor, a veteran of World War I, was chosen as faculty adviser.

These men differed from younger students in several ways. They had a maturity that years alone had not given them; they were more demanding of their professors; they were more serious about public affairs. One of their first projects was the collection of a library for the *SS Wake Forest Victory*, one of a class of forty cargo ships to be named for older American colleges. It was launched March 31, 1945 at the Kaiser Shipyard in Richmond, California. The college contributed a set of Dr. Paschal's three-volume *History of Wake Forest College*; the library gave duplicates from its holdings; and the veterans got together a nice shipment to the merchant vessel.⁶

For the benefit of men who had served in the armed forces during World War II, Congress passed GI Bill 360, under which veterans could receive five hundred dollars annually for educational purposes, with an additional living allowance of fifty dollars each month if single or seventy-five, if married. Under that legislation it was estimated that four million veterans would seek college entrance or readmission at the war's end.

Wake Forest got its share. Preference was given to students who had previously attended the college, and in the 1945 fall enrollment of 745 there were 215 women and 69 veterans. At the spring term of 1946 about 150 veterans were expected, and 300 showed up, swelling the campus total to more than 1,000. The fall brought 1,519 students, among them 877 veterans; Registrar Patterson confirmed that he had had to reject between four and five hundred applicants simply because there was no place to put them. In the veterans' ranks there were five women.

There was, in truth, no place to put all of those who were admitted, and in great good nature the town, the students, and the college worked together to provide lodgings of some kind for everyone. Women were in Bostwick and Hunter dormitories, even in the basements and attics, and private residences which had normally taken two men to a bedroom crowded in three. Simmons Dormitory, once more fraternity row, had a normal quota of a hundred students, but that fall it housed fifty more. On army cots in the basement of the uncompleted chapel, a hundred men were sleeping and sharing a Spartan existence which included cold showers. The administration gave its approval to the erection of surplus army barracks across from the heating plant, and a group of students bought them at Fort Fisher for \$125 each, hauled them to Wake Forest, and reassembled them at a total cost of about \$400. The structures were about sixteen by forty-eight feet in size, with nine windows and two doors. There were no inside partitions.

Somewhat more comfortable lodgings went up around the tennis courts three blocks north of the campus on Faculty Avenue. For \$67,000 the college bought barracks once used at Camp Butner by the Civilian Conservation Corps and authorized married veterans to earn preference in occupancy by helping to make them habitable once more. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Barkley were the first to move in; Barkley, a senior from Elm City, had accumulated 235 hours of work to win his lodgings—and he still had to pay a nominal rental. When completed, the old barracks provided forty-six apartments, each with a living room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath with shower.

Several students provided their own housing in imaginative ways. J. A. West, Jr., bought the last remaining unit of an abandoned tourist court in his home town of Wilmington for fifty dollars. He and his father removed the roof to allow for transit under

highway bridges and hauled the structure to Wake Forest, where the tiny house, about ten feet square, was relocated in a collard patch growing on college property. Jack Wilson ordered a Sears, Roebuck chicken house and braved a cold winter in it. Eli Galloway and Alex McClellan erected small prefabricated houses near the heating plant.

The big new development, which was to remain a Wake Forest feature for thirty years, was trailers. In the spring term of 1946 four student families towed small mobile homes to Wake Forest, E. C. Calvert and R. L. Russell setting theirs up behind Simmons Dormitory, and Frank Ausband and Lewis Taylor finding space in the back yard of Professor Rea. Within a year the veterans had brought in sixty trailers, most of them clustered around Gore Gymnasium. While the small units provided cooking and sleeping quarters, most of the occupants relied on the gym or other permanent structures for bath and toilet amenities.

The GIs were welcomed home to Wake Forest with love and respect. When the resurgence began, *Old Gold and Black* said of the veterans, "We here reiterate our cognizance of the things for which they fought and assure them of our awareness of the sacrifices many of them made.... They are welcome here." And at a March 1946 meeting of the Veterans Club, President Kitchin complimented the members for their exemplary attitude toward the college, for adding intellectual stimulus in the classroom, and for providing more poise and equilibrium to the student body.

In truth, there were few of the men returning who did not feel right at home on the campus. On many dark and dangerous nights in far corners of the globe, returning to the college of their younger years was a sustaining dream. Decades later Prof. D. A. Brown recalled that immediate postwar period as the time he had most enjoyed teaching. "That was some bunch of fellows," he said admiringly.

The shortage was not in housing alone. Except for the addition of the Music-Religion Building, only the classrooms that had served prewar Wake Forest were available; often the teaching spaces were not large enough to accommodate the crowds of students assigned to them. A paper shortage and a truckers strike had made textbooks scarce, and there was a lot of sharing. Perhaps worst of



The Old Well and Wait Hall on the old campus.

all, Wake Forest simply did not have faculty sufficient to cope with its suddenly bursting population.

A few professors who had been called away during the war had returned, and several new teachers were brought in. Dr. C. S. Black reported back to the Chemistry Department which he had headed since 1930, gladly doffing his major's uniform. In the fall of 1945 the English Department added Dr. Henry L. Snuggs as an assistant professor, Beulah Lassiter as an instructor in freshman English, and Tal Bradford White to handle dramatics and play production. John W. Nowell, with a new doctorate in chemistry, joined that department. He was the son of Dr. J. W. Nowell, who for many years had been head of the Chemistry Department. Dr. Bruce Benton came to the Religion Department, and Wilfred Buck Yearn was added to the history faculty.

Even so, teachers had too many students in their classes and too many papers to grade. They nevertheless accepted the increased demands in good grace, happy that the college was once more fulfilling its primary mission.

Thus the college prospered in 1946, bursting at the seams, rich with student talent, preparing to enjoy its most ambitious building program ever, delighting in the war's end. And it was just at that juncture that there arose the most dramatic development ever to occur in the life of the college—an offer so startling and breathtaking that it was to change Wake Forest forever after.

II

The Dawn of a New Day

The story broke at 11:00 P.M. Monday, March 25, 1946: the news services reported that the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, associated with a huge tobacco fortune, had offered Wake Forest College up to \$330,000 annually in perpetuity, provided the college build a new campus and move 110 miles west to Winston-Salem, home of the foundation. The strings attached were minimal: the name of the college need not be changed and its association with the Baptist State Convention would continue, but the convention would have to agree to sustain its financial support of Wake Forest at the level it was then providing.

The next day the Board of Trustees met in special session on the Wake Forest campus to get initial soundings on the spectacular offer. They were told that "friends of the college" had received tentative approval of the trustees of the foundation, which was named for a son of the founder of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of a plan to apply a portion of the foundation's income to the support of Wake Forest.

At that time the assets of the foundation, drawn from a trust holding the estate of Zachary Smith Reynolds, were just over ten million dollars. It was envisioned that 20 percent of the foundation's annual income would be added to the principal each year until a level of fifty million had accrued. Initially, Wake Forest would get \$235,000 a year, but as the assets grew the contribution would be a guaranteed \$350,000 a year, with the possibility of further increases.

Other provisions in the package presented to the trustees included these:

1. That Wake Forest be moved to Winston-Salem, where its Bowman Gray School of Medicine and the North Carolina Baptist Hospital already were located;
2. That interested friends provide sufficient land for a campus in a desirable section of the city;
3. That ownership and control of the college remain as it then existed through the association of the college with the Baptist State Convention;
4. That the name remain unchanged if the convention so desired;
5. That the state convention guarantee continued support of the college;
6. That the Wake Forest Enlargement Program then in progress be continued to provide funds for the construction in Winston Salem of a campus adequate to accommodate two thousand students. It was estimated that such a building complex would cost approximately six-million dollars, and it was stipulated that the college should not use any of its endowment, then in excess of three million, for capital expenditures.

No doubt the trustees were of mixed minds. Most of them had gone to college on that old campus; they loved its atmosphere; they were fond of the shaded grounds and the ivied buildings, even if some were falling into genteel decay. But they were men of practical vision, possessing among them some of the best minds in the state—whether in politics, law, education, or religion. And so they unanimously adopted a resolution offered by former state governor, J. Melville Broughton, saying that they "looked with favor" on the Reynolds proposal and directed Trustee President John A. Oates to appoint a committee to secure "further and more definite information" on just what was involved.

Named to the study committee were former Governor Broughton, Raleigh; Judge Johnson J. Hayes, North Wilkesboro; R. P. Holding, Smithfield; Irving E. Carlyle, Winston-Salem; Dr. Charles H. Durham, Lumberton; J. Edward Allen, Warrenton; and President Kitchin. They were directed to prepare a report and recommendations to be placed before a meeting of the trustees, the General Board of the convention, and its Council on Christian Education on April 11.



The arch facing Highway 1 on the old campus was, to many students, the symbol of Wake Forest.

In that initial session devoted to the Reynolds offer the trustees were guided in part by a statement from Judge Hayes, who obviously had had some forewarning of the momentous development. In it Hayes expressed the gratitude of the board to the directors of the foundation and cited both the advantages and the disadvantages inherent in accepting the proposal. In part, his statement said:

The trustees wish, first of all, to express profound appreciation for this generous expression of confidence in the work of Wake Forest College and the denomination it has served for 112 years. Such a magnificent gift as is involved in this proposal not only stirs emotions of deepest gratitude but also challenges us to highest endeavor. We are humbled by the thought that Wake Forest College has thus served North Carolina in a way to attract an investment of such magnitude.

Wake Forest College is an institution established in 1834 by the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina for the purpose of providing Christian education for the youth of North Carolina. Although the number of Baptists in the state has grown to nearly 600,000, the purpose of the college has remained unchanged throughout its 112 years of history.

For this reason it can be readily understood that a matter of such far-reaching importance as the foregoing must be referred to the convention itself for disposition. We take this occasion to reaffirm our identity with the convention, which is the final authority in determining the policies and practices of Wake Forest College. In view of the foregoing facts we have appointed at this meeting a committee to investigate thoroughly the legal aspects of the proposal and to prepare an agreement embodying the ideas and principles herein set forth in terms of a contract into which the convention may enter with full understanding of the facts and assurances concerning the legality of the steps involved.

Judge Hayes's statement conceded that there would be certain disadvantages in the acceptance of the foundation's offer.

We recognize quite frankly the difficulties of sentiment involved in transferring from one place to another loyalties so intertwined with the traditions woven by our college through the more than one hundred years of glorious service to our state and denomination. We recognize, further, the tremendous difficulty and inconvenience of moving a faculty, many of whom have built their homes at their own expense. We recognize, also, the tendency of institutions of learning as they increase in financial strength to drift from the purposes for which they were originally founded and to become an end in themselves rather than a means of fulfilling that

purpose. This we deem to be the greatest danger, and against it the benefactors represented in the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and the trustees of the college are united in solemn pledge to stand guard.

But Hayes said there were obvious advantages, and the ones he presented seemed to outweigh the disadvantages. He listed them as follows:

1. Population and Baptist membership of the state are predominantly west of Wake Forest. The 1940 census reveals that the white population of the state east of Wake Forest is approximately 20 percent as compared with approximately 80 percent west of Wake Forest. Memberships in Baptist churches have approximately the same distribution.

2. There is no senior Baptist college in the western half of the state at present, and two of the three junior colleges in the western area are owned by the local area in which they are located rather than by the convention.

3. North Carolina's investment in plant and endowment of senior colleges and universities is at present approximately \$100 million in the eastern half of the state and \$25 million in the western half. A careful check shows that not more than 11 percent of the white students of North Carolina in senior colleges and universities are in institutions west of Winston-Salem.

4. The area within a thirty-mile radius of Raleigh has been blessed with approximately 75 percent of all investments which have been made for higher education in North Carolina.

5. The combined development of industry, agriculture, and water power in the western end of the state is responsible for the steady western movement of the center of population.

6. The present plant at Wake Forest is inadequate, and removal would permit the building of a thoroughly modern and suitable plant, on spacious grounds.

7. The present income of the college is inadequate.

8. The proposed plan would assure a new day of immeasurably greater opportunities for Wake Forest College and for the Baptists of North Carolina.

In the evening after the trustee meeting Judge Oates appeared before a special convocation of the student body and urged its members to be patient, to wait for factual information, and not to pay much attention to rumor. The trustees, he said, badly needed "to know what the Baptists of North Carolina want us to do." It was supposed at that time that the Reynolds offer would be pre-

sented to the Baptist State Convention at its regular session scheduled for November in Asheville.

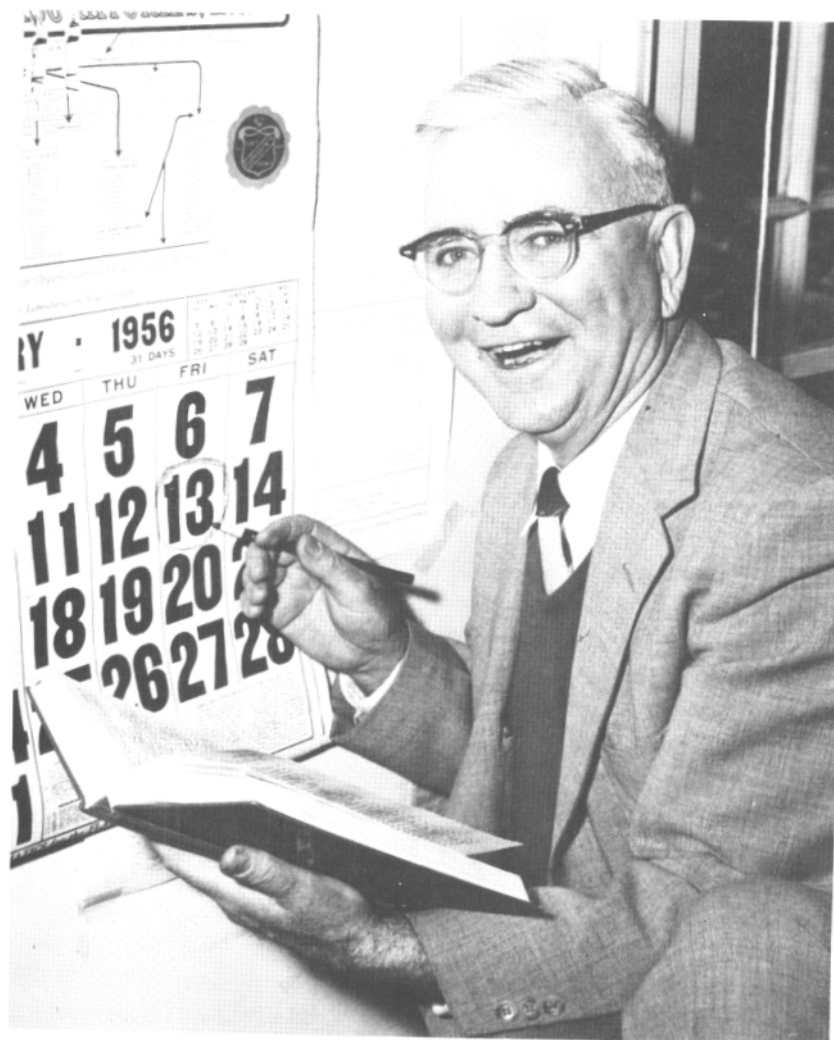
Two days after the proposal was made public *Old Gold and Black* polled a hundred students to gauge their attitude toward the move. At that point sixty said they favored acceptance of the Reynolds offer, eighteen flatly opposed it, and twenty-two said they supported it with reservations.

Members of the faculty willing to speak for the record were cautiously enthusiastic. Dr. Broadus Jones, chairman of the English Department, said he felt that as a university Wake Forest probably would be more effective in a larger city. He thought that as long as the college remained at Wake Forest it would be overshadowed by Duke, the University of North Carolina, and North Carolina State College. Dr. J. A. Easley of the Religion Department saw tremendous advantages in the move but was concerned that the old campus be disposed of properly. "We can't leave Wake Forest a ghost town," he said, and added, "Personally it's quite hard to accept."

Dean Lois Johnson felt that "starting from scratch" would give her coeds more of a sense of belonging to that new campus than they would ever feel at Wake Forest. Prof. Forrest Clonts, who taught history, said that in the interests of Christian education "we can't decline such an opportunity." Dr. William E. Speas saw in the move an opportunity to house his Physics Department in a new building, which on the old campus probably could not be possible for fifty years. Dr. Ora C. Bradbury of the Biology Department could see improvement in the teaching of all the sciences. "What is good for the institution is good," he said. "It is more important than any individual or group of individuals." Prof. Roland Gay in mathematics saw the offer as a tremendous opportunity but worried that Wake Forest might drift from denominational control.

Prof. Jasper L. Memory, who had often appeared before alumni and other groups in support of financial goals, was strongly on the side of the move, saying, "I'm for it. Nobody knows but the man who has tried to get money how hard it is to get. A thing like this, regardless of temporary inconvenience, is too fine a proposition to pass up. I like Wake Forest better than any other place I've ever lived in. I like the townspeople, climate, and everything, but..."

The campus newspaper also tried to describe the reaction of the permanent residents and concluded editorially that "the town of



Jasper L. Memory, professor of education.

Wake Forest has a sympathetic feeling for the town of Hiroshima. An atomic bomb could not have been more sudden, more unexpected, more stunning than the announcement of the Reynolds offer.... The little town which has contributed more than \$100,000 to the enlargement campaign of the college, and in which most citizens are bound by close personal ties to the college, could not have been more dumbfounded and aghast if foreign planes had dropped a bomb in the center of the village."

Mayor Harvey Holding noted that since the town was built around the college, a move would be a tremendous loss to the business community. Postmaster Russell Wiggins felt that despite any immediate gains in the move, in years to come the college would be better off if it remained in Wake Forest. Most of the merchants and other townsmen agreed that the offer was probably too attractive to be rejected.¹

There is no reliable chronology of the developments which led the Reynolds Foundation to proffer its resources to Wake Forest College. There can be no doubt that the chief architect in formulating the proposal was William Neal Reynolds, brother of tobacco magnate Richard Joshua Reynolds and himself many times over a millionaire. While the tentative steps leading to the decision were being taken, Reynolds was president of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and thereby the key man among its trustees. The other members of that board, all associated closely with the Reynolds family, were a son of the tobacco scion, Richard J. Reynolds, Jr.; two daughters, Mary R. Babcock and Nancy R. Bagley; their husbands, Charles H. Babcock and Henry W. Bagley; and two others close to Reynolds enterprises, W. R. Hubner and L. D. Long.

The idea of relocating Wake Forest in Winston-Salem first arose at the time the Bowman Gray School of Medicine was physically detached from the Wake Forest campus and allied with Baptist Hospital in 1941. Shortly afterward Dr. Coy C. Carpenter, dean of the Medical School, mentioned Wake Forest in a conversation with W. N. Reynolds as part of an appeal for support of the Medical School. Reynolds asked then whether the School of Medicine might not be stronger if it were associated with a university in Winston-Salem rather than with a college 110 miles away.²

The inquiry lay dormant for a few years, but it appears always to have been at least in the back of Reynolds's mind. He had been on

the Board of Trustees of Duke University and had seen firsthand what a great tobacco fortune could accomplish if applied to the support of an educational institution. Reynolds also seems to have felt keenly the lack of a regular college for men in Winston-Salem. At that time the city had only Salem College, the well-respected old Moravian school for women, and Winston-Salem Teachers College, which was exclusively for blacks in those days of a segregated society. Another factor that made Wake Forest attractive to Reynolds was its Baptist constituency, which could be counted upon as a statewide base of enthusiasm and support in the mammoth undertaking of relocating a college.

The next recorded move in the events leading up to the proposal was a 1944 conversation between Odus M. Mull of Shelby, a strong supporter of Wake Forest and other Baptist institutions, and J. S. Lynch, president of the Baptist Hospital Board, in which Mull speculated on the possibility of obtaining at least a part of the Reynolds Foundation's income for Wake Forest, then embarked on its Enlargement Program. The gist of that conversation seems to have been relayed to W. N. Reynolds.

C. J. Jackson, the campaign director always on the lookout for sources of financial aid, also discussed the prospect of relocating Wake Forest in Winston-Salem during confidential conversations with a few close friends in Winston-Salem and Charlotte in the spring of 1945.

These disparate ideas all came together at a Winston-Salem luncheon on July 16, 1945, attended by, among others, Dr. Carpenter, L. D. Long, and Gordon Gray, son of Bowman Gray, who was once board chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and a benefactor of the Medical School. Gordon Gray, a man of distinction in several fields, was then owner and publisher of the Winston-Salem newspapers. After the luncheon Gray went immediately to a conference with W. N. Reynolds, where the proposal to move Wake Forest was put into concrete form. The Babcocks and other Reynolds Foundation trustees were brought into the planning, and the offer was first put in writing in a letter to C. J. Jackson dated February 27, 1946.

By that time the foundation trustees had all informally accepted the idea, and Reynolds said in his letter that if the plan "meets with the approval of the college authorities, and the requirements set out

are met, with the exceptions referred to, in my opinion the trustees of the Smith Reynolds Foundation would formally approve resolutions carrying out the terms of this proposal."

One of the "friends" who conveyed the news to the Wake Forest Board of Trustees was Dr. Ralph A. Herring, pastor of First Baptist Church in Winston-Salem. A graduate of Wake Forest in the Class of 1921, he had been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in the 1945 graduation exercises. As the college trustees were weighing the offer, Herring wrote a note of thanks to W. N. Reynolds: "Allow me to express personally my very profound appreciation of what you are doing for an institution so vitally linked with the best interests of North Carolina.... May God bless you richly and give us wisdom and courage to respond to the challenge of your generosity."

Will Reynolds was then eighty-two, but once he had made his commitment to Wake Forest, his interest and support never flagged. He later solicited contributions from his wealthy friends in Winston-Salem and around the state and gave substantially of his own fortune to make the new Wake Forest a reality

The Winston-Salem to which Wake Forest was being invited was then, with its population of around eighty thousand, the second largest city in the state.³ The old Moravian settlement of Salem had been joined with its neighbor Winston in 1913 to form the hyphenated city, and Winston-Salem had become the leading industrial city in North Carolina and the third-ranked city of the South in value of manufactured products. It was especially active in the production of tobacco products, hosiery, and underwear. The city boasted two daily newspapers, two weeklies, two radio stations, four bus lines, three railways, and a new airport—also named for Z. Smith Reynolds. It was a city of churches, with around a hundred fifty representing twenty denominations, and had good public schools and fine residential sections. There were three hospitals and twenty-six parks, and a new coliseum was in the offing.

Winston-Salem was comfortable, busy, attentive to the arts, and its location in the lovely rolling Piedmont as part of the gateway to Western North Carolina was blessed of providence. The early Moravians had thought it so, and its latter-day inhabitants never doubted it. But one thing it sorely lacked. That was a college which could field football, basketball, baseball, and golf teams in competition with the University of North Carolina, Duke, and North

Carolina State. Traditionally, Winston-Salem sports fans favored Carolina because many were alumni. They would not soon give up that loyalty; but 90 percent of the time they would also root for Wake Forest. In early 1946, however, the move that would bring big-time collegiate activities to Winston-Salem was still a decade away.

The first comment from the *Biblical Recorder* on the Reynolds offer appeared in its April 3 issue, ten days after the proposal was made public; it was pointedly cautious. "Until there has been time to get all the major facts in mind and opportunity found for studying carefully the whole matter, we feel that it will be well for all of us to maintain an open mind on the subject and withhold final judgement."

By the following week the editor had done some hard thinking, and although not yet ready to commit himself, he conceded that something awesomely portentous had crossed Wake Forest's path. He wrote: "We read in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, 'There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.' In the offer made by the Smith Reynolds Foundation it seems that Wake Forest College faces such a tide, for the original gift is large and generous and the promise of 'fortune' in the future is great."

He acknowledged the pros and cons and warned that "there is a danger, of course, that Wake Forest may lose its soul as a denominational and Christian institution if it accepts such large gifts from outside sources; but if we do accept it, we hope and pray that to us grace and wisdom may be given to administer the immense trust according to the will of God and in the interest of the kingdom of God."

Realizing the tendency of Baptists to bicker if there is something to bicker over, he pleaded, "Instead of hot-headed and partisan debate on the matter, let us have real group thinking and sharing on the part of all North Carolina Baptists."

On April 11 the Board of Trustees, the convention's General Board, and its Council on Christian Education met separately on the Wake Forest campus. Each group voted unanimously to accept the Reynolds offer and to make a recommendation to that effect to the convention.

At the trustee meeting Judge Oates asked Bursar Earnshaw, who was secretary of the board, to call the roll so that each member could stand and record his vote by voice. There was an unbroken

string of "ayes" until the count reached Carroll Weathers of Raleigh (later to be dean of the Law School). Receiving permission to explain his vote, Weathers said he had serious misgivings about the proposal but felt that the need for unanimous action was so acute that he could be recorded as voting affirmatively. Yates Arledge, a trustee from Raleigh, had had initial objections, but he said they had been set to rest in presentations by Dr. Herring, Irving Carlyle, and Charles B. Deane, a former trustee from Rockingham.

The trustee vote, concurred in by the other two panels, was on a resolution offered by former Governor Broughton. It read:

Resolved by the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College that we recommend to the Baptist State Convention the acceptance of the proposal of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation to allot and assign perpetually the income from this Foundation up to Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$350,000) per year upon condition that the college move to Winston-Salem, N.C., where the Medical School of the institution is already located; provided, however, that we recommend the acceptance of such" proposal on the following conditions:

- (1) That an adequate site, suitable to the Board of Trustees, shall be provided in Winston-Salem or its environs without cost to the college;
- (2) That the name of the college not be changed;
- (3) That the control of the institution shall continue unaltered and undiminished, in the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College as appointed by the convention and subject to the control and authority of the convention;
- (4) That no part of the principal of the present endowment of the college shall be used as a building fund for the institution in its new location;
- (5) That the college shall not incur any substantial debt or financial obligation in connection with the proposed removal of the college;
- (6) That the Baptist State Convention shall continue its wholehearted support, financial and otherwise, of the college in its new location;
- (7) That prior to the final consummation of this proposal and the removal of the college from Wake Forest to Winston-Salem there shall be obtained, in cash or collectible pledges, an amount sufficient, together with funds already in hand for building purposes, to erect on the new site in Winston-Salem the requisite number of buildings of suitable type and design to provide adequately for a student body of not less than two thousand students.

Before the vote was taken by the trustees, Judge Hayes said that unless Wake Forest were enlarged more than half of the men in

North Carolina who might ultimately seek admission to the college would probably be turned away To that judge Oates responded, "As far as I'm concerned, I'd rather cut my throat from ear to ear than stand in the way of some boy's opportunity."

After the balloting President Kitchin asked what should be done about the building plans already initiated on the old campus. It was decided that the small dormitory which was already in an advanced stage should be completed (later named Johnson' Dormitory) but that everything else should be delayed, at least temporarily.

When the votes of all three panels were reported, judge Oates called the day the most eventful in the history of the college.

Meanwhile press reaction in North Carolina and beyond had been generally supportive of the plan to move the college. *Charity and Children* said, "It is a destiny-making proposition and whatever the outcome puts the Baptists of North Carolina and the South under undying obligations to the generosity of the Reynolds family. They have paid Wake Forest and the Baptist denomination of the state the highest of compliments in their willingness to entrust huge sums of money into their hands and safe keeping."

The *Winston-Salem Journal* said: "We are sure that the more the alumni and friends of the old college study this proposal the keener their enthusiasm will become over the assurance it gives of tremendous expansion and progress by Wake Forest in the years to come."

The *Roxboro Courier-Times*: "Our strong advice to the Baptists is that they accept the offer. Sentiment is a wonderful thing but it should never be allowed to stand in the way of progress."

The *Rocky Mount Evening Telegram*: "The Reynolds offer is one which the college can hardly afford to refuse. It opens wide the door to too many opportunities to be cast aside, despite the losses to be suffered in so doing. Considering this, accepting the Reynolds plan but at the same time providing for the present Wake Forest campus seems a wise choice."

The *Norfolk (Virginia) Ledger-Dispatch*: "The apparent prospect is that one more great fortune, sprung out of the soil and nurtured by native ingenuity, is likely to be utilized for an educational enterprise with imposing possibilities.... Sociologically, at any rate, the prospect is welcome."

The *Duke Chronicle*, student newspaper at a school which had earlier benefited from a tobacco fortune, chose to speak lightly:

"We wonder whether in future years the *Old Gold and Black*, campus weekly, will have to revert to covering the campus like the Camel stubs instead of merely covering it like the magnolias."

C. J. Jackson, who had had a hand in developing the Reynolds proposal and who was obviously delighted at the momentum it had gathered, issued a statement in which he said:

Conditions surrounding this offer speak eloquently of the magnanimous spirit of the trustees of the foundation and of the members of their families.

They have expressed their desire for the college to preserve its name and traditions and for the convention to retain full ownership and control of the institution. They have challenged North Carolina Baptists to add their own gifts to what the foundation is doing in order that they may have a greater and better college to serve more adequately the hosts who need it. They have expressed their wish that expenses at the college be kept low enough so that no one who deserves to come may be denied the opportunity.

Such a spirit back of this magnificent gift should cause North Carolina Baptists and other friends of the college to be grateful to God.

Jackson said that at the time the offer was made, subscriptions to the Enlargement Program amounted to about \$1.25 million.

The months of April and May in 1946 were long ones for the college and its Board of Trustees, because at that point everything seemed to be hanging fire. Until the Baptist State Convention had acted, almost nothing more could be done, either in planning the building program on the old campus or planning for the new one. Fund-raising could not proceed with any conviction until it became clear which campus the money was to be used for. In the normal course of events, the convention would not make its decision until - November.

To eliminate some of the agonizing delay, the Board of Trustees voted on June 3 to ask the General Board to call a special meeting of the convention "at the earliest possible date" for Winston-Salem or some other central location. Other reasons given for the request were that an early decision should be made on the disposal of the old campus and that the convention should act quickly to show its appreciation for the magnanimity of the Reynolds Foundation.

The General Board met in Winston-Salem June 26 in its semiannual meeting, heard the case for the college, and voted to bring

the convention into special session. On July 3 Dr. Casper C. Warren scheduled the extraordinary convention for July 30 at the First Baptist Church in Greensboro. All of the twenty-seven hundred churches affiliated with the convention would be eligible to send messengers.

The speed-up created a new flurry of letters in the denominational and public prints. J. B. Little of Fayetteville asked in the *Biblical Recorder*, "... Are the Baptists of North Carolina so poor that we have to go out of our denomination and take cigarette money to endow our Christian college?" J. W. Laney of Brookford wrote that a move to Winston-Salem would make Wake Forest "a memorial to the tobacco interests." Nannie C. Holding of the town of Wake Forest said she felt that in accepting the Reynolds offer the college might become a school for the rich, which would send "the dreams of the founders ... down in ashes." Dr. Wingate M. Johnson of Winston-Salem took the other side: "Let us hope that the Baptists of North Carolina will not let their senior college perish for lack of vision," he wrote.

In the *Raleigh News and Observer* Dr. G. W. Paschal said that "there is hope, good hope, that Wake Forest College will receive adequate support at Winston-Salem to enable it to serve as it should the state and the Baptist denomination. There is no reason for such hope if the college remains at Wake Forest." He said that he probably was "as well informed about the needs and prospects of the college as any other man living."

In the same publication S. F. Thompson of Hamlet asked, "Why would we Baptists of North Carolina want to move Wake Forest College and line it up with the millionaire interests of the Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem.... Big offers of money loom large in the eyes of many people but there are times when consideration of religious and character development should play the biggest part ..."

Looking toward the end of July, *Old Gold and Black* staked its ground, saying:

Regardless of what the final decision may be, regardless of whether Wake Forest remains at its present location or is transplanted to Winston-Salem, regardless of any other changes that may come about, we should and we must preserve forever the principles for which this Baptist school has stood for 112 years.... Although it may change its surroundings, al-

though it may change its outward appearance, Wake Forest must never change its character.

At the height of the public debate the *Recorder* reported that "it seems to be taken for granted that the Reynolds offer will be accepted."

Regarding a Baptist State Convention, however, nothing can ever be taken for granted, least of all the number of seats the messengers will require. On July 30, 1946, so many delegates and guests showed up at the First Baptist Church in Greensboro that hundreds were left milling around outside. For that reason the afternoon proceedings, in which the debate and vote would occur, were moved to the Avcock Memorial Auditorium on the campus of the Woman's College. It had twenty-five hundred seats; every one was taken and there were still several hundred people standing for three hours in the back. The delegates (by official tally 2,245, the largest number ever to attend a Baptist State Convention to that point) ranged in age from ten to seventy-five. Before them was the text of the Reynolds offer signed by the foundation trustees, a report on the status of Wake Forest's Enlargement Program, and a gratifying new development-the offer of a large block of prime property from the estate of R. J. Reynolds in the Winston-Salem suburbs as the site for the new campus.

That offer came in a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Babcock. Addressed to the convention, it read:

Gentlemen: When Wake Forest College is prepared to break ground for a new campus in or adjacent to Winston-Salem, we shall be pleased to contribute a tract of land consisting of at least three hundred (300) acres, lying within the property now known as Reynolda, to Wake Forest College. An outstanding college planning authority has determined this tract to be a most desirably located area for a college campus.

It is hoped that in the initial planning of the college campus, long-term growth will be projected to include certain additional Reynolda tracts adjacent to the initial tract. When such a plan has been formulated we will then consider making future additional gifts of land consistent with the plan.

During the planning stage, please be assured access to all Reynolda land is available to authorized representatives of Wake Forest College.

The value of that initial gift was estimated at around \$900,000, and the value of the later properties implied in the letter would run several times that.

The resolution committing the convention to acceptance of the Reynolds offer was introduced at the morning session by former Governor Broughton, chosen for that function not only because he was a member of the Board of Trustees but also because he was highly respected by the Baptists of North Carolina. In many respects the resolution paralleled the one already approved by the trustees, the General Board, and the Education Council. Since its wording is slightly different and makes several new points, it is reproduced here in the interests of a complete record:

Be it resolved by the Baptist State Convention, in session assembled as follows:

First, that the resolution of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College, concerning the proposal of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, unanimously passed by the board at its meeting on April 11, 1946, and unanimously concurred in on the same date by the General Board of the convention and by the Council on Christian Education be, and the same is hereby, in all respects approved.

Second, that the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College be, and it is hereby, fully authorized and empowered to accept the proposal of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, made upon the condition that the college be moved to Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where the Medical School of the institution and the Baptist Hospital are already located; and that the trustees be authorized and empowered to enter into an appropriate contract with the trustees of the foundation in accordance with the proposal and this resolution; provided, however, that the formal contract shall be subject to judicial determination as to the validity and effectiveness of the perpetual assignment of income by the foundation.

Third, that the acceptance of such proposal shall be upon the condition that the name of the college be not changed, and that the control of the institution shall continue unaltered and undiminished in the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College, as appointed by the Baptist State Convention and subject to the control and authority of the convention.

Fourth, that the college be not moved to Winston-Salem in whole or in part, and the construction of new buildings be not begun, until there is in hand an amount of cash or solvent bonds, or securities or solvent and collectible pledges or commitments, sufficient to erect on the new site in

Winston-Salem the requisite number of buildings of suitable type and design to provide adequately for a student body of not less than 2,000 students.

Fifth, that in determining the availability of funds for building purposes, the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College may take into consideration the fair market value of the plant at Wake Forest, at the time of removal, and the convention pledges to the Board of Trustees its full cooperation in the utilization of the plant at Wake Forest for denominational purposes and in the realization of such fair market value as may be agreed upon by the trustees of the college and the trustees of the convention.

Sixth, that in addition to its regular and customary support from Co-operative [Program] funds, the convention renew its pledge to support the trustees in the prosecution of the campaign to raise the necessary funds for this Enlargement Program, it being understood that every effort, as heretofore, shall be made to safeguard the Cooperative Program of the convention, thus securing gifts and pledges not from the churches as such but from individuals; and the convention urges all friends of Wake Forest and Christian education to accept and meet what may well be the challenge of the century.

At the afternoon session, Broughton reviewed the resolution for the benefit of those who had been on the street that morning and the floor was thrown open to debate. Rev. L. Bunn Olive, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Raleigh, opposed the resolution on the ground that "our greatest need is not more education but a return to the spirit of Christ." J. W. Laney, son of a Hickory minister, asked whether Baptists were to be ruled by the New Testament or by a package of Camel cigarettes. Other opposing addresses were made by Theodore Rose, L. L. Hatfield, and R. H. Rigsby, who argued generally that Baptists would be a laughingstock in the state and nation if they took tobacco money and that such acceptance would destroy the evangelistic quality of Baptist work, creating in its stead a denomination ruled by financial interests.

One speaker, Rev. Woodrow W. Robbins of High Point, who was to become a constant critic of Wake Forest in the years ahead, seized the occasion to excoriate the Wake Forest faculty. A graduate in the Class of 1946, he attacked the college as being irreligious and said that before any move there ought to be a "housecleaning," particularly in the Department of Religion.⁴

Among those who spoke in favor of the resolution were A. J.

Hutchins, Hamilton Howerton, Ben J. McIver, Luther Little, Perry Crouch, and Dr. Herring. In brief they suggested that North Carolina Baptists would be ridiculed if they rejected the Reynolds offer because it would be passing up a tremendous opportunity to promote the cause of Christian education.

At 4:20 P.M. the convention made its decision in a rising vote, and officials in the auditorium estimated that "an overwhelming majority" of those assembled, from 95 to 97 percent, had voted in favor of the Reynolds offer.

With the approval of the resolution, M. A. Huggins, general secretary of the convention, put forward a motion of thanks to the originators of the plan which would create the new Wake Forest, and it, too, was resoundingly accepted. The motion put the Baptists of North Carolina on record as expressing "profound appreciation" to the foundation trustees and in particular to Mr. and Mrs. Babcock "for their very generous and munificent gift to Christian education in general and to Wake Forest College in particular" and pledging that "it will be used in the years ahead in the spirit and for the high purposes for which it has been given."

On September 11, 1946, the Executive Committee of the Wake Forest Board of Trustees named three men to prepare a test case which would be submitted to the North Carolina courts for determination of whether the Reynolds Foundation could actually commit some part of its income to the college in perpetuity. On the committee were Broughton, Judge L. R. Varser of Fayetteville, and Irving Carlyle. They were to work with J. Wilbur Bunn of Raleigh, the college attorney, in drawing up the legal papers.

Before a contract could be challenged, however, one had to be negotiated, and that agreement, in formal language stating the exact obligations of the foundation and the college, was executed by the trustees on November 16, 1946. Only Carroll Weathers voted against it.

Thereafter the friendly suit went into litigation, moving first through the Forsyth County Superior Court and, on appeal, to the North Carolina Supreme Court. On June 5, 1947, Chief Justice W. P. Stacy issued the opinion which gave the final seal of approval to the longterm partnership of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and Wake Forest College.

In a snappy piece of prose, Justice Stacy wrote:

Finally, after all is said and done the case comes to a relatively narrow compass. Is the contract submitted for adjudication valid and enforceable? The trial court said it was. We approve. Wake Forest College has had a long and honorable career, and whether it nestles in a forest of Wake or stands on a knoll in Forsyth, its mission will remain a quest for truth and a crusade for simple right. We would not deny to this great institution and to those whose faith and good works have made it possible, this vista of a new dawn and this vision of a new hope.⁵

Thus was consummated the arrangement which would take Wake Forest to Winston-Salem and to heights of excellence and reputation it had never known before.

III

The End of the Kitchen Era

With the legality of the association between Wake Forest and the Reynolds Foundation now beyond question, supporters of the college turned their attention to the two major considerations bearing on the move to Winston-Salem. One was the very large challenge of raising the six-million dollars thought to be required for the construction of the new plant. The other was the disposal of the Wake Forest property, estimated to be worth about \$3.6 million.

On both counts the Baptist State Convention was of great help. On October 10, 1946, Dr. Casper C. Warren, who had earlier had strong reservations about raising money for Wake Forest through the individual churches, reversed his ground and proposed that the convention be asked to set up a formal campaign for the benefit of Wake Forest.¹ At the annual session of the messengers in Asheville a month later, a Committee of 17 was set up, with Warren as chairman, and charged to raise \$1.5 million from the churches within three years. Horace Easom was later retained to direct that campaign.

At the same meeting a Committee of 15 was established, with Ralph Herring as chairman, to confer with the Wake Forest trustees and others and to formulate a recommendation for the disposition of the old campus. From the outset there was a strong desire in Baptist circles to see established at Wake Forest a theological school

which would be associated with and supported by the Southern Baptist Convention. Herring's committee went right to work, and at a meeting in Greensboro in March 1947, it listened to proposals about the use of the existing plant. Among the suggestions were the use of the grounds for a strong eastern college, for a Baptist junior college, for an intermediate school which would offer two years of high school and two years of college, and for a new home for Meredith College, with the possibility of selling that Raleigh property to seminary interests.

Dr. Herring and his panel never wavered far from the original consensus, though. Assuming that Wake Forest would be moving in about five years, the Committee of 15 recommended in September that the Wake Forest campus be used as a site for a southeastern Baptist theological seminary. On November 12 the messengers from the state churches unanimously accepted that proposal and directed that it be forwarded to the Southern Baptist Convention. At that same annual meeting Horace Easom reported that pledges in the church campaign for the college amounted to \$1,116,281.

North Carolina Baptists soon discovered that trying to get action at the Southern Convention level could be frustrating. It took three years for the seminary idea to reach the floor of the southern body. In the meantime Dr. Herring and his committee, despairing of obtaining a quick sale for the Wake Forest campus, proposed to the 1949 session of the state convention, which was meeting at Wake Forest, that a strong new junior college be established for eastern North Carolina as a counterpart of Mars Hill College in the west. Under that plan Campbell, Wingate, and Chowan colleges would be combined as a single new institution. The convention accepted that proposal.

However, on March 22, 1950, the Committee on Theological Education of the Southern Baptist Convention, meeting in Nashville, approved the use of Wake Forest as the site for a new theological seminary and recommended to the convention that an offering price of \$1.6 million be accepted. In May southern messengers gathered in Chicago and approved that idea, and the way was cleared for the establishment at Wake Forest of the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. While the news was welcome to the college, among the happiest to hear it were the merchants and other resi-

dents of the town of Wake Forest, who had feared for their economic survival.

Under the agreement approved in Chicago, the Southern Baptist Convention would pay the whole asking price by July 1, 1961, with an initial installment of \$300,000 before July 1, 1952, and annual installments of at least an equal amount thereafter. For its part the college agreed to provide facilities for the seminary by July 1, 1952. Space for one hundred and fifty divinity students and twelve professors would be made available by that time, and the entire property would be turned over to the seminary July 1, 1956.²

While a new use for the campus was being sought, machinery had been created to expedite the construction of the new Wake Forest in Winston-Salem. On July 15, 1946, the Board of Trustees established what was to become known as the Planning and Building Committee with general responsibility for laying out the Reynolda acreage and supervising the landscaping. Odus M. Mull of Shelby was named chairman, and he was to put in many agonizing hours and hard years before he accomplished his task. On his committee from the trustees were R. P. Holding, A. J. Hutchins, and Basil M. Watkins; President Kitchin was to represent the administration. C. J. Jackson was made secretary of the committee.

Later in the year Irving Carlyle of Winston-Salem was added to the committee, and because he was on the scene of the new undertaking, he became heavily involved in both planning and execution, as well as serving with a generous will in fund-raising.³ An advisory group in Winston-Salem also was created, including Gordon Gray, L. D. Long, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Babcock. Babcock, who with his wife had given the Reynolda property, agreed to accept the title of Director of the Building Program.

One of the first acts of the planners was to scout for an architect, and the ideal one seemed to have been found in Jens F. Larson of New York. For twenty-seven years Larson had worked in the building program at Dartmouth College, and he had been landscape architect for Colby College in Maine for fifteen years. Under the agreement worked out with Wake Forest, Larson received a monthly payment (initially two thousand dollars) against a 6 percent fee tied to construction costs. He was to keep one-third of the total fee, and the remainder would be split between associate

architects. They were William Henley Deitrick of Raleigh, who had been the Wake Forest architect for sixteen years, and Leet A. O'Brien of Winston-Salem.

Larson's first plans for Winston-Salem were quite grandiose, at one point envisioning a women's complex somewhat remote from the main campus. A faculty planning committee called for the minimum construction necessary to house and school two thousand students. Regarded as essential were dormitories to accommodate fourteen hundred men and four hundred women, quarters for fifty families of married students, houses and apartments for seventy-five faculty and staff families, and at least seven other buildings: a student union, library, humanities building, science and research facility, biology building, a chapel, and a gymnasium. The faculty projection was fairly close to reality when moving day finally came.

While the planning was proceeding, so was the quest for funds. An intensive campaign in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, which had a goal of \$1.5 million, was oversubscribed by \$66,121, and the man who masterminded that success, John Irvin of the American City Bureau, a professional fund-raising organization, was employed to direct a statewide special-gifts campaign that would tap sources outside the churches and alumni organizations.

Business and industry were responding well to Wake Forest's needs, and several large gifts already had been made by individuals. Egbert L. Davis, Jr., president of the Atlas Supply Company and president also of the Wake Forest alumni chapter in Forsyth County, contributed \$100,000 to be shared equally by the college and Baptist Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Williams of Burlington divided \$40,000 between the college and the hospital, and C. H. Teague of Hamlet made a \$50,000 gift to the College Enlargement Program in honor of his father, the late Dr. Samuel E. Teague, who had been a member of the Class of 1919.

Given the shortage of housing and classroom space, life on the Wake Forest campus moved in an orderly fashion—aware of the bustle over money and architectural drawings, but concentrated for the most part on the primary purpose of the college of providing education. In the spring semester of 1947 more than 1,500 students were on the campus proper, among them 950 veterans and 195 women. The fall of 1947 pushed collegewide enrollment over two

thousand for the first time. Of that number 1,816 were in the undergraduate school, 157 in Law School, and 198 at the Medical School in Winston-Salem. In 1948-49 the student tally was 2,213, with 300 women registered as well as 874 veterans attending the undergraduate school on the GI Bill. The 1949-50 student total was 2,260.

An *Old Gold* survey showed that board, forty dollars a month, was double that of prewar years.⁴ A room had jumped from eight dollars a month to ten, and laundry, formerly estimated at three dollars for a month, had risen to eight. Entertainment costs had doubled. Missed most of all, perhaps, were the nickel hot dog and the plate lunch for a quarter, which had vanished forever. Tuition and fees in 1941 were \$165 a year; by 1947 they had gone up to \$220.

Odus Mull, noting that some other colleges in North Carolina had set their charges at five hundred dollars a year in order to get the maximum payment allowable under the GI Bill, asked President Kitchin whether Wake Forest should not respond similarly to the government's generosity. Dr. Kitchin responded, "We cannot consider a rate for tuition and fees designed simply to get from the government as much as possible under the GI Bill." To do so, he said, would penalize other students and might give the impression that Wake Forest was no longer affordable by families with modest resources.

Comprehensive rules had been promulgated by Dean Lois Johnson's office covering the conduct of coeds. Curfew was to be at half past ten every night except Friday and Saturday, when it would be eleven thirty. Coeds could not ride in cars or airplanes without the written permission of their parents. They were forbidden to enter any man's room or apartment, and fraternity houses were strictly off limits. Women could not smoke on the streets, and they were not allowed to possess or use alcoholic beverages. Only seniors were permitted to date every night of the week and, in that activity, were forbidden to go to the stadium, the athletic field, and certain dark areas of the grounds. "Capt." C. N. Nuckles, the campus policeman, took a strong flashlight on his nightly rounds and regularly directed its beam into the low-hanging branches of the magnolia trees. Now and then he would flush out a startled couple and see them take to their heels.

In the fall of 1947 the newly completed dormitory originally in-

tended for men was made available to women. It could accommodate 150 students, and with the 110 housed in Bostwick, it provided space for more women than could be accepted before.

Earlier in that year the new honor society Tassels was founded as the female counterpart of Omicron Delta Kappa, with membership based on scholarship, leadership, and character. The charter members were Vivian Kerbaugh, North Wilkesboro, president; Kay Williams, Zebulon, vice-president; Doti Haworth, Knoxville, Tennessee, secretary; Frances Harrell, Monroe; Elizabeth Hutchins, Newton; and Virginia Norment and Wilhelmina Rish, Lenoir.

Tassels joined ODK and these other honorary organizations then in existence at Wake Forest: Phi Beta Kappa, scholarship; Delta Kappa Alpha, for ministerial students; Pi Kappa Delta, speech; Sigma Pi Alpha, modern languages; Eta Sigma Phi, classical languages; Gamma Sigma Epsilon, chemistry; and the Monogram Club, for all athletic lettermen. Also active were Phi Delta Omega for prelaw students and Gamma Nu Iota, premedical.

Religious participation was heavily emphasized in the postwar life of the old campus, and the standing of Bible studies was enhanced. At the Baptist State Convention in early November 1945, the Durham Ministers Conference offered a resolution urging that the Wake Forest Religion Department be upgraded sufficiently in curriculum, faculty, and equipment to warrant the granting of theological degrees. The Board of Trustees responded by reconstituting the department as the School of Religion with Dr. Sankey Lee Blanton, former pastor of the First Baptist Church in Wilmington, as dean.

Other members of the faculty were Dr. Easley, who had been made acting head of the department in 1944 when Dr. Binkley left to join the faculty of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Dr. Owen F. Herring, Durham; Rev. Marc H. Lovelace, a doctoral candidate at the Louisville seminary; and two instructors who taught one day each week. They were Rev. Garland A. Hendricks, pastor of the Olive Baptist Church in Apex, and Rev. Fon Schofield, director of radio and visual aids for the convention. Somewhat earlier the department had started offering a major in religious education.

At this time a survey of the religious affiliation of Wake Forest students showed 1,064 Baptist, 227 Methodist, 97 Presbyterian, 40 Episcopalian, 31 Congregational, 27 Roman Catholic, 14 Lutheran,



J. Allen Easley (left) and Owen Herring, professors of religion.

8 Evangelical and Reformed, 4 Hebrew, 4 Quaker, 3 Greek Orthodox, 3 Disciples of Christ, 1 Nazarene, 1 Unitarian, 1 Mormon, and 1 who belonged to the Salvation Army. Of the approximately hundred who had no church ties, 80 percent expressed a preference for the Baptist faith.

With the new chapel partially completed and available for use, the administration sought to make worship services more meaningful. After the burning of the old assembly hall a decade earlier, a rigid policy on attendance had been impossible to enforce, except at times when the campus church would hold all students. But in 1948 the seats in the new facility were numbered, a monitor system was initiated, and all students were required to attend morning services at ten o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Compulsory attendance had to be relaxed with the onset of cold weather, however, because the new chapel had no heat. That building, incidentally, was not completed until 1949, and the Baptist State Convention, anticipating the establishment of the seminary, paid for the finishing touches.

The Baptist Student Union had a large and dedicated membership, and it sponsored a rich program not only for the students but for the entire community. The year 1948 was an especially strong period for the BSU, with many students in key positions who were later to assume leadership roles as ministers and consecrated laymen in Baptist and other churches throughout the South. Among those especially devoted to evangelistic work were Elwood Orr, Murray Severance, Bea Herring, Charles Stevens, Doris Morgan, Grace McElveen, Kyle Yates, Jason Ross, and Tommy Stapleton.

Hubert Humphrey was president of the Baptist Training Union and Jack Bracer, the Sunday School. Miriam Smith led a hundred and eighty members in the eight circles of the Young Women's Auxiliary, and Wayne Slaton and Norman Jovner gave direction to some seventy future pastors in the Cullom Ministerial Conference. Missionary aims were given focus in the Christian Service Group, and further training in church polity was available through the Religious Education Club. Other denominational affiliations were provided by the Methodist Youth Fellowship and the Presbyterian Club.

That year the BSU provided an intensive devotional experience in Religious Focus Week which concentrated on "Christ in Campus

Living." Among the notables addressing that subject were Dr. V Ward Barr, Rev. Nathan C. Brooks, Dr. Casper C. Warren, Rev. James C. Cammack, Dr. W. Perry Crouch, Dr. Ralph Herring, and Dr. J. Glenn Blackburn, who had succeeded Rev. Eugene Olive as chaplain and minister of the Wake Forest Baptist Church.

In that period of tremendous growth the Christian spirit was alive and well on the Wake Forest campus.

Fraternities continued to dominate social life in the postwar era on the old campus. Those which had held together during the war included Alpha Kappa Pi, Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Pi Kappa Alpha, and Sigma Phi Epsilon. In 1946 Delta Sigma Phi, which had folded in 1943, was reactivated with nine members, and a chapter of Sigma Chi was founded. Lambda Chi Alpha, also suspended in the war years when its membership was reduced to one pledge, came back to life in the fall of 1946. A chapter of Zeta Chi was founded, and Alpha Kappa Pi merged with an older fraternity to blossom as Alpha Sigma Phi.

In traditional pattern, social fraternities got a stranglehold on campus politics. The brothers lined up in solid blocs behind their candidates and usually swamped the slates of nonfraternity or independent political groups. One of the most interesting and colorful campaigns of the period took place in the spring of 1948 when John Mathis, candidate of the Progressive Fraternity Party, was running against Wilbur Dogle, the anointed of the Student Political Union. The SPU was an unlikely coalition of religion majors, athletes, and prelaw students.

Two weeks before the election a Maverick group called IDGAD offered Harold T. P. Hayes as president on a platform promising to abolish the vice presidency, to do away with all organized political parties, to guarantee more social activities, and to junk midterm examinations. The IDGAD party campaigned in imaginative fashion, plastering the campus with provocative slogans and hiring an airplane to drop its leaflets over Wake Forest (the wind blew most of them to Durham). When outgoing Student Body President Horace R. "Dagwood" Kornegay was introducing Candidate Mathis at a PFP rally in the chapel, a banner was suddenly lowered from the rafters proclaiming the upstart legend "IDGAD." In the election the fraternity men got the office for their man, Mathis piling up 730 votes to 400 for Doyle and 234 for Hayes, but

the IDGAD romp no doubt provided the most excitement. The IDGAD letters were said to have stood for "I Don't Give A Damn," a notion highly offensive to the orthodox parties.

While electioneering was carried out in a somewhat bantering mood, the business of student governance was approached in all seriousness. A recurring concern of student officers and publications was the promotion of the honor system which pledged students not to cheat on their academic work and to report anyone who did. In 1947 Kornegay warned that abuse of the honor code was so widespread that the faculty might introduce a proctor system to curb cheating, and the following spring an Honor Council was set up to try students accused of dishonesty in or out of the classroom.

At one point a deliberate attempt to subvert the honor system was discovered. In February 1948 a set of keys to every classroom and office in Wait Hall turned up in the possession of a townsman. When the keys were surrendered to Kornegay, it was found that one of them would open a desk from which a set of final exams had been stolen. In a subsequent investigation a student found guilty of theft of an examination was expelled and another was placed on probation.

In September 1949 *Old Gold* appealed editorially for support of the honesty code, saving that "for years now the honor system in this college has been just another gift horse in the glue factory.... A trust, such as an honor system, is as much a contract in faith as a word of honor.... It's worth a little more consideration than it gets." A subsequent poll elicited responses from 1,703 students. Of that number more than half said the code was not working. One respondent cited a class in which 75 percent of the students admitted they would fail if they didn't cheat. Concern over that aspect of student integrity continued for years, and the Honor Council occasionally showed its muscle by expelling miscreants, their number on one occasion including a stellar athlete.

It was partly to assure wholesome conduct of coeds that Dean Lois Johnson sponsored the organization of the Women's Government Association. It was set up to regulate all matters pertaining to the life of the women in the Wake Forest community. Although somewhat political in nature, its goal was to set high standards and to broaden social opportunities in a healthy context.

On another front the Philomathesian and Euzelian literary societies, with the renewing vigor of a large enrollment, started a burst of rivalry, and in 1946 President Harry S Truman expressed pleasure in accepting honorary membership in the Phi Society. In doing so he joined such other notables as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, James Buchanan, and Washington Irving.

In May of 1948 the first annual Magnolia Festival was held with a May Day pageant in the stadium and a full week of activities featuring several plays, choral and instrumental concerts, and an all-campus sing. Margaret Baucom, a dark-haired beauty from Raleigh, was the first Queen of the May.

At about that same time was born radio station WAKE, a carrier current facility which later was to grow to considerable stature as WFDD. It had numerous breakdowns and was often off the air, but it was cherished because it provided a radio signal students could call their own.

In 1946 intercollegiate debating, a casualty of the war, was revived under the coaching of Prof. A. L. Aycock, who served Wake Forest in amazingly diverse capacities in his long association with the college. Veteran oratorical performers Samuel Behrends, Jr., Henry Huff, Kermit Caldwell, and Daniel Lovelace were joined by bright young talents like T. Lamar Caudle, J. B. Scott, and Vernon Wall, Jr., and they fielded the premier teams of the national debating circuit. So prestigious were the titles and awards they brought home that *Old Gold* was prompted to ask editorially, "Mr. Aycock, how do you do it?"

The Little Theater, founded in 1942 by Wake Forest's first authentic coed, Beth Perry of Durham, had been given a small budget by the Board of Trustees, and it got a rush of players. Drama was still staged in the Wake Forest High School auditorium, but it packed the house with every performance.

Publications Row was brimming with talent. *The Student* magazine had been revived in the fall of 1946 under the editorship of Jesse E. Glasgow, Jr., and it exuded creativity. The college newspaper and yearbook were strongly staffed by veterans, and most of the writers, partial to the burning of midnight oil, put in hours at all three publications. One of the admired features of *Old Gold and Black* was a series of fillers chronicling adventures at a mythical Wamboogie U. They were the creation of Barrie Davis, Class of

1944, whose Zebulon printing firm published the college newspaper. Following the lead of Martha Ann Allen, who in 1943 had become the first female editor of *Old Gold and Black*, campus coeds contributed regularly to student publications and gradually moved into leadership positions.

The campus dog population was suddenly depleted. After town resident M. C. Hobgood was bitten by a rabid animal, a Wake County health officer, Dr. A. C. Bulla, ordered all stray mutts in the village to be shot. Shortly afterward students noticed that two favorites, "Long Face" and "Personality," no longer roamed the premises.

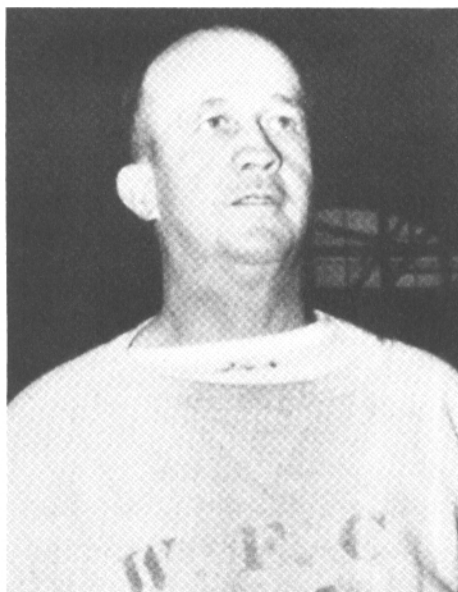
In strong revival, too, was the athletic program. Football was the only intercollegiate sport which was continued during World War II, basketball and baseball having been canceled. The football program squeaked through with a diminished coaching staff consisting of Head Coach Douglas C. "Peahead" Walker and Assistant Coach Murray Greason. Walker, trying to hold together a gridiron squad whose members often were pulled away for military duty, did not forget his men in the service. As a very private and personal obligation he wrote long, cheerful letters to many of his former players in battle zones around the world, and some testified later that his concern for them was a welcome comfort amidst the hazards of war.

Walker's 1943 team had a record of four wins and five losses, but among the victories were a 54-6 drubbing of North Carolina State College, a 42-12 win over Clemson, and a 21-0 whitewash of Virginia Military Institute. His stars that season were Nick Sacrinty, Russ Perry, Elmer Barbour, Buck Garrison, Pride Ratteree, and Dewey Hobbs. The unmovable lineman Hobbs was to become an equally solid Baptist minister widely respected in state convention circles.

The 1944 football team achieved the best record of any Deacon aggregation to that point, beating Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, VMI, North Carolina State, Miami, Clemson, and South Carolina. In that 8-1 season the only loss was to Duke, which had a strong infusion of service-related players. On the basis of that performance Wake Forest was offered a bid to the Sun Bowl, which Coach Walker turned down. One reason was that the financial guarantee covered expenses only. Walker also feared that his team might have to face a strong military eleven, which he felt would place his col-



Football Coach D. C. "Peahead" Walker.



Coach Murray Greason.



Basketball Coach Horace "Bones" McKinney encouraging his players.

lege men at an unfair disadvantage. In 1944 Rock Brinkley led the Southern Conference in scoring with seventy-eight points, and Garrison and Hobbs were again standouts.

In 1945 the Wake Forest team had the wry distinction of meeting Army in the heyday of the Blanchard-Davis juggernaut. The result was a 54--0 runaway with Coach Walker's men on the short end. Even so, with a record of four wins, three losses, and a tie, the Deacon team went to the inaugural Gator Bowl in Jacksonville, Florida, and whipped South Carolina 26-14.. Most of the stars of the earlier seasons were back, and Nick Ognovich distinguished himself as one of the best blocking backs in the country. The Gator Bowl victory won "Peahead" a new four-year contract at a salary of six thousand a year.

The 1946 team won six and lost three, and when in November Wake Forest defeated fourth-ranked Tennessee 19-6 in the upset of the year, Walker was named Coach of the Week by the nation's sportswriters. From that team Nick Sacrinty was named Most Valuable Player in the 194-7 East-West Shrine Bowl game, played before sixty-three thousand fans in San Francisco. Injured in the closing minutes of the game, Sacrinty was carried off the playing field.

In 1944-45 basketball returned to the campus for the first time since 1941. No member of that team had ever played college basketball before, and the record was three wins and fourteen losses. The following year the team also had a mediocre record, but it eliminated Carolina from the Southern Conference tournament by a score of 31-29. In the finals Wake Forest lost to Duke 49-39, but the season was regarded as successful because of the win over Carolina. The star of the Chapel Hill team that year was Horace "Bones" McKinney, who later was to figure prominently in Wake Forest Demon Deacon basketball and to become a legendary athletic figure in North Carolina.

Coach Greason revived baseball in 1946 after a three-year hiatus. Among his starters were John "Red" Cochran, who also played football; George Edwards, whose glove at first base was like a vacuum cleaner; and Henry Lougee, who doubled in basketball. In the spring of 1947 on a Tuesday in April, occurred one of those great moments in Wake Forest baseball history. The team was playing North Carolina State down below the gymnasium, and the score was tied 4-4 in the ninth inning. The State pitcher walked two

batters, and a third got to first base on an error. Up to the plate strode Red Cochran, slugging centerfielder. He took two strikes, then he lifted the next pitch out of the ballpark. The State pitcher watched the ball sail away and walked off the mound in disgust.

Golf was reborn, too, and on page 5 of the issue of *Old Gold and Black* of March 12, 1948, there appeared a little notice that two young players had arrived who just might add considerable strength to the team. Their names were Maryin Worsham and Arnold Palmer. Worsham, Palmer's closest friend, was to die in a tragic automobile accident, but Palmer, the most sensational of all college golfers, was to bestride an era on the professional golf circuit. More will be told of his career later.

So went campus life in the heady days of the late forties, but not every event was to the taste of the majority of the students. One exceptionally ugly sensation occurred on the night of December 19, 1949, when former Wake Forest student Roy Coble was shot to death in an argument over gambling debts. The shooting took place in a small parking lot on the south side of Hunter Dormitory, and Coble's assailant, Raymond D. Hair, a senior, was taken into custody. He somehow managed to escape and eluded the authorities until January 12, when he was arrested in Los Angeles. In April Hair was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to twenty-five to thirty years in prison. The incident created a flurry in Baptist circles and was not soon forgotten by some of Wake Forest's critics, who used the slaying to substantiate a charge of debauchery on the campus.

Over all of this activity Dr. Kitchin presided, attending to the daily routine of the college and pouring more energy into the program for removal to Winston-Salem. The demands would have taxed the powers of a younger and healthier man, but Dr. Kitchin never spared himself. He was aware, though, that the burdens of the presidency were increasing and felt deeply within himself that his tenure as president was nearing its end.

At a trustee meeting on May 31, 1948, he tried to resign, arguing that all of the duties attendant to the chief executive's office were probably too much for any one man. The trustees would not hear of it. Former Governor Broughton urged him to stay, saying, "I don't know of a man in the South who could have done a better job for Wake Forest than Dr. Kitchin. I move that by a rising vote

we say to President Kitchin that we have the highest confidence in his leadership and, until he reaches an age when he feels he should retire, that he continue as president of Wake Forest College." Kitchin was given a unanimous standing vote accompanied by applause which, according to the minutes of that meeting, "amounted to an ovation."

In early September 1949, Dr. Kitchin entered Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem for a checkup, and the news he got was not encouraging. He wrote about it in a letter to his good friend Odus Mull. "[The doctors] put it this way: If you are willing to stop speaking all over the country, stop taking hard trips, and give up your outside work ... and limit your work there at Wake Forest College, you probably have several years to live; if not, you probably have several months.' I told them it did not make much difference which it was." Kitchin did limit his activity somewhat thereafter, but he could not resist getting into some of the trickier problems concerning Wake Forest.

In late 1949 the trustees, influenced by the witch-hunting temper of the times, were talking about requiring members of the faculty to sign a loyalty oath swearing that they were not Communist. That shabby practice was surfacing in educational institutions all over the country, but Kitchin would have no part of it. "We have no radicalism here at Wake Forest," he wrote to Mull. The college faculty, he said, consisted of an "unusually fine type of Christian men and women" whose total emphasis was upon "a way of life which is an absolute contradiction to the teachings and practices of Communism."

Over the years there have been reports that Dr. Kitchin never was enthusiastic about the Reynolds offer and in his inner thoughts probably opposed it. No doubt the prospect of the move was very hard for him. He had been a builder on the old campus, and he had brought up his children and taught his students there. He felt the same loyalty that saddened many alumni in losing the old grounds and traditions to a new environment. Whatever his personal feelings, Dr. Kitchin publicly endorsed the move as the best course for the institution. On October 5, 1949, he wrote: "Today's opportunity to build in Winston-Salem a new and greater Wake Forest College gives us a chance to make a richer contribution to the state and nation by training thousands of young men and women under

Christian influence for lives of service and leadership.... I believe you will agree that rarely in history has there been presented to any people such a magnificent educational opportunity as the one now before us."

By that time, however, Dr. Kitchin knew that he would not be the one to lead Wake Forest to its new home. In the late 1940s he had suffered several severe heart attacks which had put him in bed for weeks at a time. Accordingly he submitted his resignation at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 29, 1949, to become effective July 1, 1950. He was only a few months away from his sixty-fifth birthday, and by the date of his retirement, he would have served Wake Forest as president through twenty stressful years. The gigantic task of raising money, planning a new campus, and preparing for the physical move required a younger, more vigorous leader, he thought. For a few more years, he said, he would remain on the faculty as a professor of physiology and hygiene, but he knew, as did all friends of Wake Forest, that his mission had been accomplished. The *Greensboro Daily News*, in an assessment of Kitchin's presidency, said in a succinct editorial caption, "He pulled the patient through."

The record supports that tribute. As a builder he was responsible for the construction of the Johnson Medical Building, Wait Hall, the Music-Religion Building, the Chapel, Gore Gymnasium, Simmons and Johnson dormitories, and Groves Stadium. The two-year Medical School was moved to Winston-Salem to become a four year school, and both the law and medical branches were upgraded in quality and esteem. Acquisitions included the Simmons art collection, the Spilman Philosophy Library, and the priceless Charles Lee Smith collection of books. With his appointment as president he reversed the decline in enrollment that stood at under seven hundred and saw it climb to more than two thousand. In 1930 the faculty had only 46 members, and that number grew to 187. The budget went from \$300,000 to \$2 million, endowment was increased from \$2.3 million to more than five million, and the value of the Wake Forest plant rose from \$681,000 to \$3.64 million.

It should not go unnoticed that President Kitchin held the price of a Wake Forest education to a minimal sum. In 1930 it cost a student \$50 in tuition and \$32.50 in general fees for a semester at Wake Forest. Those charges held for fifteen years, until the general



Dr. Thurman D. Kitchin during his retirement years at his home in Wake Forest.

fee was raised by \$2.50 in 1945. In Kitchin's last year, when postwar inflation had begun to soar, Wake Forest students paid only a modest \$80 in tuition and \$70 in general fees per semester.

When Dr. Kitchin announced his retirement, *Old Gold and Black* said editorially: "It is with a profound sense of regret and personal

loss to the administration, faculty and student body [that we] learn of Dr. Kitchin's resignation.... At the head of his long list of accomplishments would stand Dr. Kitchin's goal of bringing the college academic standards up to a point such that the college is recognized the country over for [its quality]."

The editor of *The Student* magazine was no less appreciative, writing in the October 1949 issue:

Those of us who have been fortunate enough to come into personal contact with [Dr. Kitchin] appreciate his advice and guidance, not because he carried the authority of the president of Wake Forest, but because at all times he was sympathetic and earnest in what he said. Under his guidance Wake Forest made great strides forward, and after he leaves it will make even greater strides, due, in a great part, to his desire to see Wake Forest a better school than it already is.... The likes of Dr. Kitchin are seldom seen in the president's chairs of colleges and universities.

The *Biblical Recorder* noted: "President Kitchin has been recognized by everybody as an unusually wise and able administrator, and his plans for retirement are in keeping with his usual good judgment and fine spirit."

In June of 1950 Dr. Wingate M. Johnson, an admiring colleague, said at commencement exercises, "Thurman Kitchin was well-endowed by nature for the presidency. His great natural intellect, enriched by a lifelong habit of study, marked him as a scholar. Still more important was the ample store of common sense that enabled him to distinguish between essentials and nonessentials."

After his retirement, Dr. Kitchin continued to teach until 1954. He died at his home in Wake Forest on August 23, 1955, the heart that he had taxed in the service of the college finally failing. He was sixty-nine years old, and the tributes which had accompanied his retirement were magnified at the end.

When Dr. Kitchin stepped down from the presidency, the era of old Wake Forest was coming to an end. Another, of quite different character, was about to begin. It would never eclipse the years that had gone before, but it would give the nation a transformed college which, honoring the past, would look to a future of boundless opportunity and service.

IV

A New Hand at the Helm

The selection of a successor to Dr. Kitchin as president of Wake Forest presented one of the greatest challenges any Board of Trustees of the college had ever faced, because the entire future of the institution was riding on the choice. If Wake Forest were to move to Winston-Salem, as it was committed to do, vast sums of money had to be raised. To tap sources of funding outside the Baptist church and outside the alumni organizations a leader of great vitality, imagination, persuasiveness, and perseverance was required. Along with those virtues he would have to be an able academic administrator and a Christian of deep commitment and devotion.

On the day that President Kitchin announced his retirement, April 29, 1949, the trustees appointed an eight-member committee to conduct the search for this unique man who would hold the key to Wake Forest's future. Dr. Casper C. Warren of Charlotte was named chairman, and the other trustee members were prominent North Carolinians who understood the gravity of their task: Odus M. Mull, Nane Starnes, Charles B. Deane, Hubert E. Olive, L. R. Varser, C. V. Tyner, and Irving E. Carlyle. An advisory committee of alumni also was appointed and included Judge Johnson J. Hayes, Gerald W. Johnson, T. Lamar Caudle, James F. Hoge, Robert Lee Humber, Kyle M. Yates, and W. H. Weatherspoon. Other alumni and a panel of Baptist ministers also were to be consulted.

As its first step the search committee sought to get a word picture of the man most ideal for the job, and members of the faculty, the administration, and the trustees were invited to set forth lists of qualifications. In a confidential letter to Dr. Warren on May 17, President Kitchin set forth the requirements as he saw them. His analysis touched on these points:

1. *Religion.* He should be a sincere Christian, a loyal and informed Baptist, able to give Baptists in North Carolina and in the South wise and inspiring leadership in their program of Christian education, maintaining at the same time an understanding and sympathetic attitude toward their entire program and a cooperative spirit and relationship toward all Christian people.

2. *Culture.* He should be at home and able to move without embarrassment to himself or others in the highest educational circles, yet never losing the common touch that makes one feel equally at home when serving the uninformed and underprivileged. Whether he is himself a profound scholar or not, he should know his way around in the world of scholarship and be able to apprise its value and promote its development.

3. *Administrative Ability.* He should be a good judge of other people, able to analyze accurately and quickly situations and problems, capable of making wise decisions and of securing the spirit of cooperation on the part of others, efficient as a reconciler of differences, possessed of the spirit of sincerity, of fairness, and of sympathetic understanding.

4. *Public Relations.* He should be a man of such personality and ability as to win the confidence of the ablest business and professional men, as well as of the rank and file of the masses. He should be able to present effectively to individuals or groups the institution of which he is the chief official and the cause which looks to him as its primary advocate.

5. *Experience.* He should be a person whose experience has made him well acquainted with what is being done in the colleges and universities, conversant with their problems, their aims, and their ideals. His experience should include also active participation in the work of his church and denomination.

6. *Physical Qualities.* He should be mature enough to possess capacity for making sound judgments, winning the confidence of others, and offering sane leadership; yet, young enough to be of sufficient health and vigor to give promise of efficient service and leadership for some years to come.

On June 16 the faculty endorsed a statement drawn up by H. M. Poteat, H. B. Jones, C. C. Pearson, J. A. Easley, and Eugene Olive

calling for "a man of strong and winsome personality, sympathetic, easily approachable, inspiring confidence and cooperation." The faculty's list of qualifications, which in most ways paralleled Dr. Kitchin's, contained a preamble which set forth the sense of the teaching staff regarding the spirit of Wake Forest. It said:

...We believe any person who may be invited to assume the responsibilities of the presidency should be given information, if he does not have it already, about the basic character and traditions of the college and, as far as possible, concerning its plans and policies for the future. He should know that for more than a hundred years the primary function of Wake Forest College has been to strengthen the character and to train the mind of youth for living wisely and serving mankind generously; that the college has held firmly to its Christian origin and principles while courageously engaged in its search for truth; that it has offered sound leadership and guidance in religious thought and practice without yielding to radicalism and passing fads on the one hand, or showing bigotry and holding to unwarranted dogmatisms on the other; that it has sought to present truth, whether in the field of liberal arts, the sciences, or in the professional schools, as an organic unity having a common source in Reality which it recognizes as the Living God.

Trustee Nane Starnes, in setting forth his priorities, said that "whom we get for president may determine whether we arrive at Winston-Salem or not."

As the search committee went about its work, the names of four men recurred most often in the deliberations. They were Dr. Duke K. McCall, executive secretary of the Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention; Dr. Olin T. Binkley, the Wake Forest alumnus who had left the chairmanship of the Department of Religion in 1944 to join the faculty of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Dr. George M. Modlin, another Wake Forest alumnus who was president of the University of Richmond, and Dr. Harold W. Tribble, an ordained minister who was president of Andover-Newton Theological School.

Although given serious consideration, McCall and Binkley were never truly in the running for the presidency.¹ McCall was regarded as too much of a stranger to North Carolina, even though he had the strong support of Dr. Ralph Herring and several other prominent ministers. Binkley also won backing in an organized campaign of letters from a number of churches, but the search committee saw

another opportunity for him. On November 18, 1949, Dr. Sankey L. Blanton, who had been dean of the School of Religion for three years, resigned to become president of Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania. Dr. Warren saw that vacancy as an ideal spot for Binkley.

In the closing days of 1949 some members of the Board of Trustees privately expressed concern about an apparent attempt by conservative Baptists to gain control of the state convention and, by extension, all of its agencies. Inherent in that movement was the threat of imposing a fundamentalist minister upon Wake Forest as president. On December 12, 1949, A. J. Hutchins, a trustee who was superintendent of the Canton public school system, confided his suspicions to Odus Mull in this way: "I feel that our convention has fallen on bad days. There is a political click [*sic*] of preachers who have been working for some years to secure control of the convention with certain selfish purposes to be accomplished." Unless laymen asserted themselves, he said, "matters will go from bad to worse."²

A few weeks later Irving Carlyle expressed similar misgivings in a letter to C. B. Deane. He wrote:

A small group of fundamentalist Baptist preachers in the state have set out to seize control of the Baptist State Convention and all its agencies. This has been going on for some time now through the means of the convention's Nominating Committee for members of boards of the convention agencies, from Wake Forest College on down or up, as the case may be.... This group is determined that the next president of Wake Forest College shall be a fundamentalist preacher.... They are determined to block and defeat the removal of Wake Forest College to Winston-Salem.³

Even though these suspicions abounded, the first choice of the selection committee was an educator rather than a minister. Dr. Modlin, who had been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1947, was invited to visit the old campus, to see the new site in Winston-Salem and to meet board members of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. Modlin agonized over his decision for several months and could have had the job if he had wanted it. On February 3, 1950, Judge Hubert E. Olive, president of the Board of Trustees, wrote Modlin: "There is an opportunity such as comes to few men in your grasp. In my short acquaintance with you, I am

definitely impressed that you are not one to shy away from difficulties when there is a real challenge, which I am sure there is in this case. I also feel that you are especially needed in this case."

On February 15, however, Modlin wrote to Carlyle saying that he had made up his mind. "It is with mixed feelings and sincere regret that I tell you that the trustees [of the University of Richmond] have persuaded me that my duty lies here and I should remain in Richmond," he said. In a dinner conversation with a Wake Forest professor some months later, Modlin confessed that he had also turned the job down because he didn't believe that the kind of money Wake Forest required for the move to Winston-Salem could be raised.⁴

With the front-runner eliminated, the search committee turned its attention to Dr. Tribble, no stranger to Wake Forest. In the 1947 graduation exercises, while he was still on the faculty at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, he had preached the baccalaureate sermon, and soon after that, when he had assumed the presidency of Andover-Newton, he was invited back to the campus to preach at Religious Emphasis Week, his third appearance at that exercise. Following the October visit in 1947, he wrote back to the campus, "Nowhere have I found a more vital religious atmosphere on a college campus. Wake Forest is a liberal college in the best sense.... I am enthusiastic about Wake Forest."

It was an enthusiasm that never flagged, and he was bound even closer to Wake Forest in 1948 when he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Like Modlin, Tribble was brought to North Carolina and fully briefed on both the immediate and long-range needs of the college. He was taken to Winston-Salem for an inspection of the Reynolda property, there also to meet the Reynolds benefactors. He was deeply impressed by everything he saw.

On April 6, 1950, Dr. Warren wrote Tribble a letter inviting him to meet with the search committee in Winston-Salem later in the month and added, "The members of this committee have diligently sought divine guidance in the sacred responsibility committed to us and we are unanimous in the feeling that you are the man to lead our college in this day of unprecedented opportunity."

That proffer of the job, however, was only a cover letter sent out to all members of the committee. To Tribble, Dr. Warren sent an

attachment, a separate confidential letter which is one of the most curious pieces of correspondence in the archives of Wake Forest University. Had Carlisle and Hutchins seen it, they would have had confirmation of their suspicion that the fundamentalist Baptists of which Warren was one were trying to take over the management of Wake Forest and hoped to use Tribble to accomplish that purpose.

In part, Dr. Warren wrote:

Having sent a copy of the attached letter to the members of my committee, now I want to "let down my hair" so to speak and give you a "brief" sketch of the inside story

There are some things I would rather leave out but in an effort to help you, I will state very frankly some of my impressions of the various angles of the situation as it stands at present.

To understand our delay in recommending a president you must know something of the ... background of the problem which confronted us.

For many years the Wake Forest trustees have been practically self-perpetuating. The convention's committee to nominate trustees usually accepted without question the list recommended by a committee from the trustees. The control of the school, therefore, was narrowed to a comparatively small group of lawyers. No particular objection was raised as long as the school moved on with a fair degree of satisfaction and progress.

During the past twelve or fifteen years, for some reason, a spirit of cynicism, liberalism, independence, etc. has crept into the school and this has been extremely distasteful to North Carolina Baptists. For example, the convention voted against making Wake Forest a coed school. Immediately following this decision the trustees opened the school for girls.

The most disturbing [*sic*] thing during the past five or six years has been the drinking of Coach Peahead Walker and his most outstanding football players. Complaints were repeatedly made to the trustees. Investigating committees seem to major on explaining away rather than eliminating [*sic*] the evil. Since Peahead could still go to S.M.U., for example, and bring back \$50,000 alumni groups protest bitterly against the expulsion of football men for cheating on the basis that it could wreck the team. Along with this spirit in the focal point of the school life cheating, gambling, immorality, etc., have been difficult to suppress. You are probably familiar with the story of the expulsion of football students for cheating and the recent unfortunate murder on the campus.

Our preachers do not expect a perfect school. They would be the first ones to object to an over-pious Bob Jones or Wheaton type but they do want the reputation of our college to at least approximate that of our state

schools, or something that we will not have to continually defend or apologize for.

In 1945 we came to the conclusion that the only way to improve the situation was to change the complexion of the Board of Trustees. This is when the "fur began to fly" hence the rotation system was inaugurated and now instead of having three or four preachers listed among the trustees, we have a dozen or more....

Frankly, if you do not come to our rescue it is my candid opinion that we will not again be so united on any other man and I don't know what in the world we will do, so you can know something of my deep concern that you may be led to join us.

In his letter Warren named fifty-two Baptist ministers in the state "and 500 others I could mention" who could be counted upon to support Tribble "100 percent" in efforts to secure control of Wake Forest for the fundamentalists. In the light of history it can be safely said that if Warren and his co-conspirators hoped to use Harold Tribble as their pawn, they were to be grievously disappointed. At all times, Tribble remained his own man.

Except that on May 4, 1950, Tribble became Wake Forest's man. That was the day when the Board of Trustees elected him the tenth president of Wake Forest College.⁵ The vote was sealed by a prayer of thanks offered by Dr. W. Harrison Williams and preserved in the minutes of that historic session. In his prayer Williams said, "We wanted Thy man for Thy institution. We needed a strong man, and we feel that Thou hast guided the committee and that Thou hast guided Dr. Tribble in the decision he has made.... [We] promise Thee that we will do our best to make his administration here unto Thy honor and glory. Bless Dr. Tribble. May he feel the warm support of his brethren."

So began the association of the man and the institution, together to work a wonder in Christian higher education.

Harold Wayland Tribble was born November 18, 1898, in Charlottesville, Virginia, the son of Henry Wise and Estelle Carlton (Rawlings) Tribble. He attended Columbia College (now part of Stetson University) in Lake City, Florida, from 1915 to 1917, playing basketball and tennis, and transferred to Richmond College (now the University of Richmond), where he took his undergraduate degree in 1919. At Richmond he continued to play basketball, and in his senior year he was editor-in-chief of the weekly student news-

paper *The Collegian*. During the World War I years of 1917 and 1918, he spent several months in the Student Army Training Corps at Richmond and Plattsburg, New York.

Following his Richmond years he went to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, where he received the Th.M. degree in 1922 and the Th.D. in 1925. Concurrent with his studies at the seminary he took classes in philosophy and psychology at the University of Louisville and was awarded a master's degree in philosophy there in 1927. As a graduate student at the seminary he was a teaching fellow in Greek, and while he was taking classes at the university, he was on the faculty at the seminary as an assistant professor of theology. He was made a full professor in 1929 and also found time in 1931 to take graduate work at the University of Bonn, German, and in 1936 at the University of Basel, Switzerland. He accumulated enough credits at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1936 and 1937 to be awarded the doctoral degree. While abroad he studied under a number of prominent theologians, among them Karl Barth.

Although philosophy and theology were his principal interests, Dr. Tribble delved deeply into history, sociology, and English literature, and he was conversant in classical languages, in German, and in French. He remained on the faculty at the Louisville seminary until 1947, when he went to Andover-Newton. In Kentucky he had taught a number of students who were later to be associated with Wake Forest. They included Dr. Owen F. Herring, Dr. Marc Lovelace, Dr. J. Glenn Blackburn, Prof. Marcel E. Delgado, and Dr. Sankey Lee Blanton.

A classmate of Dr. Tribble's in college and at the seminary, Rev. Charles F. Leek of Thomasville, said of him: "He measures up as a public speaker before any audience, as a scholar in a wide and varied sense, as an administrator, as a business executive, as a practicing Christian, as an approachable and pleasant personality, as a warm friend of students, as a lucid writer on many subjects, and as a courageous and progressive soul."

That was only one of many assessments of Dr. Tribble that were to be made over the years, and not all of them were as flattering.

In June 1925 Dr. Tribble had married Nelle Futch, a Floridian. They had three children: Harold, Jr.; Betty May, who was to become the wife of Richard C. Barnett, a Wake Forest history profes-

sor; and Barbara Ann, who was to marry Harvey R. Holding, thus joining the Tribble name with that of an old Wake Forest family. Tribble was the author of three books, *Our Doctrines* (1929), *From Adam to Moses* (1934), and *Salvation* (1940). In 1935 he also revised *The Baptist Faith*, a book written by his favorite theology professor and long-time confidant, E. Y. Mullins. That interest in Mullins and his work was to continue all of Dr. Tribble's life.

Dr. Tribble arrived in Wake Forest with his family in September 1950 and in October, faculty and trustee committees were appointed to plan his formal inauguration. On the trustee committee were Judge Hubert E. Olive, Lexington; Dr. J. Clyde Turner, Raleigh; Dr. J. Winston Pearce, Durham; J. H. Burnham, Burlington; and Charles Jenkins, Aulander. The faculty committee consisted of Rev. Eugene Olive, Dr. D. B. Bryan, Bursar Elliott B. Earnshaw, Dean Lois Johnson, Dr. J. A. Easley, Dr. Coy C. Carpenter, dean of the Bowman School of Medicine, and Carroll Weathers, who had been named dean of the Law School on May 4, 1950.

On Tuesday, November 28, Harold Wayland Tribble was inaugurated as the tenth president of Wake Forest College. There were more than three hundred persons in the academic procession: 44 trustees and former trustees, 33 officers and members of the General Board of the Baptist State Convention, representatives of the trustees of Baptist Hospital, 119 members of the Wake Forest and Bowman Gray faculties, 24 delegates from learned and educational societies, and 105 emissaries of American colleges and universities. The faculty marshals for the procession were Grady S. Patterson, Dr. James C. O'Flaherty, and Dr. Henry S. Stroupe.

The guest orator was Dr. Oliver Cromwell Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. On the subject of "The South at Mid-Century," Carmichael said that "this day may mark the beginning of a new era for this institution and progress for the region which it serves."

In his inaugural address Dr. Tribble said that "history may well record that the most significant adventure in Christian education launched within our decade is the Wake Forest Enlargement Program." He left no doubt that he intended to press that campaign vigorously. He thanked Mr. and Mrs. Babcock for contributing the Reynolda site for the new campus and envisioned the beginning of construction there in 1951. He promised that there would be no

compromise in the quality of education at Wake Forest during the transition period, and he called it "challenging and thrilling" to be involved in the development of Wake Forest University-an altered status which he saw as "inescapably implicit in the removal and Enlargement Program."

Throughout his address Dr. Tribble laid repeated emphasis on the necessity to preserve the historic dedication of Wake Forest to Christian principles. The Wake Forest he foresaw would have "a Christian university program, including all the areas of learning that are essential to culture at its best, and some schools or departments devoted to scholarly specialization and a graduate school of first rank." The graduate program, he said, should measure up "to the highest academic standards, and the degrees awarded should merit the recognition given to such degrees awarded by the strongest universities in our country."

With his inauguration behind him, Dr. Tribble went to work on the task for which he had been employed: raising the money to build the new campus which Wake Forest would occupy in Winston-Salem. He had his work cut out for him, because the Enlargement Program had stalled and was making no headway at all.

V

High Points and Low

To say that the college was making no headway in its Enlargement Program in 1950 is to understate the seriousness of the problem. In the year before Dr. Tribble's arrival the college was actually spending more for fund-raising than it was bringing in. The last substantial campaign, concluded in 1948, had been that in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, in which 5,936 contributors had oversubscribed the goal of \$1.5 million. Dissatisfaction with the pace of development led the Board of Trustees to terminate the contract with the American City Bureau on June 30, 1950.

There were still some who would put up a good front. Odus Mull, in a February speech to the Winston-Salem Rotary Club, said that "the campaign for Wake Forest College is the most successful general campaign that has ever been conducted in North Carolina.... More than 100,000 pledges made the greatest public response that has ever been made."

Other loyal supporters of the college were less optimistic. On February 21, 1950, Irving Carlyle wrote a letter to Judge Hubert E. Olive expressing his dismay over flagging Baptist support of the removal program. "I am getting fed up with all the fuss that has been raised about all the questions at issue," he wrote. "There is so much division among everybody and all groups on all these questions that I am frankly losing hope about ever achieving any unity and getting the thing done. We seem to be incapable of getting together on any program and having any unity among the Baptists for any worthwhile achievement." ¹

Less than a month later Dr. Wingate M. Johnson wrote in the *Biblical Recorder* that he had discerned a "well-organized campaign" to sabotage the move to Winston-Salem. He said North Carolina Baptists could not keep their self-respect "if they repudiate the solemn legal and moral obligations" they had assumed.

This disenchantment was coupled with rumors that the Reynolds interests were so disappointed with Baptist bickering that they might withdraw from the Wake Forest contract. To scotch such fears, William Neal Reynolds sent the following message to the Baptist State Convention in the spring of 1950:

The Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, Incorporated, party to an agreement entered into with the trustees of Wake Forest College providing for the removal of Wake Forest College to a site in or near the City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, which agreement was approved by the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina on July 30, 1946, desires to express:

First, its satisfaction with progress made as of this date in the program to secure funds and commitments for the purpose of complying with the terms of the aforesaid agreement;

Second, its pleasure at the possibility of a sale of the Wake Forest College campus and buildings at Wake Forest, North Carolina, to the Southern Baptist Convention for use as a seminary, in the belief that such a transaction will both hasten the removal program of the college to Winston-Salem and create general satisfaction among North Carolinians in bringing to the historic Wake Forest campus another educational institution of high rank;

Third, its hope and belief that the program to secure adequate funds for the purpose of complying with the conditions of the aforesaid agreement will now be continued with renewed vigor and success so that the actual construction of buildings on the new site may be begun at an early date;

Fourth, reassurance of its purpose to cooperate with the trustees of

Wake Forest in every possible way to aid them in their removal program according to the terms of the aforesaid agreement.

Dr. Tribble was well aware of the stagnation that had taken hold of fund-raising efforts, and from the moment of his arrival in Wake Forest he devoted his energies to creating new momentum. In his first year he spoke to eleven alumni groups, seven in North Carolina and others in Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, and Jack-

sonville, Florida; preached at the regular worship services of twelve churches and conducted special services in Winston-Salem, Roanoke, Norfolk, Newport News, and St. Louis; led a week of evangelism at the First Baptist Church in Durham; spoke to brotherhood meetings in six churches, to the Baptist State Convention, the State Pastors' Conference, the State Conference on Evangelism, and eight civic clubs; preached the sermon at the inauguration of Gordon Gray as president of the University of North Carolina; gave the anniversary lecture at Andover-Newton; addressed four Baptist associations; delivered two college and five high school addresses; and traveled from Massachusetts to Florida, with extensive road trips in North Carolina.

Dr. Tribble's enthusiasm for Wake Forest was contagious, and on November 15, 1950, the Baptist State Convention, out of consideration for the \$7.5 million raised in cash and pledges toward removal, authorized the Board of Trustees to start construction in Winston-Salem whenever it seemed appropriate. Shortly thereafter Tribble directed Architect Larson to set up his headquarters near the new campus. The first building to be erected would be the chapel, and in announcing that, Tribble said, "It inspires to think of every church in our state convention having a definite share in the construction of the chapel. It will be the spiritual center of the campus.... It will forever symbolize the commitment of North Carolina Baptists to Christian ideals in higher education."

In the spring of 1951 there were two developments which were to have long-range implications. One was the resignation of Football Coach Douglas C. "Peahead" Walker to go to Yale University as assistant to Herman Hickman. "Peahead's" decision was precipitated by Tribble's refusal to give him more than five hundred of a recommended fifteen-hundred dollar raise in salary. Tribble later recalled that to have given the full increase would have set Walker's salary at nine thousand dollars, which was more than any member of the faculty was making. No member of the teaching staff was receiving an increase that year, and when alumni offered to make up the extra thousand, Tribble refused to allow it. He said it would violate the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

In the eyes of many of Wake Forest's sporting alumni and friends, Tribble thus was cast as being opposed to a strong athletic program. The controversial Walker had been a popular coach in his fourteen

years at Wake Forest, compiling a record of seventy-seven wins and forty-nine losses, and supporters reasoned that his departure was a blow from which the football program would never recover. One of "Peahead's" star players, Bill George, moaned that Walker's resignation was "the worst thing that ever happened at the school," and he was not alone in feeling that way.

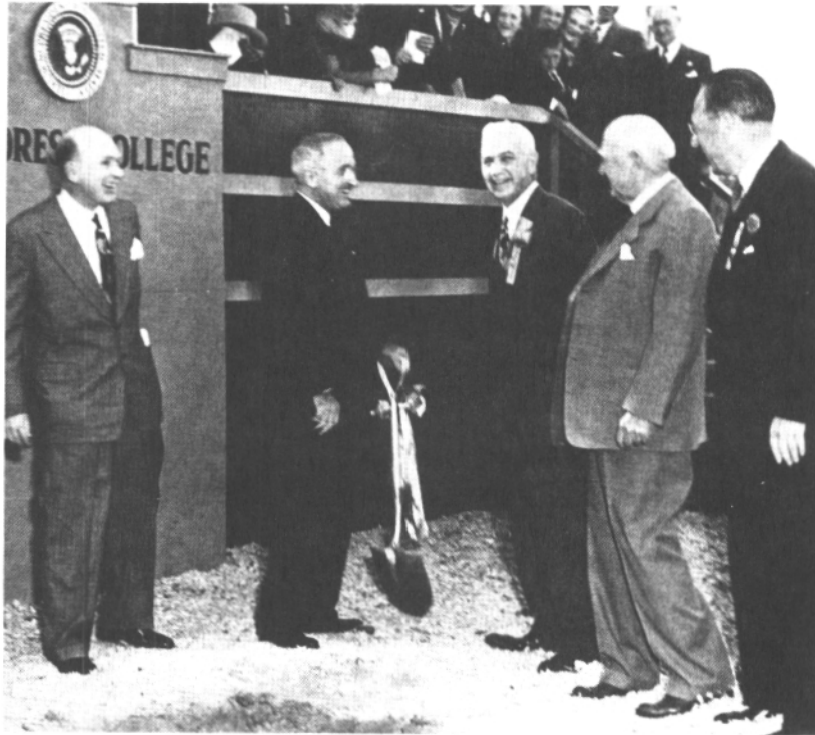
The Walker episode was to return to haunt Tribble.

The other development was of far greater importance to the future of Wake Forest, for it involved the largest concentrated fund drive the college had ever witnessed. It began with the anonymous offer of a \$2-million challenge gift toward the building program, the funds to be made available provided Wake Forest and its friends could raise three million by July 1, 1952. Reaching that goal became Tribble's highest priority, and he shared his attention to it with only one other landmark event of the year, ground-breaking exercises in Winston-Salem, which had been scheduled for October 15, 1951.

Tribble took immense satisfaction in the prospect of actually turning over the first shovelful of earth on the new campus, and he said in advance, "Never before in the history of this school have the people of North Carolina been so stirred up about Wake Forest." And they were stirred up at the national level, as well. President Harry S Truman thought the occasion so significant that he agreed to attend with his usual coterie of aides and press representatives.

Dr. J. A. Easley was named chairman of the committee in charge of the ground-breaking exercises, and Dr. Thane McDonald of the Music Department and James H. Weaver, director of athletics, were made responsible for transportation. Dr. E. E. Folk, an English professor, and Dr. J. Glenn Blackburn, college chaplain, were in charge of student enlistment. Fourteen buses were chartered to accommodate the five hundred students who wanted to attend. Dr. Percival Perry of the History Department prepared a program and had twenty thousand copies run off for the crowd of twenty-five thousand expected to attend.

Bulldozers had cleared a half-mile road into the campus, and on the appointed day, which was unseasonably warm but clear and lovely in fall foliage, the throng gathered, in number fully as great as had been anticipated. Most of the guests wore old gold and black buttons celebrating the occasion. Two law students, Hugh M. Wilson of Rutherfordton and Bernard A. Harrell of Ahoskie brought



President Harry S Truman holding the shovel with which he turned the first spadeful of earth at ground-breaking exercises in Winston-Salem on October 15, 1951. Others are (from left) Charles H. Babcock, who, with his wife, presented the deed to the Reynolda property; Judge Hubert Olive, president of the Board of Trustees; Odus Mull, a trustee who was one of the campus planners, and Dr. Tribble.

along on the bus from the old campus a small magnolia tree. They planted it in a row of elms near the site of the new chapel as a "livery of seizen," which in common law signifies that a grantee has taken possession of property by legal means.

Early in the program Mr. and Mrs. Babcock presented the deed to the Reynolda property, that prime chunk of the estate of R. J. Reynolds which was valued at \$900,000. They were followed by Dr. Casper C. Warren, chairman of the convention committee that had undertaken to raise funds for the new campus through the churches. His check was for one million. Dr. Tribble, saying that the goal of the building program now had been raised to \$15.5 million, reported with some sadness another gift: a bequest of a million dollars from William Neal Reynolds, who had died September

10.² (Reynolds had made another provision in his will to assure continued support of Wake Forest. He created a trust, most of whose income would be payable to the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, the principal benefactor of Wake Forest.)

President Truman, making the sixth official visit by an American president to North Carolina, used the beribboned platform for the delivery of a major foreign-policy address. In it he said that "we are ready now, as we have always been, to sit down with the Soviet Union... in the United Nations and work together for lifting the burden of armaments and securing peace."

Although the bulk of his speech was addressed to the world, Mr. Truman showed that he had been well briefed on the history of Wake Forest. He recalled that the college was "almost strangled at birth" in the North Carolina Senate by the 29-29 vote on its charter. The tie was broken in favor of Wake Forest by the presiding officer. "Think what this means," Mr. Truman said. "If there had been one more negative vote, there might never have been a Wake Forest College—with all that it has meant to North Carolina and the nation. You might never have had such great leaders as the presidents of this collegemen like W. L. Poteat, who did so much to defend our freedom of thought, or Thurman Kitchin, who built undiscouraged through depression and war. There might have been no opportunity for men like Harold Tribble to lead this institution into an era of greater service to humanity."

The President closed his twenty-minute address with Biblical citations:

My last word to this college, therefore, is an injunction to remember the words the Lord said to Moses on the shores of the Red Sea: "Why criest thou unto me? Speak to the children of Israel, that they go forward." For when the accounts of history are rendered it is the going forward that constitutes the record....

Armed with the faith and hope that made this college and this country great, you may declare in the words of King David: "Through God we shall do valiantly"

After a short prayer of dedication by Rev. George D. Heaton, pastor of Myers Park Baptist Church in Charlotte, Mr. Truman, Judge Hubert E. Olive (as president of the Board of Trustees), Odus M. Mull (as chairman of the Planning Committee), and Dr.

Tribble descended from the speakers' platform, and the President of the United States turned over the first shovelful of red Piedmont earth with a ribbon-draped spade.³

In the excitement following that symbolic gesture, two items of historic interest disappeared from the speakers' platform. One was the presidential seal, and the other was a silver-encrusted glass from which the President had drunk during his address.

Some time after the ground-breaking, President Tribble received a letter from Mr. Truman. It read:

I look back to my visit to Reynolda with great pleasure and I shall long cherish the memory of so inspiring an occasion. May I, through you, extend an assurance of my heartfelt appreciation of the innumerable honors and courtesies accorded me by all associated in the carrying out of the program.

It was an academic event unique in my experience and I venture to say in the experience of thousands of others present-the beginning of the transfer of a venerable institution of learning from one community to another.

To you as president of Wake Forest is given an opportunity vouchsafed to but few educators.

First of all, Reynolda affords a campus leaving nothing to be desired in terrain, in extent, and in great natural beauty. Then, and even more important, the college will come to its new home with traditions of religion and learning happily united and unbroken through almost five score years.

Your leadership in this period of transition is one of great responsibility. But I have full faith that you will meet with vision and courage all the problems that the change presents and that Wake Forest will continue through long decades to come to uphold the torch of learning undiminished since it was first raised at Raleigh in the long ago.

It was a privilege and an honor to participate in this new birth of an old and venerable institution of learning.

At the time of the Winston-Salem ceremony, *Old Gold and Black* wrote editorially: "One individual in particular is responsible for the mounting success of the undertaking. That individual is Harold W. Tribble, president of Wake Forest College. Assuming the presidency only a little over a year ago, Dr. Tribble has, with amazing qualities of leadership and endurance, marshalled supporters all over the nation behind the program to give it vital impetus."

With the ground-breaking behind him, Tribble turned his full

attention to the \$2-million challenge gift. The campaign was somewhat handicapped by the illness of Eugene Olive. In August he had suffered a heart attack while presenting the college case in Burnsville. Prof. Jasper Memory was drafted temporarily to handle some of Olive's alumni duties, and Rev. J. Glenn Blackburn, college chaplain and minister of the campus Baptist church, was asked to represent Wake Forest at associational meetings. Toward the end of the year B. Frank Hasty, a native Tar Heel who had been associated with Baptist fund-raising elsewhere, joined the Enlargement Program as a field representative; and in 1952, C. J. Jackson's employment was terminated.

With Jackson's departure, Loyde O. Aukerman was appointed vice president in charge of public relations. Aukerman, a Texan, had been a fund-raiser for the American Baptist Convention for many years, and Dr. Tribble said of his employment, "We feel that we have found one of the best-qualified men in the country for this important position of leadership." In May of 1952 Aukerman, Robert G. Deyton, the controller, and a recuperating Eugene Olive opened Winston-Salem offices in Amos Cottage on the Graylyn estate, which then was a property of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

To that point the challenge campaign had had a number of boosts, including a \$100,000 contribution from Dr. C. N. Peeler of Charlotte, a medical alumnus. There were not enough of those, however, and when Tribble and his assistants despaired of meeting the July 1 deadline, the donors graciously extended the time limit to December 31, 1953. In the last six months of the drive, Winston-Salem firms and individuals chipped in \$846,000. Over a period of time, the Watkins brothers of Durham—Dr. George T., Dr. William M., and Basil M.—gave more than \$50,000. With only seventeen days left in the campaign, the college was still short by \$753,000. Gifts in that short span included a \$110,000 pledge from members of the Board of Trustees, who in sum had already contributed \$900,000 toward the Enlargement Program. The Efird Foundation in Charlotte gave \$100,000 toward the construction of that dormitory now named Efird. In the final week there were two hundred gifts of five-thousand dollars or less. A retired minister sent in one dollar. A missionary on leave gave twenty-five dollars, and an alumnus who had not worked in fourteen years sent in a dollar he had received as a Christmas present.

The college was allowed to keep the books open until January 10, 1954, to record the last-minute flurry of pledges, and when the last entries were made, Dr. Tribble announced triumphantly that the fund drive had brought in \$3,003,179.62 and that the \$2-million challenge gift could be claimed. It was with mixed emotions that Tribble announced the identity of the donors. They were William Neal Reynolds, who had put up \$1.5 million before his death in September 1951, and his niece, Mrs. Nancy Reynolds Bagley, who was responsible for the other \$500,000. It will be recalled that Mr. Reynolds had left Wake Forest another million in his will. After his death, the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation took over his part of the challenge and extended the deadline out of appreciation for the hard work Wake Forest and its supporters were doing. It was an exciting, yeasty time, and showed the Reynolds-Wake Forest association at its best.

Following successful completion of the challenge campaign, the faculty expressed its feelings in a resolution drawn up by Dr. J. A. Easley, Dr. Henry Stroupe, and Worth Copeland, the new bursar. It said, in part, "... The faculty of Wake Forest College, in recognition of the significant contribution of President Tribble to the development program, express to him sincere appreciation for his spirited leadership during this critical period in the history of the institution."

Dr. Tribble earlier had asked the faculty to prepare brief statements about what Wake Forest should be like with its removal to Winston-Salem. Some excerpts follow:

Prof. Charles M. Allen, biology: "If it [Wake Forest College] becomes a university it seems necessary that it have as its center a liberal arts college.... The curriculum of such a college should consist primarily of courses which have extended or general vitality rather than courses which stress factual material of limited application or purely technical processes."

Dr. Charles S. Black, chemistry: "Make the college as strong as possible with a student body of about 2,000. I think a strong small college would be much more desirable than a large one. This would necessitate the selection of entering students much more carefully, but this would mean that better work could be done and on a higher level."

Dr. Ora C. Bradbury, biology: "Let the physical activities of the college be developed for the good of all with less emphasis on the winning of intercollegiate contests.... Let the policy of the college be one of intensive cultivation of intellectual fields."

Prof. Dalma A. Brown, English: "Believing that Wake Forest can best serve by stressing liberal arts education, I naturally do not recommend further expansion into the field of purely professional training. Furthermore, I think that we should re-examine our present undergraduate program in the light of the ideals of a liberal education."

Dr. John W. Chandler, philosophy and psychology: "The job of a college is to educate the whole man, not to train technologists.... Our system of professional schools ... must remain clearly peripheral to the hard core of the liberal arts curriculum. There must be no circumventing of the basic curriculum to facilitate premature professional specialization."

Dr. J. A. Easley, religion: "... A strong undergraduate college seems clearly implied. The basic strength of the present institution is in its undergraduate school.... It seems necessary that this phase of our college be recognized as absolutely essential and that no expansion be allowed to weaken it."

Dr. E. E. Folk, English: "Twenty-five hundred years ago that ultramodern philosopher, Plato, said that the purpose of education is to develop in the body and in the soul all the beauty and all the perfection of which they are capable. This statement ... puts the emphasis on culture and quality and thus decries the trade-school tendencies which have eaten worm holes in liberal education on the college level.... I am not belittling scholarship; I am insisting on perfection of learning directed to become a part of the student-of his body and intellect and soul-to enable him to live a richer and more profitable life than he can learn in technical schools."

Dr. Robert M. Helm, Jr., philosophy and psychology: "Wake Forest must emphasize quality rather than numbers."

Dr. Owen F. Herring, religion: "It is not essential, perhaps not desirable, that Wake Forest be a large university.... A good college is preferable to a poor university"

Lois Johnson, dean of women: "... We have ... a chance to make it [Wake Forest College] a really distinguished college which puts emphasis on the humanities.... Fine training in the humanities is needed to offset the danger of developing a culture that tends toward materialism and hedonism."

Dr. H. Broadus Jones, English: "I do not believe that we should repeat Francis Bacon's blitzkrieg, taking all learning for our province. The college of liberal arts should be central and supreme."

Dr. John W. Nowell, chemistry: "Academically, I believe that very good small colleges are more desperately needed at the present time than are

additional large universities. To me small or medium-sized means less than 2,500 total enrollment."

Dr. James C. O'Flaherty, German: "Since universities exist primarily for the cultivation of the mind, our institution should not be side-tracked into becoming a glorified YMCA or assembly line for the production of spectacle sports.... Students and alumni should not be allowed to forget that, whereas a college can exist without 'big-time' athletics, it cannot exist without sincere devotion to the arts and sciences."

Dr. Harold Parcell, French: "... A word should be said in favor of humanistic studies. This poses a problem in view of the fact that so much stress is placed today upon what are called practical courses."

Dr. John E. Parker, Romance languages: "I should like to mention the danger in expansion that becomes expansion for the sake of numbers, prestige, or any other factor except the simple fact that we are attracting more and more students who desire the type of education which we offer and for which they are well suited. Such expansion will normally be very gradual and should be the only kind of expansion encouraged."

Mary Paschal, French: "Since college athletics have undeniably become 'big business,' I think they should be treated as such. A certificate instead of a degree might be the proper reward for athletes, with different courses and attainments required for the certificate from those for the degree. Should an athlete have the desire for or the ability to pursue the courses for a degree, he should have that choice. In this way the classes would not be burdened with dullards who have no intention of working, except as athletes. There would then be no question of lowering the standards to help them remain eligible for athletic competition."

Dr. Percival Perry, social sciences: "In establishing Wake Forest College at Winston-Salem our aim should not be toward a vastly enlarged college from the standpoint of student body or basic organization."

Dr. A. C. Reid, philosophy and psychology: "The college of liberal arts must be recognized as the roots and the trunk of the institution; and the curriculum of the college of liberal arts must consist only of foundational subjects, well integrated and designed to promote genuine culture, develop personality, and establish a sound foundation for professional excellence."

Dr. Henry L. Snuggs, English: "It is my earnest conviction that a church-related college should not go heavily into multifarious professional and vocational schools.... We should ... go no further toward professional and vocational training."

Dr. William E. Speas, physics: "In my opinion we have in recent years placed undue emphasis on the professional schools and athletics."

Dr. Henry S. Stroupe, social sciences: "The steady trend in America toward technical education should be combatted by maintaining a liberal arts college in which the moral and cultural aspects of civilization are preserved."

With the faculty emphasis on modest numbers and a strong undergraduate school, Dr. Tribble raised some hackles in 1953 when he said that with the move to Winston-Salem, Wake Forest should assume the status of a good university. In an August 23 interview in the *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* Tribble commented:

Some have said that it is better to be a good small college than a second-rate university. That is a meaningless statement in our present context. I know of no one connected with Wake Forest who wants the school to be a second-rate university. Nor do I know of anyone [who], having given serious thought to our present situation, feels that we should retreat from our opportunities.

We have a good liberal arts college, School of Business Administration, Law School, and Medical School, and in law and medicine we are doing graduate work beyond the bachelor's degree that is well recognized. When we move to Winston-Salem, we should enter the status of a good university. To do less would be inexcusable timidity or even cowardice.

We are not thinking of great numerical expansion. We want to retain the friendly atmosphere of the old campus while we push steadily toward higher levels of quality and achievement.

Three weeks later, in the same newspaper, Gerald W. Johnson, the respected Baltimore journalist who was a member of the Class of 1911, took exception to Dr. Tribble's university call. Johnson said:

My objection is based not on academic but on strictly financial arguments. Note well that Dr. Tribble did not say merely "university," he said "good university." This country is infested with things calling themselves universities that are no closer to real universities than the stone gate to the Wake Forest campus is to the Arch of Triumph in Paris. As a result, the country is flooded with doctors of philosophy whose degrees are not worth the parchment on which they are engrossed. Fake universities turn out fake scholars; and fake scholars bring the very name of learning into disrepute.

... At this moment it is not necessary for a candidate for the Ph.D. degree to leave the South. Duke, Vanderbilt, and Carolina are at least three

Southern universities whose degree is regarded respectfully everywhere. But from the Potomac to the Gulf there is not a single college whose B.A. is admitted to be equal to the B.A. of any of ten or twelve Northern and half a dozen Western colleges. For Wake Forest to supply this lack would, it seems to me, be a more brilliant achievement than for her to begin to offer a Ph.D. of questionable value.

At any rate, here is a question that means something, one on which every alumnus ought to take sides. I refuse to assert dogmatically that my side is the right side; the question has not yet been thrashed out in all its implications. But I would rather be on the wrong side of a great question than on the right side of some two-for-a-nickel triviality, such as arranging the football schedule. Hence it is my ardent hope that the alumni will surge into this combat, horse, foot, and dragoons.

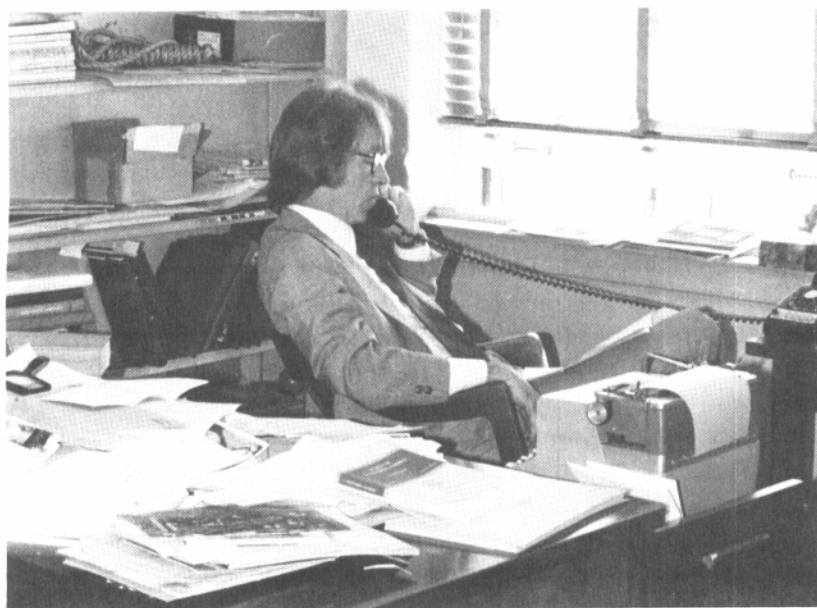
It was at about this time in mid-1953 that Russell H. Brantley, Jr., former managing editor of the *Durham Herald*, was brought into the administration as the first full-time director of the College News Bureau. Brantley, a 1945 graduate, had been editor of *Old Gold and Black* as a student and had worked for the *Concord Tribune*, the *Durham Sun*, and the Associated Press before joining the *Herald*. Although born in Winston-Salem, he was reared in Zebulon. He was married to the former Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Jones. At the same time Bill F. Hensley, a 1950 graduate, was employed as the first full-time sports publicist. Hensley had worked for the *Asheville Citizen* and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Meanwhile construction was proceeding on the new campus in Winston-Salem, with three firms doing most of the heavy work. They were the George W. Kane Company of Greensboro and the Fowler-Jones and Frank L. Blum companies of Winston-Salem. In the year after the ground-breaking exercises, the foundations had been laid for the chapel, to be built at a cost of \$1,437,562 (and therefore regarded as the contribution of the churches to the new Wake Forest), and the library, for which the price was to run to \$1,691,567. A contract had been let, in the amount of \$800,000, for the construction of the first science building. Also nearly all of the basic grading for the campus had been completed.

It was estimated at the time of the ground-breaking that the total outlay for the buildings necessary to the removal of the college would be \$17.5 million—almost triple the \$6 million originally en-



Dr. Harold Tribble in 1955, with an architect's rendering of the new campus in the background.



Russell H. Brantley, first full-time director of communications.

visioned. For the twenty-two buildings projected as ultimately necessary, the cost was estimated at between twenty-five and thirty million. Inflation was to make even those figures unrealistic.

In the summer of 1952 work on the chapel had to be suspended because of a nationwide steel strike, but construction resumed in August. In September the library project was begun with the science building to be next in line. At that point Dr. Tribble reported that \$8.6 million had been contributed to the Enlargement Program, and it was anticipated that the college could move some time in 1954. By the summer of 1953, the fund-raisers had brought in \$9.3 million, and Dr. Tribble injected a wry note into a June 20 report in the *Biblical Recorder*. Of the three thousand Baptist churches in North Carolina, he said, nineteen hundred had made no contribution at all. "To date the major share of the funds secured for building the new campus has come from outside our constituency," he said.

On October 3, 1953, the cornerstones were laid for the three buildings nearest completion. The main speakers at the attendant ceremony were Senator Alton A. Lennon of North Carolina; Dr. C. Oscar Johnson, a St. Louis pastor; Dr. Martin D. Whitaker, president of Lehigh University and, like Lennon, a Wake Forest alumnus. In his address Senator Lennon said:

We are changing the site of Wake Forest, but we aren't changing the spirit. We are improving its facilities, we are increasing its scope and size, but we cannot and must not change the principles, the fellowship of human understanding that have been so much a part of Wake Forest since the day of its humble beginnings.

Wake Forest is not a monument of mere brick or stone or mortar. It is, rather, a monument of faith in man and love of God. And every Wake Forest alumnus knows that in Forsyth County as in Wake, Wake Forest College will ever remain true to its founders who established an institution that would extend the light of life to mankind.... Our finest hour lies ahead of us.

In the cornerstones were placed such items as volumes of Dr. Paschal's history, fragments of brick from the old campus, trustee resolutions, newspapers, coins, presidential photographs, copies of the Bible, a magnolia leaf, and a vial of earth from the Calvin Jones farm, birthplace of the college.⁴

Dr. Tribble wrote later that "the only sad note in an otherwise glorious day" was the memory of the death on July 17 of Mrs. Charles H. Babcock. Among other gifts to Wake Forest, Mrs. Babcock and her husband had donated the land for the new campus. "In her gracious and unassuming manner," Dr. Tribble said, "she never drew attention to herself or her magnanimous benefactions. Indeed she studiously avoided public recognition of her leadership in philanthropy, and yet the impact of her generosity upon the total program of Christian education that is being promoted by Wake Forest College will be felt for centuries to come.... The Wake Forest College of the future will always bear the imprint of her gracious manner and unselfish leadership."

At the Baptist State Convention in November 1953, the Board of Trustees received permission to borrow three million for construction of dormitories and faculty apartments, the debt to be retired through rental income from those properties. Borrowing was necessary because a projection of funds available to Wake Forest was set at \$14,165,000, with anticipated expenditures running to \$17.5 million. Sources of revenue were set forth as follows: from the sale of the old campus to the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, \$1,529,000; from the accumulated funds of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, \$2,350,000; from the Baptist State Convention campaign in the churches begun in 1948, \$1,500,000; from the bequest of William Neal Reynolds, \$1,000,000; from the challenge gift to which Mr. Reynolds was party, \$2,000,000; from the campaign to meet the challenge, \$3,000,000; from the Baptist State Convention Nine-Year Program for Higher Education, \$45,000; from all other sources, \$2,721,000. The \$17.5 million total was to be spent for the construction of Wait Chapel, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library, the Science Building, a University Center (which became Reynolda Hall, built at a cost of \$2,550,000), four dormitories for men and two for women, a health center, a Law School building, one for business administration, the W. N. Reynolds Gymnasium, faculty and student apartments, a heating plant, and service buildings, all with the landscaping required.

By September 1954, it appeared that the move from the old campus could not be made within the next year, because construction was not proceeding as rapidly as had been expected. Thirteen buildings were under way, but the infirmary, the president's home, busi-

ness building, and faculty apartments were not yet in process. The gymnasium would not be ready for at least fifteen months, and in consideration of all these factors, the Board of Trustees rescheduled the move for the summer of 1956. The delay was a disappointment, but it also was met with relief. The new date was firm, and the planning of all involved in the transfer could now go ahead with conviction.

Before that epochal event could take place, however, Dr. Tribble was to face difficulties of a kind he had never before encountered.

VI

A President's Trials

The concerted effort by Dr. Tribble to raise the funds needed for the move to Winston-Salem had not been made without some aggravated feelings. There were many alumni who still opposed the move to the new campus, and as that relocation grew nearer, they not only refused to accept it but directed their resentment toward the president. Within the constituency of the Baptist State Convention there were grievances varied in nature, represented in most part by complaints that the college was not sufficiently Christian in all of its observances. Dr. Tribble's single-mindedness and aggressiveness, along with an uncompromising and sometimes dictatorial personality; had offended many friends of Wake Forest as well as certain key members of the college staff. There were also many alumni and some trustees who felt that Tribble had no sympathy for the athletic program and was determined to undermine it.

Criticism of Tribble became so voluble that on November 16, 1955, outgoing Trustee President Basil M. Watkins, the Durham attorney whose family had long been prominent in college affairs, appointed a nine-man committee headed by A. J. Hutchins of Canton to investigate the "overall situation" at Wake Forest. "There is an ever-increasing tide of belief among the many people who love Wake Forest," Watkins said, "that there are serious matters involving the college and its administration that must be aired completely for the welfare of all persons concerned." He said that the sports program would be part of the study but not the reason for it.

Watkins described the investigation as having "particular refer-

ence to the relationship between the administration and the faculty, all other employees, and students; between the administration and the many loyal Wake Forest alumni; and between the administration and friends of the college generally."

Regardless of how general the investigation was intended to be, it was Tribble's relationship with the athletic program that brought all of the resentments to a head and created the collision between the president and a powerful bloc of the trustees. Those most actively opposed to him were Watkins, Hutchins, Federal Judge Edwin M. Stanley of Greensboro, and Dr. Carl V. Tyner of Leaksville. To say that they were opposed to Tribble is not to impute dishonorable motives to them or to any of the other alumni who subsequently joined the chase for Tribble's scalp. They all sincerely felt that Tribble's removal would be in the best long-range interests of the college; that time has proved them wrong in no way casts aspersions on their sincere convictions.

To the strongest of Wake Forest's athletic enthusiasts, Tribble made a mistake when he allowed Coach "Peahead" Walker to go to Yale. Although Walker was not beloved of the state's fundamentalist Baptists, his many upset victories on the football field and his popularity on the after-dinner speaking circuit had won him an almost fanatic following. His supporters were highly incensed when Tribble allowed what they thought of as only a few dollars to cause the loss of the coach.¹

Tribble further alienated the sports interests when he declined to listen to a proposal from the Athletic Council that all of the profits from the college cafeteria and the College Book Store be handed over to the Athletic Department.

The situation was further complicated in June 1954 when James H. Weaver, who had been athletic director for eighteen years, resigned to become the first commissioner of the newly formed Atlantic Coast Conference. Weaver, a large man with a strong personality, had been a shrewd judge of men and an excellent manager, and he had never submitted to Tribble's domination.

To succeed him Tribble nominated young Paddison W. Preston, a popular All-American athlete who was serving under Walker's successor, Tom Rogers, as an assistant coach. Preston did not really want the job. He felt that he was too young and inexperienced, and

he preferred coaching to administration. He nevertheless yielded to Tribble's entreaties, and he recalls that he had trouble with the president from the start.²

Preston, who had been paid \$5,800 as line coach, had been led to believe that his salary as athletic director would be seven thousand, but Tribble cut that back to six on the basis of Preston's youth, inexperience, and the prevailing faculty wage scale, which was considerably lower. Promised annual wage increases of five-hundred dollars also were not forthcoming.

In the first year of Preston's tenure as the athletic director, Wake Forest had an exceptionally fine baseball team, and one of Preston's duties was to make sure that the team scheduled no Sunday games. He was able to manage that during the regular season, but when the team, as Atlantic Coast Conference champions, went to the national finals in Omaha that June, Preston was unable to control the schedule, which was prepared over a period of five days by the NCAA. Wake Forest was required to play on a Sunday, and the date created a furor in North Carolina Baptist circles. Preston got part of the blame.

Wake Forest did win the national championship, the first ever by a team representing the college, and Coach Taylor Sanford was voted the Coach of the Year. Shortly afterward Preston was dumbfounded when Tribble directed him to discharge Sanford on the basis of rumors about the coach's personal life. The winning coach did, in fact, resign early in 1956, at the time issuing a bitter blast at the college for its failure to provide job security. He said he was "disillusioned and deeply hurt by my situation here."

During the basketball season in 1955, Preston related, he was directed by Dr. Tribble to fire Coach Murray Greason on the grounds that Greason had failed to teach his players how to shoot free throws. Realizing that Greason was one of the finest athletes Wake Forest had ever produced and that he was well liked as a coach and as a member of the community, Preston refused to comply.

None of this infighting was ever made public, but Preston did tell the Athletic Council, as well as Watkins and Stanley, some of the problems he was having. He was urged to remain on the job and assured that the pending investigation would result in Tribble's removal and a redress of his salary and administrative grievances.

On Saturday, December 3, however, Pat Preston tendered his resignation, along with Tom Rogers, the football coach. That night, amid rumors that Dr. Tribble planned to deemphasize athletics, take Wake Forest out of the ACC, and affiliate with some minor conference, five hundred students marched on the president's home. They sang, "We'll hang Dr. Tribble up a sour apple tree" and held signs reading, "Preston gone, Rogers gone, Tribble next."

As Dr. Tribble calmly appeared before them in his bathrobe, they set an effigy of the president on fire, first moving it to a safe place at his request. Tribble told them that he had no intention of deemphasizing athletics but that he was concerned about an \$85,000 deficit in the athletic budget. He thanked the students for coming, and they filed away in orderly fashion. A professor who had been awakened by the excitement spotted Basil Watkins in the fringes of the student group.

When Watkins had announced the investigation in November, 123 coeds signed a petition expressing appreciation to Dr. Tribble for his labors in behalf of the college and his concern for students, and four trustees called on him to offer their full support. They were Dr. Clyde Turner, State Auditor Henry Bridges, Attorney J. Wilbur Bunn, and Dr. Broadus Jones, a Raleigh minister.

Soon after Watkins appointed the inquiry group, Odus Mull, who was to succeed Watkins January 1, 1956, as president of the Board of Trustees, pledged to expedite the investigation when he took over. "I want the facts known in the place of rumors," he said. "We'll get the facts if there's any way to get them. That's when the investigation will end-when we get the facts."

Although Dr. Tribble complained that he had had no formal notice of the formation of the Watkins committee, he promised in a public statement to help in any way that he could. "I shall cooperate fully in making a complete investigation for the best interests of Wake Forest College," he said.

I regret that the agitation of recent months should assume such proportions as to hinder and retard our development program in this crucial year of removal. It will inevitably delay much of the work that should be done in the weeks immediately ahead if we are to move next spring to advantage.

We need cooperation and harmony now more than ever, and we have

had this in good measure until this year. I am confident that good will come out of the present confusion if all the facts are brought to light and fairly appraised.

Wake Forest College is a Christian school. Our primary task is that of training young people to serve as Christians in accordance with the truth as it is in Christ. To do this we need a strong program of support on the part of our people. The education of the few in college depends upon the strong interest and support of the many in our churches.

Although the investigation into Dr. Tribble's conduct of his office was not a surprise, comment on it was widespread. The *Biblical Recorder* wrote in its issue of December 17, 1955:

To say the least, this is a rather rash and hurried action.... All friends of the college should have been willing to let this matter lie dormant, at least for a few more months, until we could get settled on the new campus at Winston-Salem.

As to President Tribble, he has led the college in a vigorous way in raising money and in getting ready for the removal to Winston-Salem. He has had a task and a burden which would have been enough to crush any ordinary man. We should remember that according to law, a man should be considered innocent until he has been proven guilty. We would urge that all our people keep calm and quiet and patient in this matter and not form hurried judgments. Those leading in this action should be fair and objective in their work and make sure they keep in mind first of all the welfare of our dear old college and the cause of Christian education, which are more important than any individual or the interests of any special group.

The committee had been given five weeks to conduct its interviews with a report expected on December 22. There were faculty interviews, staff interviews, athletic interviews, and some awkward situations involving Dr. Tribble. As one aspect of its investigation, the committee assembled the faculty and staff of the college in the chapel auditorium on the evening of December 13 for the purpose of handing out a questionnaire. The proceedings were delayed briefly when Dr. Tribble appeared and attempted to preside, but he was persuaded to depart.

The committee then handed out its questionnaire with assurances that the responses would be confidential and need not be signed. In a prepared statement Chairman Hutchins urged the as-

sembly to give a "true, unbiased statement of facts without favor, without fear, just the plain, simple facts.... Speak the truth with no witness except your conscience and your God. Be true to both."

The responses, as tabulated by the committee and later reported to the Board of Trustees, showed that there was a minority who opposed Dr. Tribble but that he had the support of a clear majority of the faculty and staff. As a matter of historical record, the questions and the responses are reproduced here:

1. *Have departmental heads and teachers cooperated fully with the president in setting the policies and doing the work of the college?* Yes, 93; no, 7.
2. *Have any teachers or departmental heads been obstructionists?* Yes, 17; no, 79.
3. *Administrative, first impression: Magnetic, 19; Inspiring, 52; Good, 34; Average, 9; Disappointing, 12.*
Administrative, after close observation: Magnetic, 11; Inspiring, 31; Good, 24; Average, 13; Disappointing or poor, 21.
4. *In delegation of responsibility to administrative heads and others, including committees, does he fully respect their judgments and opinions and allow them to proceed without interference?* Yes, 56; no, 48.
5. *Does he disregard and override judgments of others?* Yes, 41; no, 52.
Are members of the faculty encouraged to make suggestions? Yes, 91; no, 14.
6. *Have preparations for moving to Winston-Salem been so made as to encourage members of the faculty to take pleasure in moving?* Yes, 77; no, 20.
7. *Have members of the faculty been consulted and their ideas obtained and utilized in preparation for moving?* Yes, 78; no, 17.
8. *Does administration recognize and appreciate and respect traditions and spirit of Wake Forest College?* Yes, 70; no, 11; only partially, 25.
9. *In your opinion have we in the administration that leadership, intellectual and spiritual, necessary for organizing the faculty, the alumni, and trustees into a working unit that will promote the welfare of the college and serve better the constituency according to traditions and ideals of the college?* Yes, 65; no, 33.
10. *Is there in the administration genuinely warm-hearted interest in the welfare of faculty, students, and others connected with the college?* Yes, 75; no, 26.
11. *Is the administrative head kind, courteous, considerate?* Yes, 80; no, 23.
12. *In your opinion does the administrative head approach problems with a sympathetic attitude, good judgment, and a desire to settle those problems in a spirit of fairness and without irritation and hurt to others?* Yes, 68; no, 38.

13. *In your opinion is the administrative head qualified to outline a great academic program and select personnel possessing the necessary qualifications for putting it into effect?* Yes, 56; no, 44.

14. *Has the administrative head been a source of embarrassment to members of the faculty in public utterances?* Yes, 47; no, 57.

15. *Has the president, by conduct and speech, embarrassed and hurt individual members of the faculty?* Yes, 39; no, 61.

16. *In your opinion is he jealous of his prerogatives and hungry for power?* Yes, 45; no, 56.

17. *In your opinion do members of the faculty and staff work under tension and strain because of the attitude of the president?* Yes, 44; no, 71.

18. *In your opinion do his associates have confidence in his leadership?* Yes, 64; no, 33.

19. *Do you have full confidence in his sincerity and integrity?* Yes, 69; no, 38.

20. *Have any teachers, in your opinion, deliberately made the task of the president hard?* Yes, 16; no, 90.

21. *In your opinion has the loss of several good men from the faculty and other personnel from the college been caused by policies and attitudes of the administration?* Yes, 32; no, 64

22. *In your opinion what is the morale of the faculty in comparison with that of previous periods in the history of the college?* Much better, 9; Good, 27; About the same, 18; Lower, 29; Dangerously low, 15.

23. *If there is tension, strain, and unrest, dissatisfaction, do you consider the policies, attitudes, speech, and actions of the administration responsible for this condition?* Yes, 50; no, 52.

24. *In your opinion, how is the administration regarded by the people of the town?* Popular, 31½; Unpopular, 44½.

25. *In your opinion how regarded by students?* Popular, 42; Indifferent, 37; Disliked, 23.

26. *In your opinion, how regarded by the alumni?* Popular, 27; Unpopular, 48.

27. *Are you happy in your work?* Yes, 99; no, 16.

28. *Do the policies and attitudes of the administration promote happiness in your work?* Yes, 62; no, 33.

29. *Do you as a member of the faculty feel free to express opinions not in line with those of the administration?* Yes, 72; no, 34.

30. *Have you acted independently and of your own volition in answering the above questions contained in this questionnaire?* Yes, 117; no, 0.

In a similar poll conducted later at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, only about thirty of the fifty-five respondents answered all of the questions. The Medical School faculty, considerably more

remote from the president than the college faculty, was much more heavily opposed to Dr. Tribble.

On December 15 the committee was winding up its inquiry on the old campus with a few faculty members, staff personnel, and townspeople as witnesses. All of them were assured that what they said would be confidential. The next day a minor sensation was created in the town and consternation among the committee members, when a fairly complete account of the hearing was published in the *Raleigh News and Observer* under the byline of Jack Crosswell, the newspaper's Wake Forest correspondent.

Crosswell would not tell where he got the information, which was admittedly accurate, and the trustees feared that somewhere there had been a leak. Actually the reporter's scoop had just been good newspapering. The hearing was being held in a room in the basement of the new chapel. Crosswell had gone into an adjoining room to hang up his coat, and he suddenly realized that through the thin walls he could hear clearly everything that was going on. He simply stayed and took notes.

Nothing particularly sensational or damaging to Tribble was disclosed in the newspaper story. It cited testimony by S. W. Brewer, the Wake Forest merchant who had been a college trustee for many years, criticizing Tribble for being "cool and aloof" and lacking the respect of townspeople. Other witnesses criticized the president for being single-mindedly dedicated to the move to Winston-Salem to the detriment of the village of Wake Forest. There was no evidence of actual mismanagement, however.

At the December 22, 1955, meeting of the Board of Trustees in Winston-Salem, the probe was abruptly squelched. A resolution to halt the inquiry was submitted by Guy T. Carswell of Charlotte and seconded by Walter M. Williams of Swepsonville. It was approved by a vote of eighteen to twelve, with six members abstaining. It said: "Resolved, that the work of the investigation committee be terminated now and the investigation stopped" and "that the testimony gathered be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees for 1956."

That action lodged the inquiry materials with a trustee group more supportive of Dr. Tribble than Basil Watkins and his panel of investigators had been. The new Executive Committee studied the evidence for a month and then presented to the Board of Trustees

on February 3 a recommendation that no change should be made in the Wake Forest administration "at this time." The board debated the Executive Committee report for four and one-half hours before passing it as a resolution. To satisfy the opposition, three votes were taken, first by voice, then standing, and finally by roll call.

At half-past ten that night Irving Carlyle, representing the trustees, met with the press and urged "that we take all possible profit from the investigation and then put it behind us." As approved and as relayed to the media, the resolution gave a history of the inquiry along with a summary of the activities of the Watkins committee. The report said:

The transcript of the investigation discloses these essential facts: Almost ten years have elapsed since the momentous decision was made by the Baptist State Convention in the historic session held at Greensboro on July 30, 1946, to accept the offer of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and to move Wake Forest College to Winston-Salem.

That decision presented new and enlarged opportunities to the college and brought the entire personnel of the college face to face with many heavy and exacting problems.

During this trying decade all departments of the college were compelled to operate as usual in cramped surroundings; in midstream the administration passed from the hands of Dr. Thurman Kitchin to those of Dr. Harold W. Tribble; millions of dollars had to be raised and a new plant planned and erected at Winston-Salem.

Irritations and misunderstandings and some mistakes inevitably arose under the pressures of time and change and enlarged responsibilities. The additional burdens of the program weighed heavily at many points on numerous individuals, giving rise to inescapable frictions.

Conceding all of these things, as we must, the members of the Executive Committee have come unanimously to the conclusion that nothing has been established by the findings of the investigating committee which would warrant any change....

The document ended with a plea "that we close ranks and move forward unitedly in accomplishment of the mission which has been assigned to all of us in the building of a stronger and more useful Wake Forest College in the years ahead."

Reports from various trustees later suggested that the board had been split into three groups in the voting: those who supported Dr.



Men who evoke memories of Wake Forest are (from left) Basil Watkins, Dr. J. B. Willis, Dr. A. C. Reid, professor of philosophy, and Irving Carlyle. Watkins and Willis led the trustee opposition to Dr. Tribble; Carlyle was a strong supporter.

Tribble, those who wanted to fire him immediately, and those who wanted to delay his discharge until after the college had completed the move to Winston-Salem. Although Dr. Tribble retained his position, the action of the trustees was not regarded at the time as a vote of confidence in him. His opponents even had a willing successor lined up and waiting in the wings: Carroll Weathers.³

Inevitably the controversy continued with Tribble making no concessions to his detractors. In a letter to Odus Mull on February 8 he showed his fighting mood: "I have no idea of quitting," he said. "I am not afraid of Basil and his crowd." On that same day Irving Carlyle took steps to assure that the detailed account of the deliberations by the Board of Trustees on February 3 be withheld from public view for a long time to come. The minutes were ordered sealed, their later examination to be subject to the permission of the board.

If Tribble had his detractors, he also had strong supporters,

among them Lex Marsh, a trustee who wrote on February 6, "Your burdens for the past few weeks have been heavier than anyone should be called on to bear and it is a marvel of many of your friends that you have been able to stand up so magnificently under the stress of these mounting tensions."

Even with such assurances, Dr. Tribble must often have felt that he was waging his battle alone. An assiduous search among those who knew him well has failed to uncover the name of any person, at this stage or any other, in whom Tribble confided his innermost feelings as one intimate friend to another. There were many who respected and supported him, but none were taken into his confidence.

Without a relationship of that kind, Tribble seemed to strike back at his critics, and on February 13, 1956, he wrote a bitter letter in which he defended himself. Although addressed to Mull as chairman of the board, he sent copies to all members of the Executive Committee:

Since I have been subjected to a series of humiliating experiences and unfavorable publicity as the object of the so-called investigation, it might not be inappropriate for me ... to express some opinions concerning the current situation.

1. I stand on my record in spite of the fact that it has so far received no official attention in connection with the investigation.

2. I stand ready to admit mistakes when they are pointed out to me and clearly supported by facts, but it is obvious now that the current problem will not be solved by a blanket admission of error in judgment on the part of the administration accompanied by a refusal to consider the wrongs done in the name of the investigation.

3. The investigation was obviously the culmination of a plot started before I became president, a plot that was designed to capture control of the college. Evidence in support of this can readily be obtained, both as to what took place before I became president, and as to what was done in the twelve or fifteen months preceding the climax last December.

4. It is unfair to me to create a situation of damning criticism that is expected to lead to my dismissal without giving me a chance to disprove the charges, without even the semblance of a trial.

5. While I have not been informed officially of what is in the evidence or digest, such information as has come to me leads to the conclusion that the evidence is not true to fact, and therefore should not be allowed to stand as the basis of judgment. For example, I have been informed that a

large part of the evidence bears upon my relation to our athletic program, and I am charged with doing several specific things that could be construed as harmful to our athletic success. According to the reports that have reached me, this evidence is full of statements that can easily be proved to be false. If such statements are to be considered in any manner or measure as evidence, I should be given a fair opportunity to refute them with facts and records, which I can do....

6. The total effect of this situation is to make my task exceedingly difficult. My task, even before and aside from the so-called investigation, was extremely demanding and difficult. But now the difficulties and burdens have been multiplied manifold. Yet we must carry on, and this I shall do. I do not propose to quit.

I do not presume to suggest what you and the other members of the Executive Committee should do. I have strong confidence in you and the committee. As to what I should do in the days just ahead, I am considering carefully several possibilities, and I am praying for Divine Guidance.

Two weeks later, with sniping at Tribble continuing, the Executive Committee got out a press release intended to still some of the tumult. It said that the members of the committee

go on record as deploring the continued agitation directed against the administration of the college. Dr. Tribble has given magnificent and courageous leadership to the college which places North Carolina Baptists under abiding obligation. His record of achievement is imposing and highly commendable.

It is the studied opinion of the Executive Committee that the administration's integrity is above question. We feel that the alumni of the college and North Carolina Baptists generally owe to the administration prayerful and sympathetic support in the present responsibility of getting the college moved to the new campus at Winston-Salem.

On March 29 the college faculty was asked to vote on whether the individual members had confidence in Dr. Tribble's "sincerity and integrity (moral soundness, honesty, uprightness)." Of the eighty-nine professors eligible to participate in the poll, one voted "no," another expressed an adverse opinion of the Tribble administration, nine withheld their responses, five were unaccounted for, and seventy-three gave Dr. Tribble their support.

Despite the faculty action, which was given wide currency, alumni foes were active throughout the spring and it appeared that

the Board of Trustees would have to face the question of Dr. Tribble's future again—right at the time the physical move to Winston-Salem was taking place. On June 23 a group of prominent and highly respected alumni, some of them descended from revered Wake Forest leaders, sent a letter to all of the trustees urging them "either to secure Dr. Tribble's resignation or declare the office of president vacant." Among the signers were George W. Paschal, Jr., Hubert M. Poteat, Jr., Thurman Kitchin, Jr., S. Wait Brewer, Jr., J. Melville Broughton, Jr., W. Walton Kitchin, R. Bruce White, Jr., Claude Kitchin Josev, Hiram H. Ward, Horace R. Kornegay, Walter C. Holton, and Fred S. Hutchins.

With such heavy artillery brought to bear, a showdown was obviously impending, and the Board of Trustees divided into two warring factions. After hours of debate at a crucial meeting of the trustees in Winston-Salem on June 29, the decisive vote was taken by roll call. It showed twenty favoring Tribble's retention and thirteen seeking his discharge. Afterward Dr. Tyner of Leaksville declared angrily that the minority had been "gagged" and "steamrollered," and Basil Watkins indicated that one of the points at issue was that the report of the investigating committee of some months earlier had never been circulated to the entire membership of the board: "There are men on that board who don't know to this day what's in the committee report. The Executive Committee won't let them see it."

The trustee minutes give the following breakdown of the ballot: voting for discharge, in addition to Tyner and Watkins, were O. O. Allsbrook, Wilmington; R. C. Bridger, Bladenboro; Mrs. J. Melville Broughton, Raleigh; Egbert L. Davis, Winston-Salem; Dr. J. Bivins Helms, Morganton; A. J. Hutchins, Canton; Rev. Donald G. Myers, Reidsville; Edwin M. Stanley, Greensboro; William W. Staton, Sanford; Dr. Vernon W. Taylor, Elkin; and Rev. J. B. Willis, Hamlet.

Voting against discharge were Henry L. Bridges, Rev. Broadus E. Jones, and William L. Wyatt, all of Raleigh; Irving E. Carlyle and William J. Conrad, Winston-Salem; Lex Marsh and Rev. Claude U. Broach, Charlotte; Rev. Douglas M. Branch, Rocky Mount; Shearon Harris, Albemarle; Judge Johnson J. Hayes, Wilkesboro; Charles H. Jenkins, Ahoskie; Emory C. McCall, Lenoir; Robert A. McIntyre, Lumberton; Rev. Charles A. Maddrey,

Durham; Odus Mull and Mrs. Rush Stroup, Shelby; Dr. W. Boyd Owen, Waynesville; Tom P. Pruitt, Hickory; Robert L. Pugh, New Bern; and Walter M. Williams, Swepsonville.

That decision was the high-water mark of the trustee's consideration of Dr. Tribble's presidency. There were other moves to oust him, both within the Baptist State Convention, with which his principal troubles lay ahead, and among prominent alumni, some of whom were active in the earlier agitation against Tribble and who never made peace with him. In November 1957 a group associated with the Alumni Council mailed out fifteen thousand copies of a thirty-eight page report questioning Tribble's fitness for office.

It said that the college "should not be continued under the administration of a man whose actions prove him to be dictatorial, intolerant of opinion other than his own, a constant manipulator of trustees, faculty, and other groups so that power may be gathered into his own hands, who lacks understanding of Wake Forest people and Wake Forest traditions, who does not understand academic principles and problems, and who possesses other defects, disqualifying him from his present high position."

Alumni identified with that action included Drs. Walton, Kitchin, and Hubert M. Poteat, Jr., Robert C. Josey, and Drs. Clarence Corbett and Randolph Doffermyre of Dunn. As an example of manipulation they said that in the faculty poll of March 1956, unsigned returns first showed that 44.5 percent of the faculty lacked confidence in the president; they said that Tribble then ordered a signed re-ballot, resulting in the more favorable showing.

About this new drive to oust him, Tribble said two things were involved: there were still some who opposed the moving of the college to Winston-Salem—by then an accomplished fact—and there was a desire on the part of a few to gain control of the college. He did not seem perturbed over the new outbreak, and in truth, alumni and friends of the college generally were growing weary of the continued agitation of an issue which to most minds had been settled.

In a letter to Reidsville's Richard Paschal, another son of Wake Forest's historian, Irving Carlyle wrote sadly (on November 22, 1957) that all of the public bitterness "has done, and will continue to do, more damage to the good name of the college than a dozen Tribbles could do." He said that as one who had sat through all of

the bickering, "my position has been all along, and still is, that Dr. Tribble has made numerous mistakes and is weak in administrative experience, but that his leadership, at a most crucial time, resulted in the college being removed to Winston-Salem, which will insure the future of the college beyond any question, provided that we have the character and brains among Baptists to operate a first-rate college."

Thus did Harold Tribble, narrowly to be sure, escape the expulsion his enemies had sought for him, and thus was a house-albeit an institution of learning-divided. Undeniably there were good men, men who loved Wake Forest and sought the best for it, on all sides. Tribble was said to have been somewhat chastened, to have acted more judiciously, in later years; no doubt he learned a lot from all the commotion. It is well that he did, for in battles yet to come he was to need every friend Wake Forest could muster.

VII

A College on the Move

While the campaign against Dr. Tribble rumbled, the work of the college went on. Because the seminary was expanding, space was more restricted than ever, and the literary societies had given up one of their halls to provide an additional classroom for the theological students. As frequently as he could, the president was spending two days each week in Winston-Salem on the building and development programs.

One of Tribble's solicitations for financial aid took an unexpected turn which was to result in substantial scholarship support for thousands of future Wake Forest students. That came about through a bequest of Col. George Foster Hankins, a Lexington alumnus who said he would rather help students than lay bricks. His will, made public in 1954, provided more than a million dollars for assistance to needy young people. Other friends of the college had worked with Colonel Hankins during his lifetime to secure the funds for Wake Forest.

Dr. Tribble also announced toward the end of 1954 that the Reynolds Foundation had agreed to increase its annual contribution from \$350,000 to \$500,000 and to add \$40,000 for every million raised by the Baptist State Convention for capital needs at Wake Forest. The little bonus was added to spur North Carolina Baptists to greater effort. Their performance already had been noteworthy. In a chapel talk in January 1955, Dr. Tribble said that during the building decade 1945-55 the Baptist State Convention had given Wake Forest more financial support than it had in the previous 120 years of the college's history. This was true even though more than

half of the Baptist churches in the state had made no direct contribution to the building program.

The capital requirement for the new campus, originally envisioned as \$6 million, had now mushroomed to more than \$19 million. Although construction was moving ahead, delays had already forced the Board of Trustees to announce that relocation could not take place until the summer of 1956. By that time fourteen buildings were to be completed—not all that were needed, to be sure, but enough to provide housing and classroom space, even if somewhat cramped.

The schedule of completion dates for the principal campus buildings, to be constructed in a modified Georgian style of old Virginia brick trimmed with limestone, was as follows: Wait Chapel and the Z. Smith Reynolds Library, March 1955; the science building, May 1955; all of the dormitories, four for men and two for women, by the end of August 1955; Reynolda Hall by the end of July 1955; the William Neal Reynolds Gymnasium, January 1956; and the law building by the end of March 1956. The boiler plant was to be the first operable facility.

Dr. Hubert M. Poteat and Dr. Thane McDonald, both expert organists, had been on a committee which selected and helped design a four-manual pipe organ to be constructed and installed in the new chapel by the M. P. Moller Company, Hagerstown, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Williams of Burlington picked up the \$60,000 tab for the twenty-five-ton instrument. Mr. Williams was on the Board of Trustees.

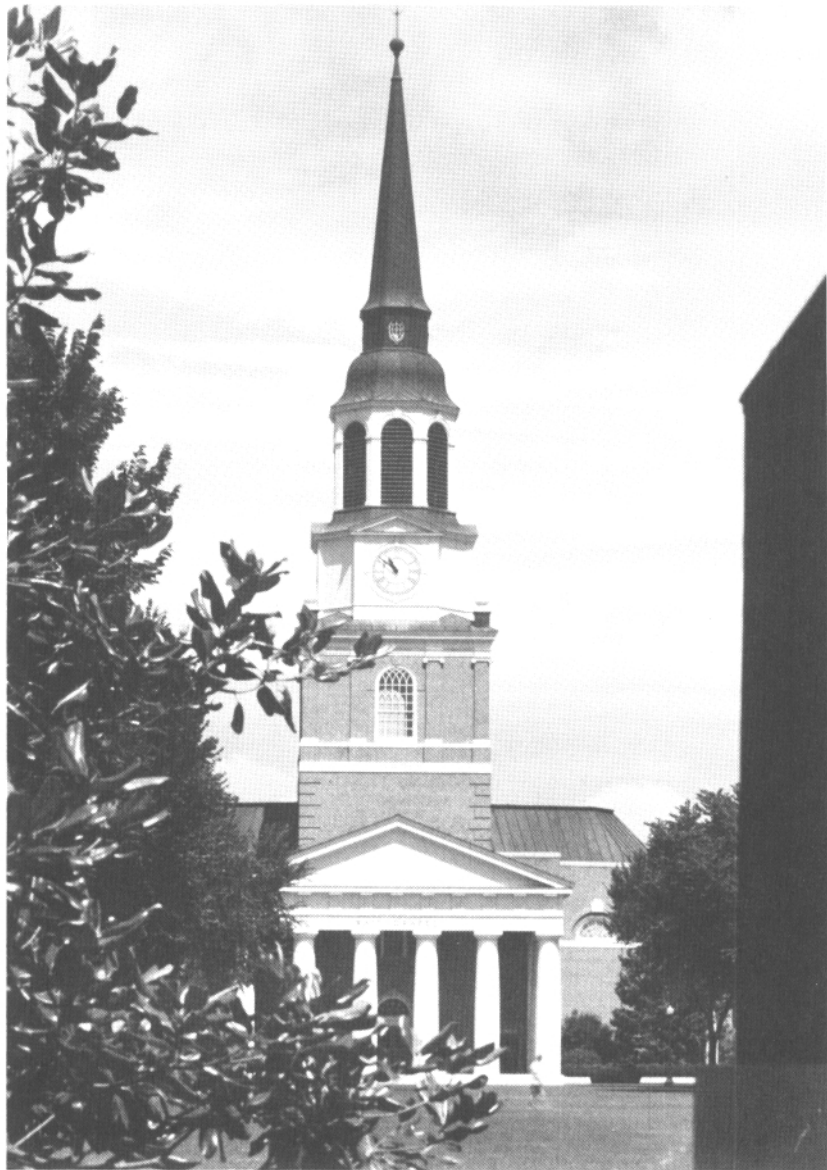
Sallie McCracken, a member of the staff of the North Carolina Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville, contributed funds for the purchase and installation of floodlighting for the Wait Chapel tower as a memorial to Dr. William Louis Poteat, president of the college from 1905 to 1927.

As the buildings took shape William J. Conrad of Winston-Salem, chairman of the Architect's Committee, said that the college was "extremely fortunate in being able to plan and construct an entire campus over a short period of time. Wake Forest's new home will be one of the most beautiful in the nation and at the same time one of the most functional and economical to operate."

All of the laboratory equipment, desks, and interior fixtures were to be new, and students would attend classes initially in the library,



The Z. Smith Reynolds Library.



Wait Chapel.



Reynolda Hall.



Unloading furniture for the men's dormitories on moving day in 1956.

the rear of the chapel, in the administration building, the law building, the science building, and the gymnasium. That some departments would be in temporary quarters indefinitely was best typified by the theater program, which was to endure makeshift facilities in the library for twenty years.

The dormitories would house nineteen hundred students with the two women's buildings accommodating four hundred. The cafeteria in Reynolda Hall would be able to serve a thousand patrons at a time, and Wait Chapel was designed as a full-fledged Baptist church with a seating capacity of twenty-five hundred for those services and other convocations. The library was planned to house 800,000 volumes, with special quarters for rare books, periodicals, microfilm, and the Baptist collection. Its expansion would depend upon the speed with which facilities could be provided for the nonlibrary functions initially assigned there.

As part of the landscaping 258 trees and shrubs had been planted. These included forty-six elms, eighty-two willow oaks, thirty-six pin oaks, twenty dogwoods, fifteen maples, four chestnut oaks, one water oak, four magnolias, two beeches, two osmanthus, one horse chestnut, and one wisteria.

Special arrangements had been made for the disposal of faculty homes in the town of Wake Forest. The trustees had set up a fund of \$300,000 with which members of the teaching and administrative staffs were guaranteed the appraised value of their residences. With that assurance, members of the faculty started building homes on lots contiguous to the new campus in Winston-Salem. When all the Wake Forest properties were sold, the college found that the transactions as a whole had been carried out at a net cost of only five thousand dollars. In the move most members of the Wake Forest family erected homes far superior to those they had previously occupied.

In order to allow for the relocation, the calendar for the 1955-56 school year was designed to provide a long summer. There would be only a one-day break for Thanksgiving 1955, and there would be no spring holidays in 1956. Final examinations were scheduled from May 10 to 18 and graduation exercises, May 20 and 21. In a deliberate act of nostalgia, the college chose Dr. Willis R. Cullom, professor emeritus of religion, to deliver the baccalaureate address and Dr. Hubert Poteat, a Latin scholar who was one of the most revered

giants of the faculty, to speak at commencement. Neither of them planned to join the exodus to Winston-Salem.

If that occasioned some sadness, there were other regrets that the college was moving. That magic campus with its beloved trees and brick walks, its arch, stone wall, and old well, its ivy, would not be home again. No more would the late train known as the "Hoot Owl" send its wailing notes to somnolent students, and the midnight trips to Shorty Joyner's hamburger heaven would be over. The Wait Hall bell that tolled for classes and athletic triumphs would be stilled,¹ and Snyder's College Book Store and Coke fountain would no longer be the social hub of the student community. Sure to be missed was the daily ritual stroll down Main Street to the post office, and the charm of the village and the friendliness of its people would be left behind. Not a few tears were shed at the prospect of departure.

For most of those who were moving, however, there was a common emotion—a thrill of anticipation arising from a pioneering experience. There was exhilaration in the thought of new homes, new dormitory rooms, new buildings, and a virgin campus.

In the crucial month of the migration to Winston-Salem, before summer school was to begin on June 18, the college transported ninety-eight vanloads of faculty possessions at a cost of \$24,782 and seventy-seven consignments of college equipment at a cost of \$18,462. Harold S. Moore, physical plant director, and Royce R. Weatherly, his chief assistant, worked out the logistics in careful detail. For an operation so complex, the transfer went remarkably well.

Located as it was in a lovely setting north of Winston-Salem proper in the rolling Carolina Piedmont, the new campus was an architectural wonder. Grass was up on the quadrangle that stretched from Wait Chapel to Reynolda Hall and the young trees were in leaf, but the new buildings had a shiny, raw appearance, devoid of the impression of comfortable aging as on the old campus.

Not everything worked out to complete satisfaction. A trailer park which had been set aside for occupancy by married students was not ready for use that summer, and students arriving with trailers in tow were directed to the Dixie Classic Fairgrounds and to private lots. By September 8 the site between the gymnasium and



Harold S. Moore, superintendent of buildings and grounds, reviewing plans with one of his assistants, Melvin Q. Layton (left).

what is now University Parkway was made ready with running water, sewage connections, electricity, and telephone service; students moved in and elected a mayor, six council members, and a sheriff. Trailer-park rental fees which had been \$13.50 on the old campus jumped to \$30 in Winston-Salem.

The students living in dormitories loved their new location, even with its strangeness, but they found immediate sources of complaint and aired them at a campus rally. Phone service, they said, was inadequate and there were not enough parking spaces for the automobiles of undergraduates. The bathrooms and shower stalls sometimes drained improperly causing water to flow into the halls. The cafeteria food was not good, the silver was not clean, and prices were too high. There were no pencil sharpeners in the classrooms

Convention, and Dr. Wilson Compton of New York, president of the Council for Financial Aid to Education, were the featured speakers. Both emphasized the importance of Christian education as the best hope for the survival of civilization.

Dr. Warren also said that Architect Larson's first step in laying out the college buildings was to "determine an axis. This he did by drawing a line between Pilot Mountain and the Reynolds Building. Every brick in every building on this campus bears a definite relationship to this axis. Pilot Mountain was created by the hand of God. The Reynolds Building is the work of human hands. Just as these two points constitute the line of anchorage for the Wake Forest College buildings, so the divine and the human must be properly related in the life of this institution if it is to fulfill the purpose of God."

With representatives of more than a hundred and seventy academic institutions giving ear, Dr. Tribble read the litany: "We dedicate this campus in gratitude to God for the founding fathers of this institution and to all who have firmly built her Christian traditions; in gratitude to all who have made these new facilities possible through their gifts, their planning, and their work; in gratitude for the beauty of our surroundings wherein we may live and work and grow. We dedicate this new home of Wake Forest."

Tribble also presented a scroll of appreciation to the trustees of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation which said that "through their wisdom and leadership, emphasizing fruitful continuity with the past and stimulating new interests and generosity in others, these trustees have become, in a sense, the founders of the new Wake Forest."

In accepting the scroll Richard J. Reynolds, Jr., president of the trustees, said, "The foundation's part was more like striking a match to light a fire. I certainly want to recognize the thousands of good Baptists who have contributed so greatly to make the new Wake Forest become a reality. You have laid the foundation for a great university. And I would like to see us continue our partnership and build this into one of the great universities of the South."

Dr. Warren had said in his concluding remarks that "when all the years have passed and time shall be no more, may the Divine Recorder note concerning Wake Forest College and North Carolina Baptists that 'this was their finest hour'." The official history of the

principal benefactor of the college declares flatly that "the removal of the college stands as one of the principal achievements of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation."

And for that one man who stood in the middle, Harold Wayland Tribble, that sparkling October day on the Reynolda campus in 1956 must also have been his "finest hour." Against odds which must at times have seemed almost overwhelming, through harsh opposition and cruel delays, he had done the job he had been called to do: to create a new campus for Wake Forest College.

A few weeks later, in recognition of the battles the president had won, *Old Gold and Black* reported that "Dr. Harold Tribble's position as president of Wake Forest College is apparently stronger today than at any time during the past few months." It said that "many of the anti-Tribble murmurings seem to be at least temporarily quietened."

"Temporary" was an apt word, because Dr. Tribble's difficulties had not ended. Some of his most rigorous trials lay ahead.

VIII

Dancing to the Convention Tune

New trouble for Wake Forest began to develop in the spring of 1957 when, in response to student petitions, the Board of Trustees approved a resolution introduced by Dr. Carl V Tyner which would have allowed dancing on the campus when "properly chaperoned and properly supervised."

Campus dancing had been a hot and recurring issue in the three previous decades. After agitation in the twenties and early thirties dancing was specifically prohibited in 1933, approved in 1936, and flatly banned by the Baptist State Convention in 1937 in a decree that was to be effective for twenty years. The convention's 1937 position was set forth in these words:

We disapprove and condemn the modern dance as a means of social amusement. We recognize that it is demoralizing and that it tends toward immorality... [We] desire that no college or school of any grade ...owned and maintained by this convention ... promote or allow promoted dancing in its buildings or on its premises or elsewhere under its official auspices. The Baptists of North Carolina cannot give their sanction or approval to a custom so clearly calculated to injure or demoralize character.

There had been dances in the Wake Forest Community House near the old campus, but not on college property. In the fall of 1947 a Campus Social Committee appointed by the Student Council scheduled an "All-Campus Dance" at the Raleigh Memorial Audi-

torium, but a week before the dance the committee announced in a rare *Old Gold and Black* extra that the affair had been cancelled due to lack of student interest. The cancellation actually was the result of pressure from the administration, which had become nervous over the prospect of an "all-campus dance" that might seem to have the sanction of college officials.¹ By tradition individual fraternities and the Pan-Hellenic Council had sponsored dances in Raleigh, but it was specifically understood that these were the result of their private planning and not an expression of the will of the college or its trustees.

When on April 26, 1957, the trustees supported Tyner's resolution they won the immediate favor of the students, who broke out into spontaneous dancing on the patio of Reynolda Hall, and even the Cullom Ministerial Conference endorsed the trustee action by a vote of twenty-eight to nineteen. But across the state there were waves of shock in Baptist strongholds. In Asheville the Patton Avenue Baptist Church threatened to cut off all financial support of the college, and in Raleigh Dr. M. A. Huggins, secretary of the Baptist State Convention, said he had received a number of protests. On May 13 the Pastor's Conference of the Pilot Mountain Association, which includes the churches of Winston-Salem, declared its adherence to the convention's 1937 statement.

With the atmosphere thus charged, the Board of Trustees backed away slightly from its earlier decision and on June 3 appointed a committee to study "the entire problem." Judge Hubert E. Olive was then president of the board, and he named Irving E. Carlyle chairman, to be assisted in the study by Shearon Harris of Albemarle, Dr. Claude U. Broach of Charlotte, Prof. A. L. Aycock of the English Department, Dr. Henry Stroupe of the History Department, Dean Lois Johnson, and Larry Williams, president of the student body.

While they did their work, letters dominated by protest streamed into the *Biblical Recorder* and were faithfully spread over its pages. One from Rev. J. C. Canipe, president of the Baptist State Convention, warned that in their approval of dancing the trustees were "waving a red flag in a bull's face." On the other hand Rev. Roy F. Easterly, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Tryon, wrote that "the evil which has stood out in many of the letters of denunciation like a Douglas fir on a scrub oak knoll is not debatable. It is my

humble opinion that this evil, intolerance, which is too often 'right at home' in our denomination, holds us back more than all the college dances, card games, 'pitchure' shows that get screeched at from some of our pulpits, put together."

Carlyle and his committee wrote letters and took surveys and soundings and made tabulations and gave an affirmative report to the trustees on September 27. Signed by all seven members of the committee, it said:

Your special committee ...has given careful consideration to the recent action of the trustees in the meeting of April 26, 1957, when it was voted unanimously to allow dancing on the Wake Forest College campus.

We feel that in the light of the responsibility vested in the trustees by the Baptist State Convention the trustees faced an issue and met it in the exercise of their best judgment.

We recognize two basic principles:

First, that the judgment of the parents should be considered by the college in setting up regulations governing the social behavior of their sons and daughters;

Second, that the college has a definite obligation to provide supervision and direction for wholesome social life on the campus.

On the basis of these two principles, we recommend that no further action be taken in this matter. We emphasize our recommendation with the following facts and opinions:

First, the parents of the students of the college have overwhelmingly expressed approval of the trustees' action. A letter was mailed to each parent, with the following results: of the 1,360 replies received, 1,217 favored dancing on the campus, 143 expressed disfavor. Further, we learn that ever since young women have been admitted to Wake Forest, their parents have been asked for authorization as to permission for their daughters to attend dances off campus. More than 90 percent of these across the years have given their permission.

Second, in the discharge of the obligation to provide good social life on the campus it is the confirmed judgment of your committee that dances on the campus will be much better than dances off the campus. Supervision both as to place and personnel, convenience for the students, the elimination of hazardous travel, and a general sense of personal responsibility will combine to make such dances on the campus more desirable in every respect.

With that report in hand, the trustees reaffirmed their earlier decision by a vote of twenty-five to three, with two abstentions. In

announcing the decision, Judge Olive said that the board "wishes to make it clear that we are not acting in a spirit of defiance. We are charged with the welfare of the students and have sought to use our best judgment. We do not interpret our action as a change of policy and we expect to present a full report to the convention meeting." Toward that end Carlyle and his committee were asked to continue their work.

The public controversy was stilled neither by the trustees' reasoning nor by the will of the students' parents. Bitter attacks were launched against the college, and when the outcry became clamorous the Wake Forest trustees along with the Meredith College trustees, who had also approved dancing, met with the General Board of the Baptist State Convention in Raleigh on October 31. There they adopted a joint statement in which they agreed to "suspend without prejudice" their earlier action on the dancing issue.

Dr. Broach, who had been on Carlyle's committee, said the agreement was merely a "change of tactics" by which the governing bodies hoped to pick up support for their position at the Baptist State Convention scheduled to meet in Raleigh November 19 through 21. "We have not rescinded anything," Broach said.

Irving Carlyle stuck to his guns. In advance of the convention debate he said, "We are living in a changing world and we can't operate our schools and colleges according to the rules of tradition alone. It [the dancing question] will come up again if it doesn't pass."

Dr. David Smiley, a popular Wake Forest history professor and Sunday School teacher, who was to be retained by the convention to write its latter-day history, lamented that the Baptists of North Carolina were dissipating their energies on an "archaic" issue. "We should struggle with the application of Christian ethics to an industrial community," he said. "We should confront the fact that man has the material power to destroy life on this planet, and the voice of Christian conscience is almost unheard; we should realize that the dark-skinned peoples of the world are toiling in revolt and we largely ignore the Golden Rule. In the light of these challenging problems our debate over dancing makes us appear ridiculous."

Increasingly it had become obvious to the friends of Wake Forest that dancing was not an isolated issue, that at the convention the deeper contention would be the question of control of the college.

Indeed that consideration was implicit in the nomination, by a group of Wake Forest critics, of an alternate slate of nine potential trustees who would be running against the regular list that originated with the Board of Trustees.

The convention in Raleigh that year attracted more church messengers than ever before in North Carolina Baptist history, more than forty-five hundred. Between thirty-five and forty newsmen were in attendance, and the proceedings were so rancorous and sensational that *Life* magazine ran a two-page spread of pictures and text a week later.

On Wednesday, November 20, in Raleigh's jammed Memorial Auditorium, Judge Olive offered a motion which would have left the determination of social issues at convention-affiliated colleges exclusively to their boards of trustees. That motion was tabled and had no chance of revival because the messengers were in a contentious, hostile mood. The two sides on the dancing question were each given a half hour to present their cases, and the debate was largely a repetition of statements that had already been aired in public print.

For the trustees of the two colleges the speakers were Dr. Broach from the Wake Forest trustee committee; W. H. Weatherspoon, former president of the Meredith board; Charles B. Deane, speaking for Meredith as well as for Wake Forest, of which he was an alumnus; Dean Lois Johnson; and Larry Williams, the ministerial student who was president of the Wake Forest student government. In opposition were Rev. M. O. Owens of Lenoir, representing the trustees of Gardner-Webb College; Dr. E. W. Price, Jr., High Point; Rev. Wendell G. Davis, Statesville; Rev. T. L. Cashwell, Gastonia; Rev. John Lawrence, Shelby, and Dr. Casper C. Warren, Charlotte. Most of those names, with the addition of a few others, were to identify a conservative Baptist ministerial clique which would oppose Wake Forest at nearly every turn over the next decade.

The decision came on a recommendation of the General Board calling for reaffirmation of the convention's 1937 statement on dancing. The voice vote upholding that expression came in what the *Biblical Recorder* called "a thundering crescendo" of opposition to dancing at Baptist institutions. It was estimated that the "thunder" represented the voices of about 85 percent of the messengers.

Considering the mood of the convention, it seems almost para-

doxical that those same messengers, on the motion of Dr. Douglas Branch, accorded Dr. Tribble a standing vote of confidence, with only about two hundred rising in opposition, and that the independent slate of trustees was rejected in favor of the regular nominees in a written ballot showing 1,034 for the Board of Trustees' candidates and 225 for the conservatives.²

There were, of course, some diehards who would not be satisfied without the last pound of flesh. At the afternoon session on November 20, Dr. James M. Bulman moved that the trustees of Wake Forest be required to declare themselves on the subjects of the Virgin Birth and local church autonomy. That motion was voted down. Again in the evening he rose to offer a motion directing the trustees to fire Dr. Tribble. Because the messengers earlier had given Tribble a vote of confidence, his motion was declared out of order. He appealed to the floor and was overwhelmingly shouted down.

In another shot at the college, however, the convention voted disapproval of the practice by the Wake Forest Baptist Church, to which many faculty members belonged, of admitting to associate membership persons who had not been immersed. In Baptist tradition, however, the vote was not binding on the campus congregation.

There were other evidences of mistrust of Wake Forest. A Committee of 17 was appointed to study "any attitudes, activities, or organizations which might be hindering the development of a genuinely spiritual atmosphere upon our college campuses." Another committee, this one with nine members, was set up to look into the relationships of convention agencies and trustees regarding the orienting, training, and instructing of new trustees in their duties and obligations. In a separate development the convention president, Dr. J. C. Canipe, called for an investigation of Baptist college fraternities, which he called "undemocratic, un-Baptist, and unChristian." No machinery was created to investigate that, however.

Back on the Winston-Salem campus, the students had not allowed the convention's rejection of dancing to go unnoticed. A thousand staged a demonstration on the college quadrangle in which they burned Dr. Canipe in effigy. They started up an impromptu dance on the Reynolda Hall patio and finally adjourned to a more spacious arena, the parking lot of the Thruway Shopping Center, about two miles away. The next morning they walked out

of chapel and again expressed their feelings by dancing. Some of the coeds wore black, and one large banner celebrated "Wake Forest Monastery." They adjourned the demonstration in good humor, however, when a college official invited them to return to class.

Years later, Irving Carlyle was to recall the events of that fall in a letter to his friend Gerald W. Johnson of Baltimore. He wrote, "A rip-roaring session of the Baptist State Convention is an awesome sight. The worst one, of course, occurred in 1957 when dancing at the Baptist colleges was the issue. The chief ingredients seemed to be emotion, prejudice, and old-fashioned oratory, with all of the messengers itching in their pants to get hold of a microphone, of which several are located at strategic places in the aisles of the auditorium. If the Baptist State Convention ever gets a stranglehold on the throat of the college, which I don't think they ever will, it will be a sight to behold."

Carlyle added a line which was to become more apparent later: "It is interesting to see how Dr. Tribble has developed as a two-fisted, dog-eat-dog type of Baptist fighter."

The convention decision did not spell an end to the controversy over dancing. In a meeting that followed, the Wake Forest faculty, by a vote of ninety to eight, passed a related resolution:

We affirm our faith in Wake Forest College as a Christian liberal arts institution, operating within the framework of duly constituted authority. We are proud of its traditions and history, of the scholastic and spiritual ideals which are its heritage and which offer its brightest promise for the future.

Wake Forest has been a friendly, democratic place where a man's social or financial standing has been subordinate to his character and individual merit. In such an atmosphere everyone has been given the opportunity of attaining his rightful measure of integrity and self-realization. So it must remain.

We declare our devotion to the principle of academic freedom, the heart and soul of any educational institution, be it Christian or secular. Ours has been a campus where teacher and student alike have sought truth without fear or interference. We cherish the right to engage freely in thought, inquiry, and publication. This principle is implicit in the historic Baptist belief in the competence and freedom of the individual.

While recognizing that our college is not perfect in any phase of its existence, we state clearly our confidence in the youth of our college and in their right to self-government as it has been established in their own

constitution. We support the student organizations and activities, curricular and extracurricular, which we have helped them to develop.

When the faculty statement was read in chapel by Dean William C. Archie, the students gave it a standing ovation, even though Archie told them that Wake Forest had no choice but "to recognize authority and to adhere quite literally to the ban on campus dancing." Dr. Tribble also rose to speak that day, and the students came to their feet for him, roundly applauding. Tribble told them he expected to cooperate with the Committee of 17 in any study "designed to strengthen" Wake Forest. Conceivably, he said, some good might come of it. "I believe that the college will come out stronger with academic freedom, intellectual integrity, and religious freedom," he said.

On December 13, 1957, the Board of Trustees postponed action on dancing, but in the meantime one member, Dr. George W. Paschal, Jr., announced that he intended to press for a new vote because he judged the action of the convention to have been a "usurpation" of trustee authority. He said:

educational institution, an institution that for a century and a quarter were merely a question of dancing involved, I should remain silent. But there is more to this controversy than that. It could have escaped no one in North Carolina last week that the objective of those in control of the convention was not merely the prohibition of dancing but to prescribe what speakers are to be invited to the campus, what is to be taught in the classrooms, what thoughts faculty and students alike must be exposed to or entertain without fear of punishment.

I cannot acknowledge the convention's right to make any such prescriptions nor do I think a mass meeting competent to resolve in a few hours difficult questions of educational policy. Should such questions hereafter be decided by the convention, I have no doubt that it will mark the end of Wake Forest as a serious educational institution....

I regard the Convention's action as usurpation. To let this usurpation pass unchallenged would be to break faith with thousands who have labored and sacrificed to make Wake Forest a great has believed that free inquiry and Christianity, especially the Baptist variety, are not incompatible.

It is my hope, of course, that the college and its Board of Trustees can win and keep the confidence and support of the Baptist State Convention. But I am unwilling to have that support and that confidence at the price of submitting educational policy to convention supervision.

In a letter to Paschal touching on his statement, Irving Carlyle said:

Too much is at stake in the whole situation for those who love Wake Forest College to stand idly by and permit the usefulness and greatness of the college to be destroyed.... The chief thing at stake is the freedom of the college to pursue truth. I shall never surrender on the right and moral duty of the trustees of Wake Forest College to direct the affairs of the college in the exercise of their best judgment, rather than to turn the direction of the college over to the General Board or to the Baptist State Convention. If the latter should happen, the freedom and integrity of Wake Forest College will have disappeared.

It was in that context that Dr. Paschal made his motion to permit dancing at a trustee meeting January 24, 1958. He was defeated on that specific point, but the trustees framed a statement after the vote which reiterated the principle he was espousing. It said:

The Board of Trustees today reasserts that in the management of the affairs of the college its judgment must ultimately prevail. This proposition is basic and will, we believe, appear inevitable once the matter is examined in any detail. While we intend to act in conformity with the proposition stated, we should like to add this further word. We assure the Baptist people of North Carolina that our continuing purpose is the advancement of the Baptist program in this state. Their cause is our cause and we are resolutely determined that it shall never be otherwise.

It would seem-from the record of the college through the years-that these assurances are superfluous, but we gladly give them lest anyone suppose that we do not share the aims and aspirations of the churches from which we come and the purposes which have set Wake Forest College apart for one hundred and twenty years.

Thus we hope that the cooperation between the college and the Baptist State Convention will grow rather than lessen in the years to come. We are convinced that this cooperation is indispensable if the college is to achieve its full usefulness and that with it, we can go forward to new achievement redounding to the glory of God and the advancement of His kingdom.

In a *Biblical Recorder* article published almost simultaneously, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, now retired from the federal bench, set forth what appeared to be the thinking of the trustee majority:

The subject of dancing has been exaggerated out of all proportion to

other far more vital problems facing us. The administrative faculty and the student body have exhibited sensible patience and forbearance at the disapproval by the recent convention of dancing on the campus under chaperonage of the faculty. While some of the trustees do not believe the vote of the majority of the messengers at the convention is binding on the trustees, we are of the opinion that we should strive for harmony and Christian charity for the views of all our constituency and in this spirit, we should leave the issue for the present where it is.

And, except for minor eruptions, that is where the issue remained throughout the rest of the Tribble administration. In February of 1961 the Student Legislature reopened the dancing question briefly by petitioning the trustees to "favorably endorse supervised dancing on the campus," but in the April meeting following, the trustees denied the petition. Meanwhile some members of the Wake Forest Baptist Church secured the use of a Reynolda Village barn, not yet then college property, and refurbished it as a place where relatively small groups of students could have chaperoned dances. The loft of the barn, which had a snack bar and lounge as well as a dance floor 168 by 26 feet, became a favorite student retreat. The church had borrowed seven thousand dollars to provide that facility.

On November 11, 1958, the Committee of 17, which had been visiting Baptist campuses for a year, reported to the convention that, in general, "our colleges are doing a tremendous amount of good" but that there had been "some evidence of drinking, gambling, cheating, and other examples of moral and social problems." The committee suggested "continued vigilance and stricter enforcement of regulations governing these problems" and urged more careful screening of college applicants, with Baptists given preferential treatment.

It also called for required chapel attendance, with at least two services of a strictly devotional nature each week. It said that a basic element of a Christian college is "faculties made up of individuals in whom there is a combination of sound scholarship and Christian dedication—who accept the authority of the Bible and are in sympathy with the principles and programs of our Baptist denomination." For the most part, the committee said, the faculties at each of the colleges "follow the pattern suggested above." Wake Forest was not singled out for special attention, and the convention accepted the report without discussion.

The 1958 convention also approved a policy under which Baptist institutions could accept federal aid, long a problem in the doctrine of separation of church and state, if prior consent were obtained from the General Board of the convention. The test would be whether the service for which the aid was given was a "service to humanity in general." That phrase was later to be subject to disagreement in interpretation.

Another issue which was to set off controversy was a proposal in the convention that year which would have required the Wake Forest trustees to get prior approval of the state body before making any change in their charter. Widely debated in college and other Baptist circles, it was interpreted by Wake Forest defenders as an attempt to give the convention more control over the college and to weaken the authority of the trustees.

In an address to the college chapter of the American Association of University Professors, Dr. George W. Paschal, Jr., called the proposal "the culmination of a fifty-year effort to rob the college of its autonomy, to destroy its separate identity, to bend it to the will of an outside body." The "obviously monstrous" idea, he said, was an invitation "to commit hari-kari" to Wake Forest trustees, who were already "going through a revolving door" because of the four-year-tenure rule the convention had imposed in 1944. Paschal told the professors that the "faculty alone can furnish an effective lead in preserving Wake Forest as an autonomous institution with a will and purpose of its own."

Two months later at a meeting on March 9, 1959, the faculty responded with a resolution rejecting the convention's proposal regarding charter amendment. It said that the members of the undergraduate faculties "desire first of all to express our belief that Wake Forest College should continue as an institution which is dedicated to the pursuit and teaching of truth in an atmosphere which is genuinely in harmony with the spirit of Christ," stating:

Therefore we believe that the ultimate purpose of the college and that of the Baptist State Convention are one. Those officials of the college, however, who are formally charged with the affairs of the college, namely, the trustees, administrators, and faculty members, are under the inescapable necessity of determining the means which best serve the educational purpose of the institution.

Accordingly, there must be an area of freedom unequivocally reserved

to those who have been entrusted with the affairs of the college. We believe that those who have been responsible for Wake Forest College throughout the century and a quarter of its existence have been good stewards of that freedom, and we have every confidence that they will continue to be.

Inasmuch as we believe that the request of the Baptist State Convention that the charter of the college be revised to require that "any changes in the charter in the future shall have the prior approval of the convention" would decrease the area of freedom which is necessary for the achievement of the ultimate purpose of both Wake Forest College and the Baptist Convention, we recommend that the trustees of Wake Forest College retain the determination of basic educational policy and decline to make the requested change in the charter of the college.

The change was never made.

In 1959 the convention talked of undertaking a campaign to raise forty-five million from member churches in support of its affiliated colleges. Of that sum, Wake Forest was to receive ten million, largely to finance the revival of graduate studies, but also to assist in the construction of needed buildings. That proposal was defeated at a special convention in Greensboro on May 4, 1961, when a substitute measure was adopted by a vote of 844 to 639.

That measure, which was to launch what was to be known as the Christian Education Advance, called on the churches voluntarily to increase their contributions to the convention's Cooperative Program by at least 35 percent over a three-year period, with the additional funds to go to the colleges and the Baptist Student Union. Proponents of that motion claimed it would raise from \$4.6 to \$4.9 million, but as funds dribbled in over the next three years, it became clear that the churches had little interest in giving large-scale support to their institutions of higher learning. Over the three-year period, a total of \$394,000 was contributed, less than a tenth of what the plan's sponsors had calculated.

At several points over the years the convention had recommended that graduate work, suspended in 1950, be resumed at Wake Forest, and the college had determined to do that. A committee of the undergraduate faculty had been working out the details of that program, and on January 13, 1961, the trustees allocated \$150,000, to be renewed in an least that amount annually, for graduate work at the master's level in six departments (biology, chemistry, English,

history, mathematics, and physics). A division of graduate studies was created, and Dr. Henry S. Stroupe was named its director.

The graduate and professional schools also were the first to be integrated at Wake Forest, but that was not an impulsive decision. Consideration of ending racial discrimination in the Baptist colleges of North Carolina goes back at least to 1955, when the convention approved a resolution saying that Baptists "have a responsibility and opportunity to open [their colleges] to qualified applicants regardless of race." No school moved immediately to comply, and there were several reasons.

For one thing, their trustees were mainly of a generation that had accepted segregation as right and proper, and just as the South at large was slow to respond to the demands of equality, so were they. There was also a fear—and it was not without basis—that integrating a traditionally white private college would result in loss of financial support from some backers of considerable means.

In the papers of Odus Mull there is a letter written by C. B. Miller of Albemarle two weeks after the convention took its integration stand in 1955. Miller told Mull, who was then a Wake Forest trustee, that he had made a five-hundred dollar pledge to the college and added: "I have no intention of paying my pledge in the event integration is started or anticipated at Wake Forest."

While there were some early racial activists on the campus, the student body was almost as slow to adopt a nondiscriminatory attitude as were the trustees. In 1957 the Student Legislature, in a vote of fifteen to five, killed a resolution calling on the board to admit "any qualified student regardless of his race or color." After the decision, the legislators expressed "full confidence" in the trustees to act in the best interests of the college in the matter of racial policy.

For the college year 1958-59, the Admissions Office, which had just been established under the direction of Prof. A. L. Aycock, turned down two black applicants, one from Sierra Leone and the other from eastern North Carolina. Professor Aycock said that neither was academically qualified to enter Wake Forest but that he had also informed the applicants that the Board of Trustees had not authorized Negro admissions.

That position prompted an editorial in the October issue of *The Student* magazine which was widely reprinted in daily newspapers across the state and which drew a storm of response from both

integrationists and segregationists. In it, Jerry Matherly, whose editorship was distinguished for dealing with controversial issues, wrote:

Wake Forest College, if it is to continue to call itself an intellectual and Christian center for education, must integrate. It is not a matter of whether the college has received qualified Negro applicants or not. Nor does it matter that the college has too long been the focal point of much controversy. The integration situation is not a problem for this college community. There are no reasons for it to be a problem. A college must be a place for not only free expression of ideas but also a place where all people desirous of pursuing an education are free to do so. If these attributes do not describe a college then there is no other description for a college. Wake Forest has won the battle for free expression of ideas; it now must assert that it is a complete educational institution by admitting any qualified applicant regardless of anything so relevant [*sic*] and unimportant as the color of the applicant's skin.... The integration question concerns and challenges the very basis of the college's purposes and responsibilities.

In 1960, a year in which Wake Forest again rejected black applicants (as, indeed, the Admissions Office was required to do), ten students of the college were arrested for participating in a "sit-in" with blacks at an F. W. Woolworth lunch counter. Twelve others arrested the same day, February 23, were students at Winston-Salem Teachers College (now Winston-Salem State University). The Wake Forest students were taken to the police station on trespass charges and photographed and fingerprinted. They were released under a hundred-dollar bond, the surety having been arranged by Chaplain L. H. Hollingsworth, Dr. Dan O. Via of the Religion Department, and Mark Reece, then director of student affairs.

At their trial the students were defended by Clyde C. Randolph, a 1951 graduate of the Law School who volunteered his services. Judge Leroy Sams found all twenty-two students guilty of trespass but suspended judgment. The case set off a wave of "sit-ins" across the South with the ultimate integration of such lunch counters. The Wake Forest students involved immediately became campus heroes. They were Linda G. Cohen, Linda Guy, Margaret Ann Dutton, Bill Stevens, Joe Chandler, Don F. Bailey, Paul Watson, Anthony-Wayland Johnson, George Williamson, and Jerry Wilson.

Shortly after the conviction of the students, *Old Gold and Black*

said that the time had come for the trustees to adopt a "definitive" position on the admission of qualified blacks. "We cannot afford to sit back any longer to see what's going to happen. There is no substitute for intelligent action," the paper said.

A week later the Student Legislature voted nine to four, with five abstentions, to "strongly recommend" to the trustees "that there be no racial discrimination in the admission of students to this college." In announcing the action Edwin O. Young III, speaker of the legislature, said, "This is a Christian movement, and as a Christian educational institution we should take the lead in removing racial discrimination from our social and educational undertakings." If the student politicians were divided on the issue, so was the student body. A subsequent poll showed that while 644 students favored integration, 742 opposed it.

In March 1960 sixty members of the faculty signed a petition which was to be presented to five Winston-Salem stores asking that their lunch counters be integrated. Some time later the faculty appointed a committee, chaired by Dr. J. A. Easley of the Religion Department, to stake out a position on racial policy. At a meeting on February 3, 1961, the faculty approved a resolution drawn up by the Easley committee saying that "it is the unanimous judgment of your committee that it is no longer proper to exclude applicants from the student body of Wake Forest College ...solely on the basis of race or color."

By that time a student group had formed the African Student Program through which they hoped to get an African black accepted at Wake Forest. They contacted missionaries to get the names of several promising young men, and they selected nineteen-year-old Edward Reynolds of Ghana as their candidate. At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees the faculty resolution failed to win approval, and action on the students' application in behalf of Reynolds was deferred. But the trustees did authorize the faculties of the graduate schools to accept students without regard to race. At their June meeting the trustees lowered the bars further, declaring that blacks would be eligible to attend evening classes and summer school. Any credits they received, however, could not be applied toward a Wake Forest undergraduate degree.

Students involved in the African Student Program were feeling considerable frustration, but they kept up the pressure. They col-



Edward Reynolds, Wake Forest's first regularly enrolled black student.

lected enough money to bring their candidate Reynolds to the United States, and in the fall they enrolled him in Shaw University, a black institution in Raleigh. In January 1962 the Board of Trustees referred the question of integration in the undergraduate school to its Race Relations Committee with instructions to report at the April meeting.

Several things happened in the interim that increased the momentum toward integration. On March 4 the Wake Forest Baptist

Church threw its doors open to all races in a resolution that said: "We therefore affirm that our invitations to worship, membership, and to service are addressed to all persons without regard to race." Dr. Easley had been a prime mover in that decision, saying at the church conference that "racial barriers are being broken down in public schools, in higher education, in industry. Surely the Christian church cannot in good conscience give religious sanction to this outmoded pattern [segregation]." Dr. J. Glenn Blackburn, the church pastor, said that the vote was not unanimous but that "it was a solid decision."

In advance of the April trustee meeting the Student Legislature again asked for desegregation, and *Old Gold and Black* promoted the cause editorially:

There is no excuse for the trustees to put off further any action which should have been taken long ago. To do so would be to deny the ethics and principles on which Wake Forest is founded, and to fail to recognize a major challenge of our time.... If ...the trustees fail to integrate the undergraduate facilities, it will be indicative of a backward, narrow minded outlook which would refute entirely the basic purposes of higher education.

On April 27, 1962, the trustees wiped out segregation at Wake Forest. The Race Relations Committee, headed by L. Y. Ballentine of Raleigh, recommended integration, and the trustees debated for one and one-half hours. In the end they bowed to the demands of the time and voted seventeen to nine to integrate the college. In making the decision public the trustees acknowledged, by agreement, that "a minority vote was registered in opposition thereto." The minutes of the board meeting do not give a breakdown of the vote. Despite the delay, Wake Forest became the first major private college in the South to integrate its student body and one of the first in the nation to take that step.

Edward Reynolds, who had a straight-A record at Shaw University, arrived at Wake Forest for summer school and was the first black to be enrolled as a regular undergraduate. He was to excel in his studies, go to graduate school, become a professor of history, and reflect credit on his alma mater.

IX

The Trustee Proposals

For Dr. Harold Tribble the late fifties and early sixties were buoyant times. The college was settling in its new location in admirable style, its finances were in good order, the faculty was being constantly strengthened, admission applications from superior students were holding up, and although the task of fund-raising was constantly demanding, the urgency with which Tribble had lived earlier was diminishing. Throughout the state respect for President Tribble seemed to be secure and growing.

In a Founders Day address in February 1962, former Dean William C. Archie (appointed in 1956, he had resigned in 1960) said of Tribble:

He landed in Wake Forest in September 1950 on his feet and running. He has rarely slowed down since. He was handed the mandate to move the college. He accepted the mandate and began to move. It was not easy or simple. From all sides there arose disgruntled opposition. It was held that the college could not move without losing its soul.... But Harold Tribble never wavered. His energy, his boundless optimism, his simple yet profound faith in the fitness of the move swept him along. With the help of a dedicated and brave few and with the encouragement of foundations and other leading citizens of North Carolina and Winston-Salem, move the college he did.

Little thanks did he receive for his troubles. Nearly every group found something wrong with what he had done: the students, the faculty, the alumni, preachers, and laymen. Even so, Harold Tribble stood his ground and has happily lived through those bruising years of getting moved and getting settled. He rightly deserves the everlasting thanks of every person whose life has been touched by Wake Forest.

Later that year Dr. Tribble told a reporter for the campus newspaper that the part of his job he liked best was his association with students. "I've been working with students ever since I graduated from college," he said, "and I enjoy dealing with them and seeing them come to grips with problems and solving them. I only wish I could give more of my time to the students here." In its final issue for that spring the newspaper said in an editorial, "We salute a great leader and a great man—a man of dignity and vision—a leader we are proud to know." It was a salute to the president.

Very quickly that spring, however, Dr. Tribble's stock sank to a new low with North Carolina Baptists because of two publications for which he was not responsible. Early in the year *The Education of Jonathan Beam*, a novel by Russell Brantley, hit the book stalls. Brantley, college director of communications, had written a story about the Wake Forest-Baptist State Convention hullabaloo over dancing, thinly disguising Wake Forest as "Convention College."

The jacket blurb gave a synopsis: "A Carolina farm boy gets more of an education than he expected when the Baptists battle over dancing at Convention College." The book contained some mild profanity and portrayed some of the state's Baptist leaders in a critical light. It would have been controversial no matter who had written it, but it was the more so because its author was an important member of Dr. Tribble's staff.

Marse Grant, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, sounded the opening gun in the attack on the book. He wrote in the state's Baptist paper, "The experience [of reading the book] makes Baptist blood pressure rise, especially at the ridicule of Baptist preachers and ministerial students. The smut passages are needlessly injected.... Publication of the book is ill-timed.... Little good can come from the book, but considerable harm and misunderstanding could result."

Thus prompted, the conservative element among the state's Baptist populace took up the cudgels. The first letter to the *Recorder* was from Rev. Wendell G. Davis, by then pastor of the Midwood Baptist Church in Charlotte and a Wake Forest trustee. He said that he had read *Jonathan Beam* with "mingled emotions of shame and sorrow. Nothing good can come of it.... [It is] a most unfair takeoff on the Christian ministry ...[and] makes many unfair digs at Baptist parents and students."

For the next six weeks the *Recorder's* letter columns were full of denunciation of Brantley and his book, some from writers who did not claim to have read it. Typical were the letters from Rev. Dennis W. Hockaday of First Baptist in Durham, who recommended "that we completely ignore this book lest it become divisive," and from H. L. Ferguson, pastor of Charlotte's Thomasboro Church, who commented that "a little man has written a little book."

Not all of the notices were critical. David E. Daniel, pastor of First Baptist in Zebulon, Brantley's home town, wrote, "It is a wonderful book, honest, sincere, and powerful, chocked full of truth about us Baptists." And in a Wake Forest chapel speech, Rev. W. W. Finlator of Raleigh's Pullen Memorial Baptist Church said, *Jonathan Beam* was "a refreshing, fascinating, and valuable book" and that "Russell Brantley has given us an authentic novel and in so doing has punctured a lot of ecclesiastical pride. We needed to have this novel written for us."

At about that same time, Wendell Davis returned to the battlements with a demand for trustee action against Brantley. He did not specify what the action should be, but he clearly wanted Brantley fired. He said the book conceivably could cause Baptists to withhold their support from Wake Forest.

As if that controversy were not enough, another was also raging. It involved *The Student* magazine, oldest of Wake Forest's campus publications, at times dull and lifeless, at times brilliantly edited. In March 1962 *The Student*, under the editorship of Sylvia Burroughs, had already outraged many Baptists by publishing excerpts from *Jonathan Beam*. A succeeding issue made fun of prayer at athletic events by reviewing a fictitious book, *Prayers for All Athletic Occasions*.

The real shocker came in a humor issue edited by Bruce Bach, who wrote in a foreword, "This issue of *The Student* magazine was kind of put together between laughs around this place. It is not really very good except that some of the parts are pretty obscene. We did not try to make it that way. We just have 'dirty' minds. This does not really make any difference to us because our motto is, 'A Dirty Mind Is a Healthy Mind'." There followed a parody of a visit to the campus by Rev. Billy Graham, who in March had led a three-day revival in the chapel.

Under the headline, "We To Forsake Sin," the article said that "a fire-eyed, arm-flailing, Bible-thumping evangelist hit the Wake

Forest campus this week and within a day over a thousand had been converted.

"'I'm against sin!' was the theme of Wally Grimes, internationally known, hard-hitting Bible carrier. Grimes' team of thirty-five sin-shooters had been on the campus a week preparing the students for the great emotional impact of the crusade...."

The Student's heavy-handed humor did not escape notice among the Baptists. An outraged Marse Grant reprinted the entire "Wally Grimes" spoof and the letters columns began to crackle. Rev. Paul S. Odom, a Wake Forest alumnus who was pastor of the Bethel Church in Southport, wrote, "If *The Student* represents the attitude of students and faculty at Wake Forest College ...God have mercy on us who support such an institution." Rev. George W. H. White of the Red Hill Church in the Anson Association wrote that "the report of the Billy Graham meetings in the 'humor' edition of *The Student* is about the most disgraceful thing I have ever read." He also took Russell Brantley to task, saying that "the writing of the book *Jonathan Beam* is another disgrace to the Kingdom of God, the Christian ministry, and to people called Baptists."

In truth the "Wally Grimes" parody did not reflect life at Wake Forest, either in thought or in practice. Chaplain Hollingsworth had reported to President Tribble that the Graham visit "may have been the outstanding evangelistic effort at Wake Forest for many years." At the end of each of Graham's four sermons, he said, from twenty to fifty or more worshippers responded to the invitation.

Tribble and the Board of Trustees, under heavy fire in the publications uproar, considered what they must do, for much more was at stake than a few offensive words. The situation was addressed at a trustee meeting April 27, and regarding *The Student*, the board adopted a "Declaration of Policy" offered by Judge Johnson J. Hayes. It urged the administration to exercise more control over material printed in student publications, adding that editors should not be allowed to publish material which advocated violations of the law or disparagement of Christianity. The text was as follows:

The Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College, recognizing that this institution was established and has been maintained as a Christian college, and desiring its continuation as such an institution, hereby declares that the dominant policy of the college shall be to operate it, through its administration and faculty, in a manner to merit its classification as a Chris-

tian institution; as an institution where young gentlemen and young ladies will be encouraged to grow intellectually, morally, and spiritually, and without being subjected to ridicule or scorn for cultivating Christian virtues.

All practices in derogation of this policy are hereby prohibited. Publications of any kind for distribution among the students of the college shall be under the guidance of a member of the faculty and administration. In no event shall such printed matter be permitted which encourages, or tends to encourage, the violation of the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina or of the United States, or which disparages Christian religion.

Over the *Jonathan Beam* issue the trustees struggled for one and one-half hours. Then, by a vote of sixteen to four, the following resolution was approved: "After very full discussion, the Board of Trustees resolved that no action be taken with respect to *The Education of Jonathan Beam* or to its author Russell Brantley." That resolution, offered by Irving Carlyle, was a substitute for one which had demanded a full investigation.

The trustees' posture with regard to the novel obviously was not expected to cool the tempers of Wake Forest's critics. But noting that the *Biblical Recorder* had lamented "the image that Wake Forest is conveying to Baptists at the present time," Bryan Gillespie of Durham wrote to Marse Grant, "I suggest that you, Sir, are responsible in perhaps a greater degree than you realize for that image among the Baptists of North Carolina." In particular he criticized the *Recorder's* sensational display of Wake Forest trivia.

The Student magazine did not get off as lightly as *Jonathan Beam*. In effect, it was suppressed and remained so until November 1964 when, at the urging of Dr. E. E. Folk and responsible publications alumni, it was resurrected under the editorship of Jo DeYoung. In July 1962 Dr. Tribble told the General Board of the convention that the student periodical would be merged with the *Wake Forest Magazine*, a publication for alumni which was edited by Rom Weatherman, new director of alumni activities. Theoretically it was to solicit literary contributions from students, faculty, and graduates for "a higher level of quality and thinking," but that idea never really caught on.

The reason Tribble and the trustees found the flap over the book and the magazine so disconcerting was that they were trying to formulate plans to bring more financial support to the college, par-

ticularly for the benefit of the Graduate School. Those needs were dramatized in a study of the Wake Forest graduate program conducted during the summer of 1962 by Dr. Robert P. McCutcheon, representative of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, and Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, consultant to the Ford Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Their study was made possible by a thirty-thousand-dollar grant from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation to explore "the potentials and probable needs associated with the sound development of graduate study at Wake Forest College."

Their analysis, in which McCutcheon and Carmichael were assisted by fifteen experts in graduate disciplines, concluded that Wake Forest required a million dollars in additional income immediately, half for building up the undergraduate program and half to maintain work of high quality in the departments offering master's degrees. The report said:

The immediate problem of Wake Forest College today is twofold, the need for funds of considerable magnitude to finance the program of graduate studies, and the need, equally acute, to become a church-related rather than a church-owned institution. These are clearly intertwined. Unless the church-related status can be reached, so that the college may achieve real excellence, the further development of the graduate program is not warranted. Indeed, the present program should be discontinued.

If and when the college becomes church-related and the support for the graduate program is assured, the name should be changed to Wake Forest University.

It was in recognition of the financial need, even before the McCutcheon-Carmichael report came in, that Dr. Tribble and the board were quietly working on a proposal under which the Baptist State Convention would be asked to allow Wake Forest to have a minority of trustees who were either not Baptists or not North Carolinians. Such a plan, while assuring a Baptist majority among the trustees, would make it possible to have on the board prominent alumni who were not residents of the state and thus widen the college's contact with philanthropic sources through the elective process.

News of these deliberations leaked out, however, and on November 3, 1962, shortly before the convention was to meet, a group of

twenty-one Baptist ministers published a statement in the *Biblical Recorder* urging the election of a slate of trustees "who will devote themselves to creating an atmosphere on the Wake Forest campus more in keeping with the purpose of a Christian institution of higher learning." The pastors criticized Wake Forest for not bringing its charter in line with convention directives,¹ for starting a campaign to get non-Baptist and out-of-state trustees, for flouting convention policy in the vote to permit dancing,² for exonerating the author of *Jonathan Beam* and even seeming "to congratulate him for spreading indescribable filth through the pages of five thousand copies of his book," for condoning lax morality among students and "cynical and antagonistic attitudes" in the faculty, and for conniving in the persecution of *Recorder* editor Marse Grant.

The list of signers of the statement included many of the names of ministers who had consistently been critics of the college: H. L. Ferguson, D. J. Abernathy, Casper C. Warren, Thurman Stone, Wendell Davis, H. S. Elliott, W. Bryant Carr, and R. Thomas Funderburke, all of Charlotte; David C. Boaz, Jesse M. Head, Richard Everhart, Lloyd W. Garner, J. C. Lanning, Jack B. Brown, and W. E. Coates, all of Winston-Salem; Olin D. Hefner, Joseph P. DuBose, Jr., and Henry Powell, Marion; Travis Styles, Burlington; Gerald Primm, Greensboro; and Clyde Tucker, High Point.

Dr. Tribble said it was unfortunate that "a group of ministers should feel it necessary to meet in secret over a period of weeks and then launch an attack on the trustees of Wake Forest College and the college itself at such a late date, just before the annual meeting of our convention." He added that "the outstanding attitude among our faculty members is a great anxiety to do a conscientious job of educating young people for the almost frightening task of living in today's world. True and basic Christian living and teaching are a basic concern of our faculty members." As to convention developments, he said he had "complete confidence in the wisdom, the Christian spirit, and fundamental concern of the Baptist pastors and people of North Carolina."

When Tribble found fault with the timing of the ministers' statement, one of the signers said that was just "good Baptist politics."

Invited by the *Biblical Recorder* to make formal reply, Dr. Tribble said he thought the Wake Forest charter was not out of compliance with convention policy, and he rose strongly to the defense of the

college trustees. He said they had "worked many hours to make the institution a better one. They are, in my opinion, good Baptists and they certainly were duly elected by our convention. It is, to say the least, unfortunate that their efforts should be met with a barrage of stones.... The entire tone of the statement and the phrasing of its charges are calculated to mislead rather than to inform ..."

The regular slate of nominees for trustees at the convention that fall included Rev. Jack Noffsinger and Tom Davis, Winston-Salem; Dr. George Noel, Jr., Kannapolis; Rev. Tom M. Freeman, Dunn; Dr. Carlton S. Prickett, Burlington; Walter Greer, Jr., Greensboro; William W. Staton, Sanford; Mrs. Montrose Mull Meacham, Shelby; Robert Pugh, New Bern; and David Britt, Fairmont (to fill the unexpired term of Ward Barr). The ministers had both Freeman and Noel on their own list, which was rounded out by the names of S. Craig Hopkins, Albemarle; Forest C. Roberts, Gastonia; G. D. Wilson, Valdese; J. Howard Thomas, Winston-Salem; Dr. W. W. Price, High Point; Kenneth B. Wilson, Mount Airy; and James Davis Taylor, Charlotte.

At the convention Taylor withdrew his name from the conservative ticket, saving that he had been under the mistaken impression that the ministers who approached him represented the convention's nominating committee. The floor fight brewing was headed off and the ministers' slate withdrawn when Dr. Douglas Branch prevailed on both sides to agree to a proposal of the General Board that a committee be established to explore "points of tension" between Wake Forest and the convention and to make a report within a year. The committee was to be made up of trustees, Wake Forest administrators, and members of the General Board Executive Committee. The motion was seconded by both Rev. DuBose representing the ministers and Dr. Tribble, and the regular trustees' slate of nominees were elected.

That session of the convention also approved a record-breaking budget which set aside \$1,152,000 for the seven affiliated Baptist colleges, of which Wake Forest was to get one-fourth or \$288,000.

Public discussion of relaxed guidelines for the convention's election of trustees was initiated by Rev. Carlyle Marney, a Wake Forest alumnus who was pastor of the Myers Park Baptist Church in Charlotte, in an early January address to the annual conference of the trustees of North Carolina Baptist agencies. Obviously aware of the

steps Wake Forest was contemplating, he said, "I believe that there are men beyond our borders whose integrity and commitment to the welfare of our institutions is such that they, too, can be trusted to do more than make generous contributions of money."

As formulated by Marney's alma mater and approved by the Wake Forest Board of Trustees on April 26, 1963 (with four dissenters among the twenty-six trustees voting), the proposition would have given the Boards of Visitors of the college, along with the General Alumni Association, the privilege of nominating sixteen of the thirty-six trustees and the option of choosing non-Baptists and non-North Carolinians. The remaining twenty North Carolina Baptists would be nominated as before, through the Nominating Committee of the convention (who traditionally accepted a list of nominees presented by the trustees).

At the time the board acted, Tribble said that to become a first rank university, the college needed \$69 million including \$15 million for the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, \$15 million to set up scholarships and graduate fellowships, and \$13 million to attract superior professors. The remainder would go to construction and endowment.

On May ii the *Biblical Recorder* recommended that any vote on the trustee proposal should be delayed for a year to allow ample time for study and debate, but Dr. Tribble said Wake Forest "couldn't afford" to wait. He saw the advantages of the change as threefold: the enlistment of "some fine Christian people as trustees interested enough in Wake Forest to help us develop it into a good university and a good graduate school," an opportunity to create "one of the outstanding Christian universities of the modern world within a close relationship with a Baptist state convention; and the possibility of securing "many millions of dollars for Wake Forest without becoming a burden to our Cooperative Program."

In the summer of 1963 the plan was given wide exposure, and it was debated in letters and articles appearing in the state Baptist publications, in churches, Baptist associations, ministerial meetings, and alumni gatherings. Dr. J. A. Easley was summoned out of retirement to coordinate the flow of information to church groups. Dr. Tribble wrote letters to every Baptist minister in the state, to missionaries, and to members of the General Board of the convention. Fifty different Baptist and alumni groups were contacted that

summer, and when classes reconvened in the fall, fifty-five students were enlisted to carry the message to associational meetings.

On October 11, 1963, the trustees approved a substantive change in the proposal, which was to be presented to the convention's meeting in Wilmington November 12 through 14. Under the redrafted plan, the Boards of Visitors and the Alumni Council would act only in an advisory capacity to the Board of Trustees in drawing up the annual list of nominees. Still envisioned was the selection each year of five trustees with the traditional credentials and four who could be non-Baptist or out-of-state residents. Of the total thirty-six trustees serving at any one time (trustees are elected for four-year terms), no more than sixteen could ever be non-Baptist or non-resident. Presumably the North Carolina Baptist majority could protect the convention's interests.

As a matter of historical record the final proposition to be placed before the convention is quoted:

The Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College, in session at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on October 11, 1963, endorsed the following suggested amendments to the Constitution and the By-Laws of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina to effectuate the proposed change in the method of nomination of trustees of Wake Forest College (the suggested amendments are in the form of resolutions to be put before the convention for consideration):

Resolved, that Section A of Article IX of the Constitution of the Baptist State Convention, said Article IX being entitled "Institutions and Agencies of the Convention," be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph to be numbered and to read as follows:

6. Beginning at the 1964 convention and at each annual convention thereafter, five of the nine trustees of Wake Forest College whose regular terms expire in 1964 and annually thereafter shall be nominated and elected by the convention as provided in subsections 1 through 5, Section A, Article IX. The other four trustees shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College shall submit to the convention's Nominating Committee eight names, from which the committee shall select four, and these four shall be nominated to the convention. The provisions of the constitution as to residence and church membership of trustees shall not apply to the four trustees nominated and elected in the foregoing manner. At no time shall such trustees exceed sixteen of the thirty-six members of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College. The convention's Nominating Committee shall have the right to reject any or all nom-

inees submitted by the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College for the four trustees to be selected in the foregoing manner and to request new nominations from the Board of Trustees. In filling vacancies which may occur before the expiration of the regular four-year term, the successor trustees shall be selected in the same manner as the trustees whom they replace.

The trustees of Wake Forest College shall elect the members of its Boards of Visitors and shall have the power to amend the charter of the college to conform to this section and to change the name of the college to Wake Forest University at the appropriate time.

Resolved, that Article III of the By-Laws of the Baptist State Convention be amended by adding at the end of the first paragraph of said Article III the following:

Provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to as many as sixteen members of the Board of Trustees, nominated and elected in the manner prescribed by paragraph 6 of Section A of Article IX of the Constitution of the Baptist State Convention.

Wake Forest realized that passage of the amendments allowing the change in the election of trustees was going to require a lot of persuasion, because the approval of constitutional changes required a two-thirds vote of the convention messengers. Before the resolutions of the college trustees were published in the *Biblical Recorder*, however, the report of the Executive Committee of the General Board on tensions between Wake Forest and the convention appeared there, in keeping with the agreement at the time the "tensions" study was set up.

According to the report there were three areas of sensitivity: in the control of the college, in admissions and hiring policies, and in communications. As to control, the board reported in part in this manner: "We feel that Wake Forest College wants to continue its close ties with the Baptist State Convention within the structured relationship of the convention's electing persons to serve as trustees who in turn elect a president to administer the affairs of the college. It appears to us that Wake Forest wants a deepening of this relationship."

As to the admission of students and the hiring of faculty and staff, the report said that "we see clear evidence that Wake Forest College is making every effort to accept Baptist students and is urging them to apply for admission." It noted that there had been a

gradual decline in the percentage of Baptist students at all seven of the convention-affiliated colleges, now at an average of 56 percent. The range was from a low of 44 percent at Wake Forest to a high of 79 percent at Mars Hill, with these figures in between: Campbell College, 55 percent; Chowan, 52 percent; Gardner-Webb, 75 percent; Meredith, 58 percent; and Wingate, 58 percent.

Several factors were said to have contributed to the decline at Wake Forest (down from 80 percent a decade earlier):

1. In the religious climate of our day it is no longer an expression of denominational disloyalty for Baptist students to attend other than Baptist colleges. Such factors as a student's major field of study and tuition costs often lead him to a non-Baptist institution.
2. Many more students are commuting to college, thereby influencing them to choose one within driving distance.
3. The tensions between Wake Forest College and the Baptist State Convention have contributed to the decline. Some prospective Baptist students have seriously questioned whether Wake Forest College would provide the environment for Christian education.

Interpolated in the report at that point was a statement from the Wake Forest administration regarding its admission policies. It said:

Underlying the total program at Wake Forest College is a constant desire to provide the best type of Christian higher education with special emphasis placed on the procurement of North Carolina Baptist young men and women. The Admissions Office spends over 90 percent of its traveling schedule in the state of North Carolina counseling with North Carolina students about their college plans.

As the number of college-bound students increases it is only natural that the selectivity in each of our entering classes becomes greater. The faculty Committee on Admissions makes every effort to judge equitably each applicant, not only by his academic preparation, but by his seriousness of purpose, his home background, his desire for learning, and his character and general fitness for life at Wake Forest College. In addition, the Admissions Committee is aware of the obligation to our North Carolina Baptist young people and does give preference to those applying. On April 1, 1963, for example, when most admissions decisions had been made for the fall of 1963, the college had accepted 57 percent of the North Carolina Baptist applicants and had accepted only 33 percent of those applicants from outside the state.

Wake Forest College accepts every North Carolina Baptist student who meets the entrance requirements as set forth by the faculty committee. These applications are studied and evaluated first and are given the first opportunity to take the available spaces.

Every effort is made to view each applicant in the light of his total strengths and weaknesses, and to express the Christian purpose of the college in admissions as in other areas. Wake Forest College is constantly trying to emerge as an educational institution of which all can be proud, with special emphasis on its role with the denomination and convention.

The General Board report concluded that Wake Forest makes special concessions and scholarships available to ministerial students and to the sons and daughters of ministers and missionaries. For 1962-63 this aid had amounted to \$21,225-more than 20 percent of the total given to all students in scholarship aid and other grants that year.

On the question of the proportion of Baptist faculty at Wake Forest, the board said that the declining number of Baptist teachers at the college was consonant with a trend observed at all seven colleges. It urged the administration "to make every effort to enlist Baptists as faculty members." It added that a faculty member in a church-related school "is under certain obligations and restraints," and in support of that position it cited a provision of a statement on academic freedom developed by the Association of American Colleges: "In a socially created and socially supported institution such as a college or university there can be no such thing as complete freedom of expression. It is permissible and right for the sponsors of such [denominational] colleges to define appropriate limitations of instructional freedom."

Wake Forest was listed as having a faculty that was 62 percent Baptist. The high was at Wingate with 89 percent and the low, at Meredith with 45 percent. Figures for the other colleges were Campbell, 63 percent; Chowan, 82 percent; Gardner-Webb, 77 percent; Mars Hill, 85 percent.

Dr. Tribble gave assurances that Wake Forest "is constantly seeking highly trained and dedicated Baptist scholars for service on the faculty" but "the problem is the shortage of supply." All the more reason why Wake Forest should expand and strengthen its graduate program, he said.

Concerning the touchy issue of communications, the General Board members reported that

we have been gratified by the cooperation of the Wake Forest administration, trustees, faculty; and student leaders in correcting what had become an intolerable situation in certain student publications, particularly *The Student* and the *Old Gold and Black*. The offensive ads [showing a student mixing drinks in a dormitory room] which ran for several weeks in the *Old Gold and Black* have been deleted and we have been assured that they will not reappear.

We also feel that the administration, faculty, and student leaders are concerned about improving the lines of communication between the college and the convention.

We recognize that the problem created in the publication of *The Education of Jonathan Beam*, by Russell Brantley, has been a painful and complicated one for everyone concerned. The task of our convention committee has been to deal with Wake Forest College at the point of tensions. The "Jonathan Beam problem" has been discussed both with the administration and the principals involved.

The committee would like to make it clear that the employment and dismissal of personnel must remain the sole responsibility and prerogative of the Board of Trustees and the administration. For this committee or any other committee to act on any other principle would create confusion. Nevertheless, our committee has conveyed to the administration and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees the fact that for many North Carolina Baptists the book, *The Education of Jonathan Beam*, is offensive in three major respects:

1. That it came from a communications officer at the college and that it was released on the eve of what was to have been a great financial campaign for all North Carolina Baptist colleges.
2. That certain living Baptist leaders were held up for ridicule.
3. That the gross language, while mild in comparison with much modern literature, is highly offensive to a host of our Baptist constituency. This committee would like to make it clear that it is not passing judgment on the literary qualities of this book, nor upon the rights of an individual to write such a book.

Our committee has spent many, many hours prayerfully considering this matter and has agonized over possible solutions; but we have only been able to convey to Wake Forest College, through its administrative officers, the feelings of many of our Baptist people—that the solution to this distressing problem must rest finally with the Board of Trustees, the administration, and Russell Brantley.

While the report as a whole was fairly moderate in tone, its references to the transgressions of the student publications and to Brantley's book, disseminated on the eve of a convention vote crucial to the future of Wake Forest, rekindled the ashes of old animosities and placed the trustee proposal in peril.

The "tensions" report appeared in the *Biblical Recorder* on October 19. A week later a dissenting report signed by 286 Baptist ministers and laymen appeared in that publication. The statement called for overwhelming defeat of the trustee plan on the ground that it would take control of the college out of the hands of North Carolina Baptists. The broadside protested the continued employment of Russell Brantley and the failure of the trustees to alter their charter, adding that the college "has not revealed very much that is being done or being planned to insure its spiritual growth and to strengthen its Christian impact." Another claim was that there was no evidence that the proposed trustee realignment would open up any new sources of revenue for Wake Forest.

Earlier in October High Point's Central Baptist Association had adopted resolutions opposing the trustee proposal, censuring *Old Gold and Black* for its mixed-drink ad and urging the college to take steps to remove the "stigma" created by the publication of the Brantley book. Concurrently, at the annual session of the Alexander Association at Taylorsville, the messengers had voted seventy-nine to two against the trustee resolution.

A Wake Forest trustee, Rev. Tom Freeman of Dunn, already distinguished as a bitter critic of the college, got space in the *Biblical Recorder* to present two lengthy articles in negative analysis of the trustee plan, saving at one point that part of the motivation behind it was that "the Reynolds Foundation would like to control the college." A majority of the trustees issued an immediate rebuttal in which they said they "deplore and repudiate Mr. Freeman's misstatements." But Freeman had a large following in conservative strongholds.

In the last weeks before the convention Wake Forest mounted a counterattack of considerable dimension. A statement agreeing with the trustee idea "in principle" was circulated in late October over the signatures of a number of prominent Baptists. They included Rev. Julius Corpening, Durham; Rev. Herbert W. Baucom, Jr., Oxford; Rev. James S. Potter, Charlotte; Rev. Calvin S. Knight,

Weldon; Egbert L. Davis, Jr., Winston-Salem; L. S. Inscoe, Nashville; and Dr. J. O. Williams, Concord.

A special meeting of the faculty on October 21 gave unanimous approval; seventy-three Wake Forest alumni enrolled at the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary sent a supportive petition to the *Biblical Recorder*, as did 466 Baptist students at Wake Forest; and in the first week in November a statement of endorsement signed by two thousand North Carolina Baptist ministers and laymen was printed. The publication of all the names in the *Recorder* took up six-and-a-half columns of agate type.

During the second week in November 1963, the opposing forces met in Wilmington for the Baptist State Convention, the largest in history. The first item of business affecting Wake Forest was the "tensions" report, which was presented by Rev. Dewey Hobbs, a former Wake Forest football player who was president of the General Board. "We believe we are in and on a threshold of that level of understanding that will let us do more completely the work of the Lord," he said. The report was unanimously approved, but unanimity soon fell apart in the trustee proposal debate, which was strung out over two days.

Judge Johnson J. Hayes introduced the proposal on Tuesday, November 12, and told the messengers, "You will be voting on the destiny of Wake Forest College." He explained the reasons for the desired change and in the process again defended the Reynolds Foundation against Freeman's charge that its directors wished to gain control of Wake Forest. There was not "the slightest justification" for such an allegation, he said.

The first speaker for the opposition was Rev. M. O. Owens of Gastonia, who said the trustees elected under the exceptions might have no regard for the purposes of the convention. He was followed by Tom Freeman, who told the messengers that they "should reject this proposal because it does, in fact, point us in the direction of a separation of the college and the convention." He offered a substitute motion, to be considered the next day, asking that action be deferred for a year so that the ramifications might be studied by the convention's Council on Christian Education.

During the late evening Dewey Hobbs and Rev. Nane Starnes, convention president, got together with some of the participants in the debate and hammered out a compromise resolution. It pro-



Dr. Tribble is the picture of weariness and dejection after the defeat of the trustee proposal at the Baptist State Convention in 1963.

vided that only twelve trustees could be from out of state and only four could be non-Baptists. It also stipulated that the president of Wake Forest would always be nominated by a committee of North Carolina Baptists.

The next day Freeman's motion to delay was defeated, and Starnes and Hobbs presented their amended version of the proposal. It was declared acceptable by G. Maurice Hill of Drexel, vice president of the Wake Forest Board of Trustees. Numerous speeches were made in its support, including an impassioned plea by Rev. Claude U. Broach. Rev. Howard Ford of Wilmington, who was a candidate for the presidency of the convention, jeopardized his election by speaking for the new language. Others joining him were Kenneth Wilson of Mount Airy, James Potter of Charlotte, and Coy C. Carpenter, dean of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. Owens and Freeman again directed the opposition.

When the vote came, taken with the messengers standing for the "ayes" and "nays," it was a crushing defeat for Wake Forest: 1,628 votes for the proposal and 1,106 against. The college had missed the two-thirds majority by 194 votes. Dr. Tribble and Chaplain Hollingsworth, both of whom had worked themselves to the point of exhaustion, were shocked and stunned.

One of the great news photos of that fall was a shot, widely reproduced in newspapers across the state, showing Tribble with head bowed, sorrowing, the lines of frustration etched on his normally stolid visage. He recovered sufficiently to tell the messengers manfully that ". . . we accept the action of the convention." Amidst rumors that a new proposal would be offered a year later, he headed for home.

On Interstate 40 just outside Winston-Salem, his car was met by a caravan of students and escorted to the campus, which was lined by a thousand cheering supporters. The procession went to Wait Chapel, where Dr. Tribble said that Wake Forest hadn't won but hadn't really lost, that the winning of a majority of the votes had been a team victory. "I wish very much that all of our friends could know the real spirit of the student body at Wake Forest. If they could see what is demonstrated here today, we would not have the criticism and sometimes untrue statements concerning Wake Forest that have hurt us in so many respects.... I want to thank you all once again. I love you and thank God for you all."



Despite the defeat of the trustee proposal, Dr. Tribble returned to the campus after the 1963 Baptist State Convention amid cheers and confetti. Riding with him was Student Body President William Constangy.

After the Wilmington vote the students had had an hour-long "silence period" in which they confined themselves to their rooms.

Later they started a bonfire on the athletic practice field, and fifteen hundred of them rallied at Reynolda Hall to hear Chaplain Hollingsworth. Then some of their leaders got together and framed a message to the convention:

We will not attempt to conceal from you our sincere and heartfelt sorrow at the defeat yesterday of the amended proposal to broaden the composition of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College.

We did honestly think it was a reasonable way to broaden the base of support for the college within the framework of its allegiance to the cause of Christ and to the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.

This morning, however, we pause to count our blessings and to share them with you. There is a profound gratitude in our hearts for all the messengers who, by supporting the proposal, expressed their confidence in us and in the college. It comforts us to realize how many of you are our friends. We are deeply grateful for the support of the leadership of your convention and the General Board and we are unable to express the full extent of our appreciation to the members of the college family who have

given so completely of themselves in our behalf in the past months. We are devoutly dedicated to the future of Wake Forest College and we are anxious to join with you in building that future.

To those who have expressed misgivings and concern about the environment on our campus we can only say: We too are seeking earnestly to build a great Christian institution of higher learning, and we invite you to come to our campus and see if we are not true to that purpose.

It was a gracious message, carefully thought out and eloquently phrased, and the convention was equally gracious in its reply:

The Baptist State Convention is grateful for the wonderful spirit demonstrated in your communication to the convention this morning.

We are convinced that during the past year the relationship between Wake Forest College and the Baptist State Convention has been strengthened immeasurably.

Your special message is further evidence of the ties that bind us together.

For 130 years Wake Forest College and the Baptist State Convention have labored together in the common cause of Christian higher education, and in this relationship we have built one of the finest colleges in America. We confidently expect this mutually beneficial relationship to continue, and we readily assure you of our love and support.

Looking back over the campus actions and attitudes a week later, Dr. Richard C. Barnett, a son-in-law of Dr. Tribble who was then an assistant professor of history at Wake Forest, wrote in the *Biblical Recorder*, "Altogether, the entire reaction—transmitting apparent defeat into victory—was an amazing, gratifying, praiseworthy thing almost defying explanation. It was simply magnificent. Seldom has there been such a spirit of unity on this or any other campus."

There were other afterthoughts on the convention business in the state Baptist publication. Rev. John C. Gill, a Wilmington minister, wrote: "Once again Wake Forest College was not afforded the confidence of the convention. And neither was President Harold W. Tribble. For many, many years, Dr. Tribble has served the cause of Jesus Christ, through his and our denomination. He has served faithfully and with tremendous industry. That he has made no mistakes as he served, I am sure he would be the first to deny. But his contributions as a Christian leader and teacher are both undeniable

and almost countless.... How prone we are to take for granted a man's contributions and to fail to acknowledge them."

Although the hope of broadening the college trustee base was crushed at the 1963 convention, neither Dr. Tribble nor the board despaired of utilizing influential alumni who were not North Carolinians and friends who were not Baptists in the direction of the college, even if only in an advisory capacity. It was to accomplish that aim that the Board of Trustees in January 1964 approved the idea of creating Boards of Visitors for the undergraduate school and the Law School. (Bowman Gray already had such a board.)

Very quickly the prospect of securing nontraditional trustees also was revived. On February 25, 1964, a group of forty-four Baptist ministers and laymen met at Wake Forest to plan strategy for the presentation of a new trustee proposal to the convention in the fall. As the revised version took shape, it would have allowed all seven Baptist colleges in the state to exempt one-fourth of their trustees from the mandatory denominational and residence requirements. It was to be optional, not binding on all the schools, and it followed policies already in force at Richmond, Stetson, and Mercer universities and William Jewell College, all Baptist institutions.

The new approach was appealing to many of the supporters of the various colleges in the state and won the endorsement of the convention's Council on Christian Education. Under the sponsorship of the council the proposal was laid before the Executive Committee of the General Board, which on May 22 announced its support. The Executive Committee took the plan to the entire membership of the General Board at a meeting in Fruitland July 13 and 14, where it was approved by a vote of forty-four to five.

Dr. Tribble had already said that he was "confident that the proposal will be accepted by the convention," but he had reckoned without two factors. One was the filing of a General Board minority report by Rev. H. L. Ferguson of Charlotte, who will be remembered as a consistent opponent of Wake Forest initiatives. The other was a flare-up of the incendiary issue of federal aid to education.

Ferguson's report said that the new trustee proposal "would change the essential purpose and nature of our schools" and would deny trustee service to many qualified North Carolina Baptists. It was signed by Ferguson and Charles Cook, who was from States-

ville; E. Weldon Jones, Buie's Creek; Carson Eggers, Blowing Rock; R. L. Hughes, Asheboro; and Olin Hefner, Marion.

At a meeting at Wake Forest September 8, an advisory board of fifty Baptist ministers and laymen endorsed the new trustee proposal and pledged "unstinted support to its adoption," but their number and fervor were exceeded October 1 at a gathering in Greensboro when ninety of the state's most conservative and fundamentalist Baptists sought to consolidate opposition not only to the trustee plan but also to the more emotional and controversial prospect of federal aid to church-related colleges and universities. Under the Higher Education Facilities Act the state's Baptist colleges could have applied for federal subsidies of up to one-third of the cost of buildings not intended for religious uses. With substantial building yet to be undertaken, Wake Forest was one of the institutions interested.

At the Greensboro meeting Rev. Tom Freeman of Dunn presided and among the other ministers attending were Dr. Casper C. Warren and Wendell G. Davis of Charlotte and Gerald Primm of the host city. Of the federal funding proposal Freeman said that neither Baptist history nor doctrine, strongly committed to the separation of church and state, would allow acceptance of building grants.

Dr. J. A. Easley, who was representing Wake Forest at the meeting, said the assumptions of the conservatives seemed to be based "on an oversimplification of the idea of separation of church and state and on an essential distrust of the convention and its leadership." Easley said there is no such thing as absolute separation of church and state, that indeed most of the people at the meeting were enjoying tax concessions from the federal government.

Because of the two clear-cut issues between Baptist liberals and fundamentalists, the atmosphere when the convention met that year in Greensboro was as highly charged as it had been in the several previous confrontations when Wake Forest affairs had been debated. Vocal among the opponents were the figures who had been key influences before—Freeman, Owens, and Ferguson—and representing the position of the colleges were Rev. E. W. Price of High Point and Dr. Hoyt Blackwell, president of Mars Hill.

The votes were taken by ballot, and the trustee proposal, failing this time to gain even a majority, was defeated 2,247 to 1,566. Fed-

eral aid was also voted down, 2,567 to 1,029. Both decisions penalized educational institutions, and Dr. Tribble said he was "heart-broken" because "our development program was vitally involved."

Over in Winston-Salem the students reacted violently to the Wake Forest defeats. About a thousand massed angrily in front of Reynolda Hall, burning crosses and shouting such slogans as "Go to hell, state convention, go to hell," and "Down with ignorant Baptists." The next day five students led by their president, Cliff Lowery of Raleigh, presented a resolution drawn up on the campus calling upon the convention "to submit immediately a positive plan for providing sufficient financial support for the Baptist colleges" of North Carolina.

Tribble, who had told the campus rally the night before that the trustee vote was "not a final defeat," faced further harassment at the convention. Rev. Robert O. Brown of Powellsville offered a motion directing the Wake Forest trustees to consider the dismissal of the president. He accused Tribble of "providing the leadership and character that has bred the present hostile feelings, on the campus, against the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, and the churches its messengers represent," of providing leadership "that has caused our greatest college to be a constant 'thorn of flesh' to this convention," and of "incompetence in administration," of "recklessness" in public statements, and inability to control "the un-Baptistic, un-Christian-like demonstrations" on the Wake Forest campus. Brown, who had attended Wake Forest summer school in 1961, was a graduate of Chowan College but not of a seminary. At the time of his initiative many of the messengers had left Greensboro, and his motion was rejected 750 to 50.

Shortly after the defeat of the second trustee proposal, Irving Carlyle, president of the Wake Forest trustees, announced the appointment of a sixteen-person Board of Visitors for the School of Arts and Sciences and a twelve-person board for the Law School. Among those named were several from outside the state. Chosen for the undergraduate board were Howard Holderness, Greensboro, chairman; Robert O. Huffman, Morganton, vice chairman; and Worth Copeland, college treasurer, secretary. Others were Smith Bagley, Tully Blair, Royall Brown, J. Edwin Collette, Egbert L. Davis, Jr., Mrs. Jane Lackey, C. W. Reynolds, Thomas B. Rice, and Meade H. Willis, Jr., all of Winston-Salem; Mrs. J. Spencer

Love, Greensboro; Lex Marsh and Dwight Phillips, Charlotte; Dr. O. C. Carmichael, Asheville; and Gerald W. Johnson, Baltimore, Maryland.

To the Law School visitors were named Leon L. Rice, Jr., Winston-Salem, chairman; James F. Hoge, New York, vice chairman; and Marion J. Davis, Winston-Salem, secretary. Also named were Archie K. Davis, Henry Ramm, and John C. Whitaker, Winston-Salem; Horace R. Kornegay, L. Richardson Preyer, and Judge Edwin M. Stanley, all of Greensboro; Guy T. Carswell, Charlotte; A. Yates Dowell, Washington, D.C., and Shearon Harris, Raleigh.

In the years after the 1964 convention there was talk from time to time about a new relationship between Wake Forest and the state Baptist organization, either through a revival of a plan for broader representation on the Board of Trustees or for complete separation of the college from the parent body. Much of it was desultory and stirred little notice. For example, in 1965 Lexington attorney Beamer Barnes, who was a member of the General Board of the convention, said the moment had come to sever the relationship because "as time goes on, the convention is going to be a millstone around [Wake Forest's] neck." A related view was expressed by Rev. Ferguson, who said at about the same time that he expected a separation to take place within ten years.

Dr. Tribble never supported either idea, but at a supper meeting of Wake Forest alumni attending the 1966 convention, he said that the state's Baptists needed "to learn the lesson of delegation of authority and the autonomy of institutions of higher education." Wake Forest, he said, did not "want separation, but we do want liberalization to the extent that the college and the convention can both do better jobs."

At that same meeting Dr. William C. Archie, the former dean who had returned to Winston-Salem as executive secretary of the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, paid tribute to the president. "The time will come," he said, "when all of us will realize that President Tribble's stubborn refusal to surrender the college to any particular group has saved it and brought it to this hour."

Early in 1967 the Board of Trustees moved to resurrect the trustee proposal, even going to the extent of suggesting a special meeting of the convention for the purpose of considering changes in trustee

qualifications. When the prospect stirred up old animosities and brought out old foes with the same tired arguments, the idea was abandoned.

So much bitterness surfaced, in fact, that Richard C. Fallis, son of a Southern Baptist Convention official and editor of *The Student*, wrote in the March issue of the magazine that separation was desirable to continued confrontation:

In view of the recent resumption of traditional bickering between Wake Forest and the North Carolina Baptist Convention, it seems that the time has come for the college and the convention to face up to the fact that neither is any longer able to afford the other.... The attitude of the convention concerning such problems as the acceptance of federal aid and the admission of persons other than North Carolina Baptists to Wake Forest's Board of Trustees is sufficient proof that the convention is hardly in agreement with what the college considers its own best interests.

Likewise, the convention, already overburdened with the support of seven Baptist colleges in North Carolina, is becoming increasingly aware that in Wake Forest it has created an institution which it financially cannot afford to support. And, furthermore, one senses that the majority of the churches affiliated with the convention are suspicious of the policies and goals of Wake Forest.

It seems to be high time that both institutions admit that complete separation between them is both inevitable and desirable....

That separation did not occur, nor did a change in trustee election take place during Dr. Tribble's administration. He fought hard for it, perhaps expending more energy toward it than on any other Wake Forest program except the development campaign that moved the college to Winston-Salem. He was philosophical enough to accept the will of the convention, perhaps ultimately comforted in the knowledge that the idea itself was sound and probably would have been accepted had it not been identified with such ancillary concerns as *Jonathan Beam*, "Wally Grimes," and the dread specter of federal encroachment upon religion.

X

Stability and Growth

On April 23, 1959, Wake Forest paused for a day to celebrate its one hundred twenty-fifth anniversary. There were addresses by Barnaby C. Keeney, president of Brown University, and Frank W. Abrams, chairman of the Council for Financial Aid to Education; presentations of a bust of Z. Smith Reynolds and a portrait of Dr. Tribble; and awarding of citations to distinguished alumni representing nine fields of endeavor.

They were Egbert L. Davis, Jr., Winston-Salem, business; Dr. J. Street Brewer, Roseboro, medicine; Dr. Spright Dowell, president emeritus of Mercer University, education administration; Dr. Robert P. McCutcheon, then coordinator of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, liberal arts; Judge L. R. Varser, Lumberton, law; Dr. J. B. Weatherspoon, a Louisville, Kentucky, seminarian, religion; Dr. Howard M. Phillips, president of Alabama College, science; Billy Joe Patton, amateur golfer from Morganton, sports; and Gerald W. Johnson, Baltimore, journalism and writing.

In 1960 in a report to the trustees on his first decade in office, Dr. Tribble said that Wake Forest had paid \$15,565,000 toward campus construction costing \$19 million. In that decade Wake Forest had received \$31 million in support, most of it coming from the Reynolds and Babcock foundations and members of affiliated families, with more than \$3.8 million deriving from the Baptist State Convention. Salaries for full professors had been increased by 57 percent, library holdings had more than doubled, and the library budget was up 350 percent.

The president presented his review at a time when he and the Board of Trustees were heading into confrontations with the convention—those disheartening debates described earlier. But despite those clashes, the work of developing the new Wake Forest moved rapidly ahead. Needed buildings were rising, and there were important gifts from the Reynolds interests and an upward surge in annual gifts from alumni.

As has been recounted, the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation in 1955 increased its annual contribution from \$350,000 to \$500,000 with the promise of an additional forty thousand for every million raised by the convention for capital improvements at Wake Forest. In February 1958 the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation and Charles Babcock gave Reynolda Gardens to the college along with forty thousand in cash and three thousand shares of Reynolds stock to be used for improvements and working capital.

The gift was made with the proviso that should the gardens ever become burdensome to the college, the foundation would take the property back. In announcing the transfer the donors said, "It is the purpose and desire of the grantors to enhance the educational facilities of Wake Forest College, particularly in the field of botany, and to enhance the cultural services which Wake Forest College is now rendering to the community and to the state, and to establish Reynolda Gardens of Wake Forest College."

Total value of the gift was estimated at \$600,000.

The gardens, developed as part of the thousand-acre Reynolda estate in 1917, were laid out by landscape architect Thomas W. Sears of Philadelphia. Distinguished by lines of weeping cherry trees and cryptomeria along with dozens of varieties of roses and other flowering plants, trees, and vegetables, the gardens had been a Winston-Salem showplace and remained open to the public after Wake Forest took over their care.

In 1962 the Babcock Foundation gave Wake Forest an additional gift of a hundred acres of the Reynolds property to be used for expansion of the gardens. The tract extended one-half mile along Reynolda Road, from the gardens to Coliseum Drive, with one-fifth of a mile of frontage on Coliseum. Restrictions on the gift forbade use of the acreage for picnic grounds, athletic contests, amusement facilities, or sale of food, drink, or other concessions. In July 1965 the same foundation gave Wake Forest title to the West-

ern Electric Company building and 34.2 acres of land at the juncture of Reynolda Road and Silas Creek Parkway. Income from the \$3.5 million gift was to be used to strengthen the holdings of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Later that year the foundation gave Wake Forest the thirteen and-a-half-acre tract known as Reynolda Village, consisting of barns and outbuildings designed by architect Charles Barton Keen of Philadelphia as part of the original estate structures. These had been converted into offices and shops. The property was valued at \$700,000, and the income was to be used in the Wake Forest operating budget.

Reynolda House was thus left a handsome island in a sea of property that had been deeded to the college. For a time it was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Babcock, and when they moved out, Reynolda House was established as a nonprofit corporation for use as an arts and education center.

Babcock property also was involved in the long-range planning for construction of a football stadium. Preliminary studies on that project had begun in the fifties, and in 1957 Mr. Babcock gave Wake Forest seventy-seven acres worth more than \$275,000 as a site near Memorial Coliseum and Ernie Shore baseball field. In November 1958 a committee was appointed by the trustees to study what would be needed in development of the location including seating, walkways, parking, and design. A sketch by college architect Larson presented at that time showed a facility which would accommodate thirty-six thousand spectators. Little progress was made then in raising funds for the stadium, but interest revived in 1965 along with a cost estimate of \$2 million. Construction began in 1966, but the stadium was not completed during the Tribble administration.

The Babcock Foundation also provided funds for faculty and curriculum development. The following chart shows the extent of the generosity of the Babcock family and foundation in supporting Wake Forest:¹

Dr. Tribble, commenting on these contributions, said that "taken together, these categories of grants demonstrate a broad range of interest in higher education that is altogether inspiring and chal-

Gifts of Land and Buildings

| | Acres | Value |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| Main Campus | 350.31 | \$1,229,450 |
| Reynolda Gardens (including greenhouses and Reynolda woods) | 108.51 | 678,076 |
| Reynolda Village (including buildings) | 13 | 700,000 |
| Site for football stadium | 76.2 | 276,143 |
| Western Electric property (with cash accruals) | 34.2 | 3,500,000 |
| Faculty building lots (to be made available for faculty homes and value added to endowment) | <u>22.8</u> | <u>91,200</u> |
| Totals | 605 | \$6,474,869 |

Cash Grants

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Reynolda Gardens (capital improvements) | 52,157 |
| Reynolda Gardens (endowment for maintenance development) | 210,000 |
| Reynolda Village (capital improvements) | 17,909 |
| Winston Hall (life sciences building) | 40,000 |
| Mary Reynolds Babcock Dormitory | 50,000 |
| Boiler conversion from coal to gas | 16,000 |
| Language laboratory | 12,000 |
| Law School scholarships | 51,000 |
| Law School professorships | 65,000 |
| Asian Studies Program | 76,500 |
| IBM computer | 29,407 |
| Dean's Academic Fund | 26,924 |
| Honors Program | 7,500 |
| Laboratory equipment for Physics Department | <u>10,840</u> |
| Total | \$ 665,237 |
| Grand Total | \$7,140,106 |

lenging, and at the same time very practical." He said Wake Forest was "profoundly grateful for the privilege of serving as a sort of stewardship agent of the foundation."

The life sciences building listed in the preceding chart was constructed after the 1959 campaign in Forsyth County to raise \$1,225,000. In a period of a few months the goal was oversubscribed by \$100,000. The three-story building, completed in time for occupancy in the fall of 1961 and named Winston Hall, was to house the Biology and Psychology departments. It had classrooms, offices, laboratory space, and a two-hundred-seat auditorium.

Also in 1959 the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, in addition to its annual subsidy, gave Wake Forest \$750,000, which Dr. Tribble said would be used for an immediate start on a new dormitory for women. When completed in 1962 and named for Mary Reynolds Babcock (the foundation which honors her contributed \$50,000 toward the construction, as noted earlier), the new facility increased coed-housing capacity to more than six hundred.

In January 1960 the Board of Trustees appointed Dr. Robert Lee Humber of Greenville chairman of a committee which was to raise \$800,000 toward the cost of a classroom building for the humanities and social sciences. As the campaign dragged, the estimated cost climbed, first to \$1.1 million and, by the time construction began in 1962, to \$1,650,000. Twice the trustees went to the convention with requests to borrow money toward the construction costs. The structure was completed in time for occupancy in the fall of 1963, and nine departments which had endured cramped quarters in the library and Wingate and Reynolda halls moved in. The new building, given the name Tribble Hall, provided twenty-five classrooms with a capacity of forty students, seven for up to fifteen, and six to seat sixty. There was a two-hundred-seat auditorium (named DeTamble, in recognition of a \$58,000 bequest from Mrs. Elsie E. DeTamble), and eighty-six faculty offices. For the first time ever, some professors had their own private nook.

In 1961 the trustees had approved an \$11-million capital improvements program which was to finance the construction of ten facilities, including the classroom building and the stadium. Two years later President Tribble presented a \$69-million development plan which he said would lead to the achievement of university status.



Mrs. Nancy Susan Reynolds receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities at graduation exercises in 1967.

It envisioned twenty million for the undergraduate school, twenty-six million for the graduate program, and twenty-three million for the schools of law, business administration, and medicine and a projected graduate school of religion. The package was endorsed "in principle" by the trustees, and in 1966 former Governor Terry Sanford was appointed chairman of a committee to raise the money. Actually however, the plan never really took shape except as a longrange goal without a terminal date.

Much more realistic was the 1965 offer of a \$3-million challenge gift by the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, the money to be made available if Wake Forest could match it from other sources within four years. As it happened that deadline was to continue the challenge into the administration which succeeded Dr. Tribble's in 1967. The offer was another expression of the Reynolds Foundation's continuing interest in the welfare of the college it had helped bring to a new standard of excellence.

During the Tribble years, the foundation had given Wake Forest, in building and operating grants, more than eleven million dollars.

In acknowledging that total Dr. Tribble said that all Wake Forest people "must forever remember most appreciatively the fact that the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation opened the door of opportunity and invited the century-old school to enter the new era."²

The foundation's support can be charted as follows:

Building Fund Grants

| Date | Sum | Purpose |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1952 | \$2,000,426 | Income accumulated under the 1946 contract |
| 1952 | 1,500,000 | To fulfill a challenge gift made by W. N. Reynolds |
| 1953-55 | 1,200,000 | Contractual grants |
| 1959 | <u>750,000</u> | For Mary Reynolds Babcock dormitory |
| Total | \$5,500,426 | |

Operating Budget Grants

| | | |
|---------|--------------------|---|
| 1956-67 | \$5,500,000 | Total of annual grants including the increased amount of \$500,000 a year |
| 1962 | 30,000 | Financing for Graduate School study |
| 1967 | 18,651 | Income at 4 percent on funds raised toward chal - lenge grant |
| Total | <u>\$5,548,651</u> | |
| College | | |
| Total | \$11,049,077 | |

The foundation also made separate grants to the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, as follows:

| | | |
|---------|--------------------|---|
| 1956 | \$ 250,000 | Building fund |
| 1957-63 | 1,058,400 | Scholarship funds at an annual rate of \$151,200 |
| 1960 | 35,000 | Surgical transfusion research |
| 1960 | 75,000 | Medical library books |
| 1961 | 20,000 | Additional to surgical transfusion research |
| 1963-65 | 375,000 | Medical School's quarter share of funds given for Medical Center, which involved Baptist Hospital |
| 1964-67 | <u>600,000</u> | Scholarship funds at an annual rate of \$150,000 |
| | <u>\$2,413,400</u> | |
| Grand | | |
| Total | \$13,462,477 | |

Other members of the Reynolds family made gifts to Wake Forest not included in the foundation totals. In 1965 the four sons of the late Richard J. Reynolds, Jr. and Elizabeth Dillard Reynolds, as a memorial to their mother, gave the college the modernistic family home on Robin Hood Road (locally known as "The Ship"). The property, valued at \$291,000, was used initially as a residence and guest house, and alumni and development activities were briefly transferred there.

A year later, in June 1966, the Board of Trustees accepted a gift of Reynolds stock worth \$920,000 from Mrs. Nancy Susan Reynolds, with the income to be used for library purposes. With the earlier Western Electric acquisition from the Babcock Foundation, the new stock provided the library with almost \$4.5 million of a planned \$7-million endowment.

Dr. Tribble had been constantly active in drawing the attention of the Winston-Salem foundations and others to the needs of Wake Forest, and he had the assistance of skilled personnel on his fund-raising staff. In Chapter V the members of the early development operation were mentioned: Loyde O. Aukerman, who as vice president in charge of public relations was actually a fund-raiser; Robert G. Devton, who as vice president and controller was overseer of the Winston-Salem construction; Rev. Eugene Olive, who had served the college faithfully in many ways and most recently edited alumni publications; and B. Frank Hasty, who served as field agent from 1951 until his retirement in 1964.

Aukerman resigned in June 1954, and Dr. C. Sylvester Green was brought in as vice president for alumni affairs and public relations. Green had been a Baptist minister with several important pastorates, and prior to his Wake Forest appointment, he had been serving the University of North Carolina as executive vice president of the Medical Foundation. He remained at Wake Forest until 1958, when he accepted a development post with William Jewell College in Missouri.

Devton, who had seen all the original buildings go up on the Reynolda campus, resigned in September 1957 to become vice president for public relations at Meredith College. Dr. Tribble had high praise for him, saying that Devton "combined unusual native ability, thorough training, and wide experience with aggressiveness and courage in accomplishing an exceedingly difficult task."

When Olive retired at the end of June 1961, Dr. Julian Burroughs, assistant professor of speech, took over briefly as acting director of alumni activities. He was relieved July 1, 1962, by Romulus T. Weatherman, a 1950 graduate who had been an editorial writer for the *Winston-Salem Journal*. Weatherman stayed only until the end of January 1964, and Olive came out of retirement to edit the *Wake Forest Magazine* for a few months.

Meanwhile in January 1962, Paul S. Rake was appointed director of development. He had been with professional fund-raising agencies and had been associated with Tulane University and the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital.

Rake was succeeded on April 1, 1964, by M. Henry Garrity, a 1947 graduate whose father had been football coach at Wake Forest from 1923 to 1925. Garrity thus was born in Wake Forest, attended the college, and married Wake Forest coed Parmelee Pridgen, Class of 1948. Garrity had many years of experience in Boy Scout work and, prior to his Wake Forest appointment, had been in a similar post at Rider College in Trenton, New Jersey. With his arrival the offices of alumni director and development director were combined, and Garrity assumed the editorship of the magazine in June 1964, allowing Rev. Olive to relinquish that duty.

Under Garrity, Craven E. Williams, Class of 1962, became an assistant in 1965, and Robert Moore Allen, formerly in development work at Vanderbilt University, became an associate in 1967, primarily with editorial responsibility. One of the criticisms of the alumni publications under Garrity's direction was that they were oriented too specifically toward appeals for financial support to the exclusion of feature articles and news of the college and its graduates.

One of the heartening developments after the move to Winston-Salem was that many alumni who had received their schooling on the old campus continued their support despite the change in location. A postwar slump in support occurred in 1950 when graduate solicitations brought in only \$55,479. In 1953, the year of the great push to meet the W. N. Reynolds challenge, alumni sent in \$234,878. The record before Garrity's arrival was \$450,359 in 1960.

Although Garrity's methods may have been questioned, they brought results. In the 1963-64 annual fund campaign only 10 percent of Wake Forest's former students contributed. The number grew to 19 percent the next year, and the 1965-66 participation

topped the national average of 21 percent for the first time, as Wake Forest reached 24.4 percent. In the last year of Dr. Tribble's administration the Development Office was responsible for raising \$650,835.

A breakdown of that figure showed that 3,541 alumni had given \$251,674; 158 businesses and industries contributed \$169,369; 30 foundations, \$58,216; 71 members of the faculty and administrative staff, \$8,539; 125 parents, \$5,332; 1,134 friends, \$172,298; bequests, \$3,000; memorial gifts, \$3,450; and from 25 companies which matched employee gifts, \$14,954.

In Dr. Tribble's seventeen years as president, alumni giving amounted to a total of \$3,951,291.

Under the 1946 contract with the Reynolds Foundation, the Baptist State Convention was obligated to give Wake Forest 7.5 percent of its distributable income. In 1946 that amounted to \$100,508. In Tribble's first year Wake Forest's share had climbed to \$121,989 and in his last year to \$386,303. The latter figure was nearly four times the amount given in 1946 and bespoke the increasing membership and affluence of the Baptist denomination in North Carolina. For the seventeen years of the Tribble regime the convention supplied \$2,371,867 for operations and \$1,562,429 toward capital needs, for a total of \$3,934,296.

Wake Forest's budgetary needs increased sharply over that time span, of course. In Tribble's first year the budget for the undergraduate college and the Law School was \$1,018,341 and for the Medical School, \$555,102, making a total of \$1,573,444. By 1960 that for the college and the Law School was \$3,561,529 and for Bowman Gray, \$4,010,526, making a total of \$7,572,055. In 1966-67 the undergraduate and Law School requirements had risen to \$7,304,964 and the medical branch went to \$7,283,373, making a total of \$14,588,337.

For the entire Tribble administration the operating budgets totalled \$118,091,827.

Part of the increase in costs was made up from endowment income. In 1950 the endowment stood at \$5,600,000. In 1967, Dr. Tribble's final year, the endowment was more than \$34 million; total assets of the college had risen from \$10.4 million to 91.2 million. Total construction costs for the campus as it existed in 1967 amounted to about \$23 million. The following table gives the cost of the various structures built during Dr. Tribble's presidency:

| Name of Building | Use | Cost (with equipment) | Square Footage |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| Wait Chapel | Classrooms and assembly (Includes Wingate Hall, Davis Chapel) | \$1,647,025.40 | 73,000 |
| Z. Smith Reynolds Library | Library | 1,865,550.33 | 94,200 |
| Salem Hall | Chemistry, physics | 1,231,502.77 | 48,200 |
| Reynolda Hall | Administration, student activities | 3,107,371.47 | 120,000 |
| W. N. Reynolds Gymnasium | Physical education, athletics, ROTC | 2,009,005.82 | 235,000 |
| Law School | Law classes | 597,263.31 | 50,000 |
| Winston Hall | Biology-psychology | 1,541,499.38 | 74,000 |
| Harold W. Tribble Hall | Humanities, social sciences | 1,385,765.64 | 95,000 |
| Faculty Apartments (ten buildings) | Residences | 1,078,848.92 | 88,600 |
| Student Apartments (two buildings) | Residences | 406,973.79 | 33,200 |
| Davis Dormitory | Men's residence | 3,829,057.10 | 46,700 |
| Taylor Dormitory | Men's residence | (Men's total) | 46,700 |
| Efird Hall | Men's residence | | 13,000 |
| Poteat Dormitory | Men's residence | | 39,800 |
| Huffman Hall | Men's residence | | 13,000 |
| Kitchin Dormitory | Men's residence | | 46,700 |
| Bostwick Dormitory | Women's residence | 583,831.48 | 47,700 |
| Johnson Dormitory | Women's residence | 583,831.48 | 47,700 |
| Babcock Dormitory | Women's residence | 914,694.50 | 61,400 |
| Maintenance and warehouse building | Campus maintenance | 127,553.75 | 12,000 |
| Heating plant | | 1,016,777.26 | 11,500 |
| President's home | Residence | 98,964.79 | 4,800 |
| | Totals | \$22,025,517.18 | 1,302,800 |

These buildings, with the necessary grading, landscaping, roads, and walks, composed the campus that Harold Tribble built.

XI

The College Administration

One reason the transfer of power from Thurman D. Kitchin to Harold W. Tribble went so smoothly was that both had the support of a dedicated, highly respected, thoroughly competent corps of administrators who could be relied upon to attend to the duties of the college even when events of great magnitude were threatening to disrupt the even flow of life on the campus. The four key officials were Dr. Daniel Bunyan Bryan, who had been dean of the college since 1923; Lois Johnson, appointed dean of women when coeds were first admitted to the college in 1942; Elliott B. Earnshaw, who had been bursar since 1907; and Grady S. Patterson, who became the first fulltime registrar in 1926.

When Dr. Tribble assumed the presidency in 1950, these four had rendered more than a hundred years of service to Wake Forest. They knew the traditions of the institution, the strengths of the faculty, and the needs of the college, and they were acquainted with a majority of the students by name. Patterson was so thoroughly familiar with his records that he could—and sometimes did—stop a student on the street to remind him of a course he needed for graduation. "Miss Lois" was personally involved with all of her women, and although she had high standards for female behavior and laid down rules which today might seem quite strict, she was loved and respected without reservation. She was everyone's em-



Dean Lois Johnson reminiscing at a reunion with Beth Perry Upchurch, the first regularly enrolled coed (left), and Martha Ann Allen Turnage, first woman editor of *Old Gold and Black*.



Dean D. B. Bryan.

bodiment of the term "gracious lady," and she created a deanship model at Wake Forest that was to be honored for decades.

Bryan and Earnshaw, between themselves, chewed over much of the business of the college on the nearby George W. Paschal nine-hole golf course—which is not to suggest that either neglected his duties. They saw their jobs as full-time commitments, twenty-four hours a day, and they talked shop while relaxing as well as at work.

Dr. Bryan was born seven miles from Pittsboro on December 23, 1886, and got his early education in a one-room neighborhood school. He attended Buie's Creek Academy and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1911. For two years he was principal of a school at Rich Square and saved seven hundred dollars from his annual thousand-dollar salary to pay for his master's work at Columbia University and doctoral studies at New York University. He also acquired a bride, Miss Euphemia Griffin. He taught at Richmond College for five years before joining the faculty at Wake Forest in 1921.

In addition to his duties as dean, Dr. Bryan was chairman of the Education Department, and all of the prospective teachers who went through the college during his years there studied with him. When Wake Forest moved to Winston-Salem, Dr. Tribble prevailed upon Bryan, then approaching seventy years of age, to go along and organize the Dean's Office. He agreed, although it would take him a year past the date when he had planned to retire.

A faculty committee headed by Dr. Henry S. Stroupe planned a dinner in his honor on May 16, 1957, and at that time Dr. Tribble remarked, "It has frequently been said that the dean is the man who sees to it that the college is what the president claims it is. Certainly I know full well that the achievements of Wake Forest College in actual life and work on the campus during the past seven years have been made possible by the faithful labor and wise leadership of Dean Bryan."

Dr. J. A. Easley, speaking for the faculty, said that Bryan's service had been "of inestimable value. There has been a practicality and pertinence in his advice, a workableness in his plans, and a common sense in his management of affairs. We who have worked by his side and under his guidance have not missed his good humor and his kindly teasing, his refusal to hold a grudge, and his generous



Dean William C. Archie in 1957 with his two assistants, Dr. Edwin G. Wilson, (left), professor of English, and Dr. John W. Nowell, professor of chemistry. In 1958 Wilson succeeded Archie, first as acting dean and, in 1960, as dean of the college.

overlooking of irritation and annoyance, his sound advice, patient imperturbability, and wise guidance. We cherish his friendship."

Judge Hubert Olive, chairman of the Board of Trustees, said that "in the history of Wake Forest, many heroes you will find, but no star will shine brighter than that of Dean Bryan."

In anticipation of Dr. Bryan's retirement, the college in September 1956, had invited Dr. William C. Archie, then associate dean of Trinity College at Duke University, to join the administration with the understanding that he would become Wake Forest's dean a year later when Dr. Bryan stepped down. Among Dean Archie's first acts were the appointments of Dr. John W. Nowell, professor of chemistry, as assistant dean in charge of upperclassmen and Dr. Edwin G. Wilson, associate professor of English, as assistant dean with responsibility for underclassmen.

Archie was no stranger to Wake Forest, having taught French on the old campus from 1933 until 1942. A native of Salisbury, he was a

1929 graduate of Davidson College. While teaching at Wake Forest, Archie did the graduate work required for a master's degree in French, awarded in 1935. He later earned master's and doctoral degrees at Princeton. In 1942 he left the Wake Forest faculty for military service and became Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's French interpreter in the Allied Control Authority in 1945. After his discharge from service in 1946, he joined the faculty at Duke, becoming dean of freshmen in 1949. In 1951 he was appointed acting dean of undergraduate instruction.

Along with his duties as dean at Wake Forest, Dr. Archie was an associate professor of French. He had a fertile, roving mind; the establishment of the Admissions Office, the Asian Studies program, and the College Union were his ideas. A man of passionate feeling, he could become deeply irritated by frustrations he considered unnecessary, and it was for that reason that after his first year as dean, he resigned to accept a comparable position at Emory University. Archie's term at Wake Forest coincided with the great uproar over dancing in 1957, which is told in Chapter VIII. His associates recall that his principal grievance in leaving Wake Forest was his dismay over what he regarded as Baptist intrusion into the affairs of the college.

When the news of the new dean's departure reached Gerald Johnson in Baltimore, he wrote a letter to Irving Carlyle expressing concern:

I have just heard about Archie's resignation, and it confirms my belief that you trustees have no choice. You have either got to take over the running of the college, or there won't be any college.

Archie is just the beginning. Every time you get a first-rate man—and after a year or two you won't get many—as soon as he discovers that he is at the mercy of a bunch of crazy fanatics he will get the hell out of there. A really good man doesn't *have* to teach at Wake Forest; there are plenty of jobs for top-notchers, often at higher pay.

But if you fill the place with second-raters, then it becomes a swindle racket, taking the boys' money and pretending to give them a modern education, but handing them a shoddy article. I don't see how any honest man can associate himself with such an enterprise.¹

In response Carlyle said that much as the college regretted Dr. Archie's resignation, there was an awfully good man waiting in the

wings ready to take over the Dean's Office. He was referring to Dr. Edwin G. Wilson, who was appointed acting dean July 1, 1958, and dean of the college in 1960.

Few men in the history of Wake Forest have been better endowed in temperament, scholarship, and administrative ability than Wilson. He was born in Leaksville on February 1, 1923, a son of William Baslev and Annie Saunders Wilson. In his home town he attended the public schools and was active in the Episcopal Church of his family. In 1939 he entered Wake Forest and quickly distinguished himself as a scholar and campus leader. During his junior year he wrote the weekly column "Pro Humanitate" for *Old Gold and Black* which was so literate in its discussion of books, theater, art, and film that readers marveled that it could have been written by an undergraduate. In his senior year he edited an exceptional volume of *The Howler*. He was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity and was elected to both Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa. Nominated as a Rhodes Scholar, it is probable that only his disinterest in athletic participation kept him from going to Oxford. An English major, he filled in as an instructor in that department while still a senior. He graduated summa cum laude in 1943 and shortly thereafter reported for combat duty in the Navy. By the end of the war he was a lieutenant (j.g.), serving as executive officer aboard a destroyer escort.

For a brief period after the war, when returning GIs flooded Wake Forest and placed a burden of numbers on the faculty, Wilson was recruited as an instructor in English. When he could conscientiously free himself from teaching duties, he went to Harvard University, where he earned a master's degree in 1948 and a doctorate in 1952. With his advanced work behind him and colleges and universities across the country offering attractive positions to bright candidates, he chose to return to Wake Forest to teach his specialty, poets of the English Romantic Period, along with freshman and sophomore courses that everyone in the English Department shared. He moved quickly up the academic ladder to appointment as a full professor in 1959. By that time he was sharing his skills with the Dean's Office and, as previously mentioned, was appointed dean of the college in 1960.

Concurrent with those duties, Wilson was asked by Dr. Tribble to take over the chairmanship of the English Department on July

15, 1963, and he managed the dual administrative role until February 1, 1968. In 1966 *Esquire* magazine listed Wilson as one of a handful of "superprofs" in America and said that his classes in Romantic Poets and Blake, Yeats, and Thomas, which he continued to teach, were among the best courses being offered at the collegiate level in the entire country. At the time, Dr. Wilson tended to dismiss the honor as a playful one, but the editors of the magazine were completely serious.²

In the interim there had been some changes in the Dean's Office. In August 1959 Dr. Robert A. Dyer, an assistant professor of religion, succeeded Dr. John W. Nowell as assistant dean. Nowell went back to full-time teaching. Dyer was a 1935 graduate of Louisiana State University. Afterward he attended the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, where he received a master's degree in 1939 and a doctorate in 1946. In between those two awards, he went to Japan for the Southern Baptist Foreign Missions Board, and he and his wife were held in a Japanese internment camp from 1941 until the end of the war in 1945. From 1946 to 1956 he taught at Gardner Webb College and in 1957 joined the Wake Forest faculty, with additional duties in the guidance office.

The dean's operation was completely reorganized in 1963, when Dr. Thomas M. Elmore, an education specialist, was brought in as dean of students and Mark Reece was named dean of men. Reece, Class of 1949, had originally joined the administration in 1956 as associate director of alumni activities. In 1958 he was made director of student affairs, working out of the Dean's Office on such nonacademic concerns as the College Union, fraternity regulations, and chapel attendance. In the reorganization, Wilson and Dyer were to handle academic affairs and Elmore and Reece were to oversee other aspects of student life.

The Dean's Office in those days had wide-ranging responsibilities. Wilson not only taught one course each semester and presided over faculty meetings but also was a member of nearly every faculty committee, including those dealing with curriculum, scholarships, academic planning, athletics, teacher education, and military training. The dean interviewed every candidate for prospective teaching jobs brought in by the various departments, made recommendations to the president concerning appointments, faculty salaries, and advancement, and handled all administrative responsibilities in

the absence of the president; counselled students, negotiated with concerned parents, and, in general, kept the college moving. The Dean's Office had a dedicated staff of secretarial and clerical workers, and one of the most beloved was Mrs. Elizabeth Greason, whose husband Murray a longtime fixture in the Athletic Department as player and coach, was killed in an automobile accident January 1, 1960.

Lois Johnson, who had tried several times to give up her post as dean of women, made her retirement stick at the end of June 1962. "I didn't want them saving, 'Well, who's going to tell Lois she's been on the job too long?'" she said. "Too many of us want to hang on when we have no business trying. It's much better to go too soon than too late. I think it's about time."

She said she had seen a number of changes in Wake Forest women in her two decades at the college, the greatest being "an attitude of live and let live. Coeds now are less likely to condemn another coed for doing something they themselves wouldn't have done. I'm not really sure I like that. No doubt there is more rebellion against the rules. This is true everywhere. And perhaps it's pertinent to point out that parents now are more permissive than they were in 1942. Oh, yes, there's one other big change: We haven't had an acute case of homesickness in years."

Dean Johnson planned to live in retirement at the Johnson-McMillan family compound in Wagram. Asked what she would miss most, she said, "Men! I like men. Women my age are most often surrounded by widows and spinsters. I will miss talking and arguing with male faculty members. And I'll miss the exhilaration of being associated with youth, of being in a place where there's intellectual ferment."

A dormitory honors her name on the Wake Forest campus, but no doubt the most eloquent tribute resides in the hundreds of women whose lives she influenced in such a special way in her twenty years in the Dean's Office.

Effective with Dean Johnson's retirement Dr. Jeanne Owen, associate professor in the School of Business Administration, was named acting dean, with Jane Gilbert Freeman, an instructor in philosophy named assistant dean. Dr. Owen, who had served the college in other important administrative capacities, had been on the faculty since 1956. A native of Gibsonville, she earned a bache-

lor's degree from the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, a master's degree in commercial science from Indiana University and the J.D. degree from the University of North Carolina. Before joining the Wake Forest staff she had taught in the Forsyth County schools and at Louisburg, Averett, and Marshall colleges.

It was understood that Dr. Owen's appointment would be temporary, and on July 1, 1964, Lula M. Leake, who had been assistant dean of students at Meredith College for six years, was named dean of women at Wake Forest. Known to one and all as "Lu" Leake, she was born May 26, 1925, in Woodville, Mississippi, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel O. Leake. She received an associate degree from Pearl River Junior College in 1943, a bachelor's from Louisiana State University in 1945 and a master's in religious education from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. She had done summer work at Peabody College and Union Theological Seminary. A one-time draftsman for the Standard Oil Company in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, she was director of the Baptist Student Union at the College of William and Mary before going to Meredith.³

As dean of women in the Tribble administration Miss Leake was a member of the faculty Executive Committee and committees on student life, admissions, scholarships and financial aid, and orientation. She had to devise rules for social conduct, counsel coeds who had personal, family, or academic problems, interview prospective students and their parents, make dormitory room assignments and, in general, look after the welfare of Wake Forest women. She also became active in the Baptist Church on the campus. Perhaps her hardest job was to establish her own identity and style as successor to the beloved Dean Johnson.

Until his death on January 3, 1952, at the age of seventy, Elliott B. Earnshaw was the Bursar's Office. During his forty-nine years with the college he had also served as registrar, secretary of the faculty, secretary of the Board of Trustees, and superintendent of the college infirmary. At the time of his death he held all of those positions except registrar. Earnshaw was born August 28, 1881, in Cartersville, Georgia. He arrived in North Carolina in 1901 as a freshman intent upon getting a mechanical engineering degree from North Carolina State College. Although he compiled the highest average in the first-year class, he objected to a requirement that all students spend

several hours a week in a blacksmith shop. So he transferred to Wake Forest in 1902, there to be quickly befriended by the college president, Dr. Charles E. Taylor. It was an association which was to grow much closer, because Earnshaw courted and wed Edith, the youngest of Dr. Taylor's six daughters.

All his life Earnshaw was a good athlete. In his student years he teamed up in tennis with Hubert M. Poteat, and in four years of intercollegiate play they lost only one match. In 1907 the two went to the Southern Intercollegiate Tournament in Atlanta and faced some of the best players in the South, among them teams from Georgia, Georgia Tech, Alabama, and Tulane. Earnshaw and Poteat won the doubles competition and then had to play each other for the singles crown. Poteat won 8-6, 8-6, 6-0, but Wake Forest was assured of both championships in the tournament.

In 1905 Earnshaw was editor of *The Student* magazine, and he graduated magna cum laude in 1906. In the spring term of 1907 he taught in the Mathematics Department while working toward a master's degree. He had been appointed acting bursar in 1906, and the following year he was named to the permanent office, a position he held until his death. For thirty of his years in office Mrs. Earnshaw was his secretary.⁴

At Earnshaw's death Prof. Jasper L. Memory, in a guest editorial in *Old Gold and Black*, said of him:

During the long stretch of the years, through wars and rumors of wars, depressions and inflations, he kept the ship steady, had a genial smile, and saw to it that those who entered his office were received courteously and left with the feeling that they had received a square deal.... An excellent mathematician, a fine tenor singer, a master of tennis and golf, and a craftsman at understanding and dealing with people, he will live on through the ages and continue to bless the lives that he has touched.

Dean Bryan said:

Mr. Earnshaw was the embodiment of the noblest of Wake Forest College traditions; in fact, in spirit, and in habits he was a great factor in perpetuating them. The students, the faculty, and the administrative members of the college found in him a wise, ready and cordial counselor. His patience was without limits. He had the imagination that made it possible for him to put himself in the position of another and was therefore able to accord the treatment to others that he would wish for himself. A noble life



Bursar E. B. Earnshaw and his wife Edith, who was his assistant, conferring with Dr. Tribble.

was lived in our midst. He will live on. No one, I believe, had more friends. That friendship will continue to be a blessing to all who knew him.

Mrs. Earnshaw, who was a poet and worked with her husband, retired from the Bursar's Office in 1953 after a forty-year association with the college as an employee. She died on July 14, 1962. At that time the Board of Trustees took note of Mr. and Mrs. Earnshaw's expression of purpose recounted in Chapter I. The trustees said:

It was the lifetime intent of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott B. Earnshaw to return to the college whatever material possessions they had accumulated during their long association with the institution. Their devotion to the college is reflected in the fact that their combined years of service at Wake Forest totaled approximately eighty-four. Mr. Earnshaw served as bursar from 1907 until his death on January 3, 1912. Mrs. Earnshaw, a daughter of President Charles E. Taylor, began her service with the college in 1913 as secretary to President William Louis Poteat, transferring shortly thereafter to the Bursar's Office, where she remained until her retirement in 1913. After her retirement she maintained her home in Wake Forest, North Carolina, until her death on July 14, 1962.

Their ambition was to provide a sum of \$50,000 which would be available to the college upon their deaths. This hope was realized when the

terms of the will of Mrs. Earnshaw directed that \$10,000 from the sale of any assets of the remainder of the estate be added to the \$40,000 they had already given. The living example of this couple is one of the finest in the college's 128-year history.⁵

Shortly after Earnshaw's death, Worth Copeland was elected bursar and secretary of the Board of Trustees. A native of Ahoskie, Copeland was a 1939 graduate of Wake Forest and earned a master's degree in mathematics in 1941. With time out for military service, he had been an instructor in the Mathematics Department until he joined the Bursar's Office as assistant to Earnshaw in 1947.

In June 1958 the trustees consolidated the offices of bursar and treasurer, and Copeland's title was changed to treasurer. T. W. Brewer, who had been treasurer since 1912, was named treasurer emeritus. Before the change the Treasurer's Office had been located in Raleigh and worked with a committee of the trustees in managing the permanent funds of the college. That function along with the day-to-day financial operations would henceforth be the responsibility of the merged Office of the Treasurer.

As assistants, Copeland had James B. Cook, Jr., a Virginian who had been with the college since 1944 except for a year's absence for graduate work at the University of North Carolina, and John G. Williard, a Carolina graduate and CPA, who came into the administration in 1958. In the early sixties Copeland, who also was serving as secretary of the Board of Trustees, had health problems, and Cook was made secretary pro tem, then acting secretary of the board. In October 1965 Copeland left the employment of the college. Cook, who held the title of acting business manager, was elected secretary of the board at that time. When it became clear that Williard was the choice of the administration to become treasurer, Cook resigned to accept a position with the Virginia Division of the Budget in Richmond. He had served the college faithfully as an excellent steward of its funds, and his friends were sorry to see him go; at the same time they welcomed Williard, a highly capable man, to the upper echelons of the college management.

Grady Siler Patterson was the first full-time registrar the college ever had. Appointed during the presidency of William Louis Poteat, he served through the administrations of Francis Pendleton

Gaines, Dr. Kitchin, and Dr. Tribble. He also acted as admissions officer until a separate staff took over that function in 1957.

Patterson was born July 24, 1901, in Chatham County and grew up in Siler City. He attended Trinity College (now Duke University) before transferring to Wake Forest where he received the bachelor's degree in 1924. As a student he worked in the Examiner's Office, forerunner of the Registrar's Office, headed by Dr. George W. Paschal. After graduation he was employed to work mornings for Dr. Poteat and afternoons for the examiner. In 1926, as noted, he was made registrar. He married Elizabeth Lake, daughter of Prof. J. L. Lake, who taught physics at Wake Forest for thirty-three years.⁶

Patterson was administrator of the Denmark Loan Fund, and for forty years while he carried out the duties of registrar, he also sold insurance as a sideline. He was treasurer of the Wake Forest Baptist Church on both the old campus and the new. Twice, in 1935 and again in 1950, he was president of the North Carolina Association of Collegiate Registrars. In action and in speech he was a very proper man, and it was said that he never once received a visitor to his office without wearing a coat, not even on the hottest day of summer.

The duties of the Registrar's Office were manifold, and they grew as the college became larger. The responsibilities of the office included registration of students; the collection, collation, and distribution of information on demographics, enrollment, and the academic progress and achievement of every student; the creation and maintenance of accurate academic records and the issuance of grade reports and transcripts; certification of candidates for degrees to the faculty and Board of Trustees; publication of the class schedules each term and preparation of the program and diplomas for May commencement. All of this involved precise coordination with faculty members, faculty committees, and individual students.⁷

Implicit in all of these procedures was the safeguarding of records, a duty which became extremely sensitive in the nervous days of the sixties when belligerent campus activists across the country expressed their hostility by ransacking and destroying institutional files. By custom the permanent academic records at Wake Forest were stored in a fireproof vault at the close of each working day—a

practice which preserved valuable information when the old College Building was destroyed by fire in 1933. On the Reynolda campus the registrar's vault had been designed with a glass window on the exterior wall. During the campus unrest of the Vietnam War era the window was covered with a metal sheet.

In 1947 Mrs. Margaret Ruthven Perry, a graduate of the University of South Carolina and wife of Percival Perry, a member of the history faculty joined Patterson in the Registrar's Office. She was made the first assistant registrar in 1948 and associate registrar in 1964. She proved herself a capable, cheerful administrator, and it was assumed that she would be appointed registrar when Patterson retired.

The Admissions Office was created by the Board of Trustees on June 3, 1957, at the recommendation of then Dean William C. Archie, "to give further and more careful attention to the selection of students as the pressure of a growing collegiate population continues." Archie said that the office also would engage in student recruitment and direct a portion of the scholarship program. In anticipation of the office's establishment the trustees, five weeks earlier, had appointed Prof. A. L. Aycock of the English Department as first director of admissions and had asked him to work out the procedures for the new administrative branch. Mrs. Shirley Hamrick, who previously had been assistant to Dean Lois Johnson, was assigned to work with Aycock. She was the wife of Prof. Willard Hamrick of the Religion Department. The new office was to function under the direction of a faculty committee on admissions.

In 1958 William G. Starling, Class of 1957, was named assistant director of admissions to concentrate on recruitment. A native of Smithfield, he held a bachelor's degree in business administration from Wake Forest and had previously worked for the Riegel Textile Corporation in New York City, South Carolina, and Florida. In 1959-60 Dr. Louis C. Guenther, former registrar at Mary Washington College, came to Wake Forest as admissions director, and Professor Aycock returned to his classroom. Guenther stayed only a year, though, resigning to accept a similar post at Florida Presbyterian College. After his departure Starling was made director and Mrs. Hamrick, his associate.⁸

Beginning in 1960 the college required prospective students to submit Scholastic Aptitude Test scores along with high school

grades, class rank, and recommendations. In the first year the 316 men and 114 women in the entering freshman class had average test scores of 943. By 1961-62 the average scores had climbed over 1,000, and at the end of the Tribble administration, for the year 1966-67, the scores averaged 1,139. Consistently the women's averages were from fifty to a hundred points higher than the men's—a phenomenon explained in part by the fact that relatively more women were applying for the fewer spaces available. Starling's staff regularly processed from twelve- to fourteen-hundred applications for the one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred coed places available in the freshman class. Across the board five to six times as many students applied—men and women—as could be accepted.

Part of the popularity of the college was its growing reputation for academic excellence, and another part lay in the relatively low tuition costs as compared with other private schools. Some of it, however, was based on the work of the Admissions Office in seeking out bright students. In 1960, 63 percent of the entering women were in the top 10 percent of their high school classes; only 12 percent of the men were. In 1966 the figures had climbed to 85.9 percent for women and 36 percent for men.

The Admissions Office also administered the financial aid budget, which in 1959, with ministerial concessions and tuition for athletic scholarships, amounted to \$278,000. By the end of the Tribble era, largely through the addition of the Hankins Scholarships, the annual aid budget total surpassed \$500,000. In 1964 Stan C. Broadway was employed as assistant director of admissions and William M. Mackie, Jr., as an admissions counselor.

The appointment in 1953 of Russell H. Brantley, Jr., as director of communications was mentioned in Chapter V. He carried on a tradition which had been nurtured for many years by Prof. Jasper L. Memory, who prepared news releases about Wake Forest for area newspapers while at the same time teaching education courses, editing the alumni magazine, running the summer school, and acting as a job-placement service. Memory had phenomenal recall and probably recognized more students and graduates on sight than any other member of the Wake Forest community. He was also a great raconteur and personally relished his own stories so much that he was affectionately known as "Bull" Memory.

For a time Walter C. Holton was sports publicist. He held a law

degree from Wake Forest in the Class of 1937, and he decided to put it to work for him. After leaving the college he became a prominent lawyer and judge in Winston-Salem. In July of 1946 W. Tom Bost, Jr., came into the publicity operation, primarily to write about the sports program but also to assist Professor Memory in general news. In December he was made head of the News Bureau. The next year Rev. Eugene Olive was designated editor of the alumni magazine as part of his public relations duties.

Although Bost was scrupulously attentive to all phases of college news, his promotion of the athletic program was so impressive that in 1949 he was chosen the outstanding sports publicist in the country for medium-sized colleges. In January 1953 Bost resigned to join the development program at the University of North Carolina, his alma mater. Harold Powell, a senior, who had been an assistant to Bost, was named acting director of the news bureau until Russell Brantley came into the administration in July. At that time responsibility for sports promotion was assigned to a full-time publicist, and Bill Hensley was employed. He stayed two years and left for a comparable position at North Carolina State College. To succeed him Marvin "Skeeter" Francis, a former assistant sports editor of the *Durham Herald*, was hired, and he and Brantley remained with the college through the Tribble administration.

One of the key figures in physical management on the old campus was Walter D. Holliday, superintendent of buildings and grounds. A native of Wake County, he had arrived at the college as a worker in 1904 and had enrolled as a student in 1910 and 1911. In 1914 he was appointed to the superintendent's post, and he worked faithfully through wars, depression, fires, and rationing. He retired in the summer of 1953 and died September 21 of that year. At that time President Tribble said: "In a long, perhaps the longest, career for this type of service in the history of the college, Mr. Holiday rendered the type of valuable service that must grow out of a deep sense of loyalty to the ideals of the school and a profound feeling of love and admiration for the students and faculty. For almost half a century he made it his consuming ambition to get for the college the maximum benefit in the maintenance of physical equipment at the minimum cost." Holliday had been president of the Wake Forest Building and Loan Association, a town commissioner, a deacon in the campus church, a Mason, and a Shriner.

To succeed him, as already noted, Harold S. "Pete" Moore was employed, and he inherited a highly skilled staff. Among its members were Royce R. Weatherly, who had been with the college since 1947, and Melvin Q. Layton, a former football player who had joined the staff in 1951. In Dr. Tribble's report on his seventeen years as president special mention was made of this department:

As an engineering graduate of the University of Virginia, Mr. Moore was exceptionally well qualified in training and experience and temperament to direct the program that was taking shape on the new campus. In his quiet manner he carried a significant share of the responsibility for the construction work and for establishing a program of maintenance. When the college moved in 1956, all members of the maintenance staff were given an opportunity to continue with the college in the new location. I was especially glad that the two top men in this department made the move with us. Mr. Weatherly was put in charge of internal maintenance, while Mr. Layton was given direction of all outside maintenance. Both men have rendered excellent service, always giving their best within and beyond the call of duty.⁹

As noted previously, Rev. Eugene Olive resigned as pastor of the Wake Forest Baptist Church in 1947 to do public relations, editing, and alumni work for the college. He was succeeded as pastor and chaplain by Dr. J. Glenn Blackburn, minister at Lumberton's First Baptist Church, who had been a teaching fellow under Dr. Tribble years before at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. A native of West Jefferson, he attended Wake Forest and became a leader in campus religious and forensic activities. He had planned a career in law, but after his graduation in 1935, he went to the seminary and earned master's and doctoral degrees. His selection for the Wake Forest ministry was applauded, because a year earlier he had been a popular participant in Religious Focus Week on the campus.

When the college moved to Winston-Salem, Dr. Blackburn was called to become pastor of the new Baptist church which would meet in Wait Chapel and to continue as college chaplain. A faculty self-study had recommended that the pastorate and the chaplaincy be separated, and because Dr. Blackburn's responsibilities to the church community were increasing, he was allowed to devote his full time to those cares beginning in the spring of 1958. Dr. J. A. Easley of the Religion Department was named interim chaplain, pending the selection of a permanent officer.

That happened in the summer of 1959, when Dr. L. H. Hollingsworth accepted the position. A native of Greenville, South Carolina, he called Asheville his home. After attending Gardner-Webb College, he transferred to Wake Forest and took his bachelor's degree in 1943. A wartime chaplain, he had held pastorates in Asheville, Raleigh, Louisburg, Mebane, and Louisiana. Once president of the General Board of the Baptist State Convention, he had been honored with a Doctor of Divinity degree by Wake Forest in 1959. Before joining the college staff, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boone, where he had worked closely with the 1,250 Baptist students at Appalachian State Teachers College. In addition to his usual counseling duties, Hollingsworth was responsible for planning the twice-weekly chapel programs. His mellow voice became familiar to thousands of sports fans through his prayers that preceded all Wake Forest home football games.

One other functionary, not actually a part of the college administration, deserves mention. Everette C. Snyder, Class of 1927, took over the management of the College Book Store in 1930, when it was a one-room operation selling textbooks and supplies in Hunter Dormitory. After the store was moved to the basement of the Social Science Building (the old gymnasium) and a fountain was added, Snyder's place became a favorite student hangout and Snyder himself, much loved and respected. On the surface a rough, even gruff, man, he was actually quite soft-hearted and deeply loved Wake Forest and its people. In 1956 he moved with the college to Winston-Salem for what he meant to be a short stay; he remained for four years. During that time he trained Richard T. Clay, a Wake Forest graduate in business administration who succeeded Snyder when he retired. Snyder died September 9, 1964, and was widely mourned by students and alumni.



Dr. Tribble talking with Everett C. Snyder, manager of the College Book Store.



Chaplain L. H. Hollingsworth.

XII

Things Academic

The period examined in this volume of the history of Wake Forest, from 1943 to the end of the Tribble administration in 1967, will undoubtedly be remembered longest for the highly dramatic things that transpired then—World War II, the Reynolds Foundation offer, its acceptance by the Baptist State Convention, the fundraising required for the construction of a modern campus, groundbreaking by the President of the United States, the physical move itself, and the subsequent embroilment of the college with the convention over issues as inconsequential as dancing and as fundamental as control of the institution through selection of trustees. These were sensational things, and they made headlines in every newspaper in the state and many beyond its borders. They were tangible and lent themselves to spectacle, or to rejoicing, or to argument.

But within the college itself was occurring a development which could not be gauged in bricks and mortar, spades of earth, dollar totals, or head counts, yet which would ultimately mean as much to the future strength and reputation of the college as anything else that had ever occurred. Slowly, and then at an accelerating pace, the college began to move away from the small town faculty with its nucleus of intellectual giants to a broader, stronger, better-trained, more demanding corps of teachers who, with a greatly enriched variety of specialties, would place Wake Forest in the forefront of educational institutions—not only in the state, not just in the South, but in the entire country.

It is the faculty and the teachings of that faculty, working with bright young minds, given the proper equipment and an atmos-

phere of academic freedom, that make a college great. In its old setting, by every standard, Wake Forest was a good school, but it had not achieved a distinctive degree of uniform excellence. The strength of the faculty lay in the presence of a few towering masterminds, and to study under them was an exciting and memorable experience. In the thirties and forties it was easy to pick them out: there was Dr. Hubert M. Poteat—"Dr. Hubert"—who could have had his pick of any Latin chair in the country, but who, like his father, chose to devote his enormous talent and energy to Wake Forest; there was Dr. A. C. Reid, revered as a saint whose following was almost mystic; Dr. C. C. Pearson—"Skinny," they called him---injecting meaning and wit into the dry bones of history and government; Dr. William E. Speas—"Old Bill"—whose boyish enthusiasm never failed when he saw a physics experiment work, even though he had performed it a hundred times before; Bradbury and Cocke in biology; Jones and Folk in English; Black in chemistry; Easley and Binkley in religion. Every student had his favorite and helped to build the legends.

Yet in truth Wake Forest did not have the financial resources to attract the very best men for every slot in the teaching staff; it had more than its share of bright students, but it also had a few who were content barely to scrape through; the buildings were old and many were decaying, and the laboratory equipment was barely adequate; the library was lovingly tended, but there was not enough money either to stock it adequately or to give it suitable housing; and the lack of financial underpinning was painfully evident in the minimal salaries of the faculty.

In 1943-44 a full professor was paid only \$3,750 annually, and that represented a 25 percent increase made possible by the contract with the Army Finance School. Through the forties faculty remuneration edged up slowly, and when Dr. Tribble assumed the presidency in 1950, a full professor was paid \$5,400, an associate professor \$4,800, and an assistant professor \$4,500. Those sums were paid on a twelve-month basis, and members of the faculty were required to teach two summers out of three without additional compensation.

In fifteen of the seventeen years of Tribble's presidency, significant increases were made in the salary scale, and the abolishment in



Dr. Ora C. Bradbury, professor of biology.



Dr. Hubert M. Poteat, professor of Latin, in his shrine regalia.



Dr. Elton C. Cocke, professor of biology, and Mrs. Cocke, who worked for many years in the Bursar's Office.

1952 of the old policy of allowing only one full professor in each department allowed qualified teachers to reach the top figure that otherwise would have been denied. After doing away with that rule, the trustees approved a range of remuneration as follows: professor, from \$5,700 to \$6,000; associate professor, from \$5,100 to \$5,400; assistant professor, from \$4,500 to \$5,000; and instructors, not to exceed \$4,300.

In 1956 the Ford Foundation gave Wake Forest a \$515,000 grant to begin a salary endowment for the faculty, and that allowed the administration to continue to improve wages. Wake Forest and the other Baptist colleges in the state still were running behind the publicly supported institutions, however. A study by the Council on Christian Higher Education of the Baptist State Convention showed that across-the-board salaries at the denomination's schools were 30 percent below those at the state institutions, where professors were not required to teach in summer school.

In October 1958 the trustees moved to match state practice, at least on the length of the teaching year. Beginning with the summer session of 1960, Wake Forest faculty members would no longer be required to teach in summer school, and their salary for the nine school months would be spread over twelve. Additional payment would be made if a professor chose to teach during the summer months, and many did.

Even so, Wake Forest salaries continued to be well below the national average. The American Association of University Professors, which ranked colleges on a scale of A to G, cited Wake Forest as a D school with an average salary of \$7,842 for the year 1963-64. Fringe benefits brought the Wake Forest total to \$8,726, as compared with an average of \$12,759 at Duke University and \$10,303 at Davidson College. At the time Dr. Tribble told the faculty he hoped that through increased endowment, more convention support, and greater annual giving, the college could achieve a B rating on the AAUP scale. By the end of Tribble's presidency the salary scale had grown to \$16,200 for professors, \$12,000 for associate professors, and \$11,000 for assistant professors.

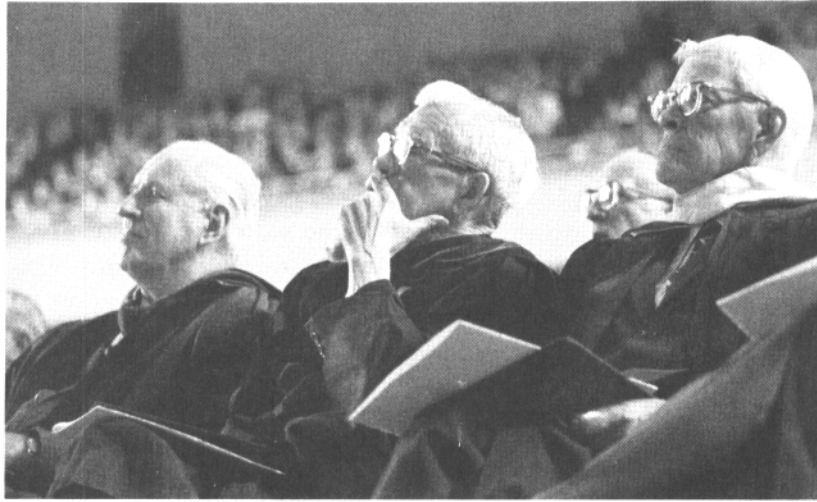
Over the years the college had made considerable advances in providing fringe benefits. Prior to World War II retirement allowances had been negotiated on an individual basis and by sufferance of the Board of Trustees. Studies of alternatives began in September

1947 and led to Wake Forest's participation in the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association's retirement program; by 1950 the college was paying half of the annual pension premiums. In 1951 Wake Forest inaugurated coverage under the Social Security system, which involved both employer and employee contributions. In 1957 the college began paying 75 percent of the TIAA retirement and insurance premiums, and a major-medical insurance plan was initiated without cost to the employees. These bits of extra consideration, when added to salary, made the total 1967 compensation for full professors \$18,000, an increase of 233 percent over Tribble's first year in office; for associate professors it was \$13,800, up 187 percent; and for assistant professors it was \$12,800, up 184 percent.

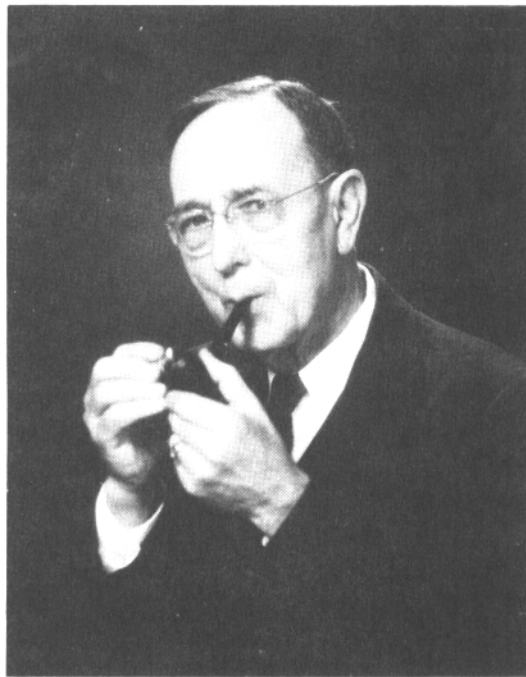
Modest as they were, these steps were taken at a time when the faculty was being expanded considerably, giving particular attention to the recruitment of young teachers with doctorates from well-respected graduate programs. In 1950 the faculty consisted of seventeen professors, thirteen of whom (77 percent) held doctorates; twelve associate professors, with nine (75 percent) doctorates; nineteen assistant professors, with nine (48 percent) doctorates; twenty-five instructors, none having yet earned a doctoral degree. In all, the faculty consisted of seventy-three members, with thirty-one (43 percent) holding a doctorate.

Comparative figures for 1967 are: forty-nine professors, with forty-six (91 percent) doctorates; forty-four associate professors, with forty (91 percent) doctorates; thirty-nine assistant professors with thirty-five (89.7 percent) doctorates; thirty-seven instructors with one doctorate. In all, the faculty was made up of 169 members holding 122 (72 percent) doctoral degrees.

Statistics tell a cold story, but the addition of names and faces would speak of steady growth not only in the number of teachers but in their classroom and research capability. Many of the young recruits enjoyed teaching at Wake Forest, and despite the relatively low pay, they planned to make their careers at the college. An *Old Gold and Black* survey in January 1965 showed a reasonably content faculty, with special appreciation for the opportunity to teach one's specialty. Dr. John A. Carter, assistant professor of English, who was a graduate of the University of Virginia with a doctorate from Princeton, said, "I don't want to go someplace where the pressure



Three long-time professors at a convocation are (left to right) Professors Nevill Isbell and C. S. Black, Chemistry Department, and Hubert A. Jones, Mathematics Department.



Dr. William E. Speas, professor of physics.

is unreasonable, the weather horrible, the students unresponsive, and the cultural atmosphere blighted for an extra thousand bucks."

In new bylaws adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1958, retirement of professors was made optional at age sixty-five and mandatory at seventy.

For the quarter-century under study the requirements for graduation, as set forth by the faculty, did not change considerably. Emphasis was still upon a set of basic courses of a wide range to be taken in the freshman and sophomore years, with concentration in a major field during the junior and senior terms. The old requirement for the choice of a minor, twelve hours in a second department, was changed to stipulate an equivalent number of hours in a related field or fields designated by the major department. A "C" average on the 128 hours required for graduation was mandatory, and although the faculty went to a four-point scale (four quality points for an A; three points for B; two points for C; and, for the first time, a D earned one quality point), the achievement level was not lowered.

The basic courses required in 1967 were as follows: six hours of English composition and six hours of American and British literature; up to twelve hours of a foreign language, depending upon the number of high school units completed by a student at entrance; six hours of religion, with ministerial students advised to take at least twelve hours more; three hours of philosophy; six hours of European history; six hours of social science to be chosen from economics, political science, or sociology and anthropology; eight hours of natural science in biology, chemistry, or physics; three hours of mathematics; and two hours of physical education. Depending upon the degree sought, additional hours could be required in languages, science, mathematics, or business administration.

Of the 128 credits needed for graduation, 64 were generally taken in the lower division, the freshman and sophomore years. In all no more than forty hours could be taken in a single field of study—a stipulation set up to assure that there would be breadth in a student's education. Governed somewhat by that rule, most of the college departments required thirty upper-level hours for the major. That minimum was observed in economics, English, French, German, Greek, history, Latin, political science, psychology, religion,

religious education, sociology and anthropology, Spanish, and speech. Biology required thirty-two, chemistry thirty-seven, education eighteen, mathematics thirty-three, music thirty-six, philosophy twenty-four, physical education thirty-five, and physics thirty-three.

The following pages give brief historical sketches of the various college departments, the library, and other important divisions.

Biology¹

Dr. Ora C. Bradbury became chairman of the Department of Biology in 1938 and served until 1961, when Dr. Elton C. Cocke assumed the responsibility. The Bradbury-Cocke era, which lasted until 1967, was most notable for the growth and development of the department in terms of the physical plant and equipment and for the increase in numbers on the teaching staff. After the move from the old campus in 1956, biology shared Salem Hall with chemistry and physics until 1961. Under the supervision of Dr. Charles M. Allen, who joined the department in 1941, Winston Hall was completed in 1961 and the Department of Biology had a beautiful, well-designed and constructed, permanent home. From the triumvirate of Bradbury, Cocke, and Allen in the early forties, the teaching staff grew to twelve by 1967.

One of those added to the faculty in the forties was Dr. Budd E. Smith, who was recruited just after 1946 and achieved immediate popularity. In May 1951 Dr. Smith resigned to become superintendent of the Oxford city school system. Two years later he was chosen president of Wingate Junior College, there succeeding Dr. Craven C. Burris, a Wake Forest graduate, Class of 1917, who had been at Wingate since 1937.

Between 1958 and 1964 the Reynolda gardens and greenhouses were given to Wake Forest by the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. Funds were added to provide for their maintenance as well as to establish an endowed professorship. Dr. Paul B. Sears held this position on a temporary basis during the academic year 1962-63. Dr. Walter S. Flory was appointed Babcock Professor of Botany and Director of Reynolda Gardens in 1963 and served through the rest of the Tribble period. Flory, a widely known scientist, did his undergraduate work at Bridgewater College in Virginia and earned

master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Virginia, as well as a Sc.D. from Bridgewater.

By 1967 the curriculum had undergone extensive change. The development of a graduate program in 1961 was to have a significant impact on the commitment and function of the biology faculty and research activity, previously limited because of the pressure of huge teaching loads, was greatly increased and encouraged when the staff was increased in size during the sixties.

Among those who taught biology at Wake Forest for the period under study were the following: Ora C. Bradbury, 1925-62; Elton C. Cocke, 1938- ; Charles M. Allen, 1941- ; Budd E. Smith, 1946-51; H. Grade Britt, 1947-64; John E. Davis, 1956- ; Raymond L. Wyatt, 1956- ; H. Branch Howe, 1957-59; David W. Johnston, 1959-63; Robert G. McRitchie, 1959-60; James C. McDonald, 1960- ; John F. Dimmick, 1961- ; Robert P. Higgins, 1961- ; A. Thomas Olive, 1961- ; Paul B. Sears, 1962-63; Ralph D. Amen, 1962- ; Robert L. Sullivan, 1962- ; Walter S. Flory' 1963- ; Glenn R. Clark, 1964--66; Gerald W. Esch, 1965- ; and Dale Hein, 1965

Chemistry ²

As World War II began, the Department of Chemistry was housed in Lea Laboratory, which had been completed in October 1888 and was in a considerable state of disrepair. The central section had an entrance foyer, a storeroom, two balance rooms, and a laboratory for sixteen students on the first floor. The second floor provided a lecture room seating sixty-four students, a small storage room, a darkroom, and a common room for faculty offices. This office space accommodated four faculty members for most of the years until the removal of the college to Winston-Salem in 1956. In both wings of the building were two laboratories, each accommodating twenty-four students.

In 1948 the former biochemistry laboratory in the basement of the William Amos Johnson Building, with two good offices, was assigned to the Chemistry Department. For the next eight years this was used for the physical chemistry laboratory and for research. By 1956 Lea Laboratory was in deplorable condition, the floors sag-

ging badly, the gas and plumbing systems leaking, and the electric wiring inadequate.

James B. Cook, Jr., a chemistry major who was later to be associated with the college administration, once wrote of his student days (1940-44): "Lea Laboratory even at that time was an antiquated facility," he said. "Yet the attraction and fascination of the world of chemistry, encouraged and stimulated by Drs. Black, Isbell, and Wyatt, was always present there, and we did not realize that we were working in surroundings with equipment which was far from what could be found in many other schools. The faculty always took a genuine personal interest in students and particularly those students who showed an interest in and aptitude for chemistry."³

The departure in 1940 of Dr. Isbell to the air corps, of Dr. Black in 1942 to the Army Chemical Corps, and of Dr. Wyatt in 1943 to the National Bureau of Standards left the department staffed by John A. Freeman and James B. Cook, Jr. Only the general chemistry, analytical chemistry, and organic chemistry courses were offered—sufficient to meet the needs of the premedical students who were about the only ones taking chemistry.

Professor Black returned from the army in 1945 and resumed his duties as chairman, and John W. Nowell, Jr., whose deceased father had been a Wake Forest chemistry professor, joined the department in that same year. Professor Isbell was not to return until 1957, having chosen to remain in the air force until the military-retirement rules were satisfied. Professor Wyatt was not to return to Wake Forest at all. Prof. Harry B. Miller, whose undergraduate and graduate work had been completed at the University of North Carolina, came to the department in the fall of 1947.

The years 1945 to 1956 were very busy and often hectic, especially 1947 to 1952, when the influx of World War II veterans brought teaching loads that were exceedingly heavy, true even in summer school—nine weeks without air conditioning.

No history of chemistry at Wake Forest would be complete without mention of Allen Jeffreys, who was hired in the twenties to be the janitor and custodian of Lea Laboratory. James B. Cook recalls that Jeffreys was "the administrative assistant, stockroom manager, building custodian and generally took care of affairs except actual

classroom and laboratory instruction. I remember him with great affection."

With the move to Winston-Salem impending, the Chemistry Department worked closely with Architect Jens F. Larson on the planning of Salem Hall, which was to be the department's new home. It was a crowded building at first, housing biology and physics as well as chemistry, but even though there were problems in adequately furnishing the new structure, the improved facilities were a teaching delight.

The return of Dr. Isbell in the fall of 1957, the addition of Paul M. Gross, Jr., in the fall of 1959, and the presence in 1961-63 of Prof. N. Howell Furman, a professor emeritus of Princeton University, resulted in substantial reductions in teaching loads. The department at that time had grown to eight full-time faculty members, all of whom held doctorates from recognized graduate institutions.

Along with several other departments, chemistry resumed graduate work in 1961. In 1962 Dr. Nowell succeeded Dr. Black as departmental chairman.

Members of the chemistry faculty for the period covered by this volume included: C. S. Black, 1919-20, 1925-65; W. J. Wyatt, Jr., 1924-25, 1928-43; R. Nevill Isbell, 1926-41, 1957-63; John A. Freeman, 1943-46; James B. Cook, Jr., 1944-46; John W. Nowell, Jr., 1945- ; James Caret Blalock, 1946-47, 1950- ; Harry B. Miller, 1947; William A. Powell, 1948-49; Phillip J. Hamrick, 1956- ; Paul M. Gross, Jr., 1959- ; N. Howell Furman, 1961-63; H. Wallace Baird, 1963- ; James D. Morrison, 1963-65; Keith F. Purcell, 1965-67; and David R. Eckroth, 1966- .

Classical Languages⁴

With the retirement of Dr. George W. Paschal as professor of Greek in 1940, Dr. Hubert M. Poteat, who was professor of Latin, inspired his prize pupil of the twenties, Dr. Cronje B. Earp, to return to the campus. Through the Depression years Earp had taught in New York while completing his doctorate in Latin at Columbia University. He was awarded the degree in 1939, and despite his concentration in Latin, it was the Greek program which Poteat entrusted to him. It is no coincidence that upon Earp's arrival a course called Greek Satire and Comedy was created on the model of Po-

teat's Latin Satire and Comedy, or that the two-semester course, Greek Civilization, was initiated as a parallel to Poteat's popular Roman Civilization.

Throughout the forties Poteat and Earp taught Latin and Greek from their classrooms and offices at the north end of Wait Hall, essentially alone but with the occasional help of a teaching fellow. Their primary concern was that modern languages were increasingly substituted as requirements for graduate and professional study. This concern was reflected in a faculty resolution of November 1942, which said, "Resolved, that the registrar be requested to write our affiliated Medical School and ask whether they will accept an ancient language in lieu of their modern language requirement for entrance."

Two of the prominent majors in the department were John W. Chandler, who took his degree in Greek in 1945 and later became a professor of philosophy and president of Williams College, and Francis Lanneau Newton, a 1947 graduate who received a doctorate at the University of North Carolina and thereafter taught for many years at Vanderbilt University.

In 1950-51 two instructors were needed, because Dr. Poteat took leave to tour for a year as Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, commonly known as the Shrine. When he returned, he and Earp continued to teach the classics without help. Upon the move of the college to Winston-Salem in 1956, Poteat decided to retire, and Earp was invited by President Tribble to find a replacement. His choice was Carl Harris, a Greek major in the Class of 1944 who earned a doctorate at Duke University in 1952 and was teaching religion and Greek at the University of Dubuque in Iowa. Earp's strategy was to put Harris in charge of the Greek program, while he took over the Latin classes.

In the fall of 1955 the Greek and Latin departments were consolidated as the Department of Classical Languages and Literature, although a major still could be achieved in either Latin or Greek. Dr. Earp was named chairman. For the first seven years on the new campus, the department was housed in the library, with two offices and two classrooms on the mezzanine and east end of the third floor. In the summer of 1963 the move was made to Tribble Hall, with quarters on the third floor of the east wing.

Dr. Paschal died June 13, 1956, at the age of eighty-seven; Dr.

Poteat died less than two years later, on January 29, 1958, at seventy-one.

Members of the classical languages faculty for the years under study include the following: Hubert M. Poteat, 1912-56; Cronje B. Earp, 1940-; Ray L. Greene, 1948-51; Francis Lanneau Newton, 1950-51; Carl V Harris, 1956-; John E. Roberts, 1962-64; Barney L. Rickenbacker, Jr., 1964-66; James A. Wilson, 1964-67; Nancy Hollingsworth Brown, 1965-66; C. Wayne Tucker, 1966-; and Sally Rackley, 1966-67.

Education⁵

As World War II began, Dean D. B. Bryan was chairman of the Department of Education and Prof. Jasper L. Memory was the second staff member. The deanship took more of Dr. Bryan's time as the college grew, and Professor Memory assumed more of the departmental duties. He was also variously director of the summer school, director of placement, and alumni director, and until 1947 he continued editing the *Alumni News*, a job he had taken on in 1934. Memory was vastly suited for the alumni responsibilities, because he had a wide acquaintance among Wake Forest graduates and rarely forgot a name or a face. He delighted in telling his stories, and his store of them seemed inexhaustible. Few members of the college family have served Wake Forest as well or in as many different capacities.

Eighteen semester hours, consisting of professional courses along with practice teaching, were required for an education major. The subject requirements were determined by each department and the State Department of Public Instruction, by whom graduates were certified.

The post-World War II period brought heavy enrollment to the Education Department, and like the rest of the college it was swamped with students. In 1946-47 Bryan and Memory taught 217 in their classes. In 1947-48 the number jumped to 311, and Dean Bryan employed Carl H. Weatherly, who had been a Leaksville high school principal, as a third man to aid the department the following year.

In 1948-49 there were 336 students, in 1949-50 there were 531, and the total climbed to 603 in 1950-51. The year 1952-53, when 503

students were in education classes, was the last for Weatherly, who wished to retire. After he left in the fall of 1953, Herman J. Preseren, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, was employed at the rank of instructor until he received his doctorate two years later. Dr. Preseren was to have a long career at Wake Forest, and along with his teaching duties he became the official motion-picture photographer at Wake Forest athletic contests. After his arrival the department continued with three men until 1961-62.

Dean Bryan retired in 1958, and his years of service as an education professor were later commemorated in the establishment of a curriculum library made possible through a five-thousand-dollar bequest from his wife, Euphemia Griffin Bryan.

Dr. Robert Hanes was employed to be the department's third man with Professors Memory and Preseren. Hanes left after one year to join the Winston-Salem school system, and he was succeeded by Dr. Jerry Hall, a Wake Forest alumnus. In 1961 a fourth instructor was added when Dean Propst, also a former Wake Forester, joined the staff. Propst remained one year. He was followed by Dr. Keith Prichard, a recent graduate of Harvard University. In 1963 Dr. Hall transferred to the State Department of Public Instruction, and Jennings Wagoner replaced him. Wagoner, too, was a Wake Forest alumnus. Dr. Thomas Elmore, then dean of students, and Dr. John E. Parker, Jr., of the Department of Romance Languages also taught part time in education, making four full-time and two part-time teachers.

This arrangement continued until 1966, when Professor Memory decided to turn the chairmanship over to Dr. Parker, who had been with the college since 1950 as professor of French and teacher of the education-oriented course, Methods of Teaching Foreign Language. Others who taught full time for brief periods during Memory's chairmanship included Dr. Charles Dickens, Dr. Wesley Hood, Dr. Sam Syme, and Philip Archer, all of whom had gone on to other employment by 1966.

During the eight years of Professor Memory's leadership, the enrollment of students majoring in education for a secondary-school certificate averaged four hundred thirty per year. Memory was a good records keeper and compiled some valuable statistics. In 1959 one of his polls showed that six hundred Wake Forest alumni were working in North Carolina public schools. Fifteen were with the

State Department of Public Instruction, twenty were county superintendents, fifteen were city superintendents, and one hundred thirty-five were principals. Wake Forest had alumni at work in eighty-one of the state's hundred counties.

In 1963 the Education Department moved its offices and equipment into the new classroom building, later to be named Harold W. Tribble Hall. The offices were on the ground floor of the east wing, and under the supervision of Dr. Preseren, a Media Center which had been established in the late forties was expanded and well housed. It became an important part of the total educational program of the college.

The services of two members of the staff should not be overlooked. Georgia Godfrey served as secretary of the department for thirty-five years on the old campus, and Mrs. Betty Veach became the departmental factotum in 1964.

English

With the arrival of the Army Finance School on the old campus in the fall of 1942, the English Department was moved out of its customary quarters in the Alumni Building into temporary space in Wait Hall and, as suggested in Chapter I, the war-reduced faculty functioned as best it could. M. Johnson Hagood was wearing the uniform of an army captain, and Zon Robinson, a speech specialist and debate coach, was away on that military errand during which he would vanish completely. During 1943 seniors Edwin G. Wilson and Roberts C. Lasater helped out in freshman English, but the bulk of the teaching load was carried by older men: Dr. H. B. Jones, chairman since 1938; Dr. E. E. Folk, director of the journalism program but also a specialist in Chaucer; Prof. A. L. Aycock, who was teaching some art appreciation courses in addition to his English assignments; Dr. Max L. Griffin, who was appointed in 1933 and taught intermittently until he received his doctorate from the University of North Carolina in 1942; and a relative newcomer, Prof. D. A. Brown, who had joined the department in 1941.

Chairman Jones was a 1910 graduate of Wake Forest and had earned his master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Chicago. Before joining the Wake Forest faculty in 1924 he had been an instructor in Latin and head of the English Department at

Cullowhee Normal School for five years, followed by three years at Simpson College, where he headed the English Department. At Wake Forest Dr. Jones was made chairman of the English Department in 1938 on the retirement of Dr. Benjamin F. Sledd. Jones's sly readings of *A Christmas Carol* were for many years a Yuletide treat.

Dr. Folk, Class of 1921, had earned his master's degree at Columbia University and the doctorate at George Peabody College. Before turning to teaching he had worked on *The* (Nashville) *Tennessean*, *Mobile Register*, *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, *Macon Telegraph*, *Newark Ledger*, and *New York Herald*. He taught journalism at Mercer University and English at Oklahoma Baptist University before joining the Wake Forest faculty in 1936.

Professor Aycock was also an alumnus of Wake Forest, Class of 1926. He received his master's degree at Tulane University in 1928 after an earlier year of teaching English and Latin in the public schools of Selma, Alabama. In 1928 he joined the English faculty at Wake Forest for the remainder of his teaching career. In the early thirties he spent several summers at Harvard University taking the art courses which later enabled him to teach art appreciation classes at Wake Forest. He was also museum curator, debate and drama coach, and the first admissions officer.

Brown, who was to become a permanent member of the staff and continue through the Tribble years, was a 1924 graduate of the University of North Carolina, where he earned his master's degree in 1932. He had taught at Carolina, the University of Mississippi, Tulane University, and The Citadel before coming to Wake Forest. He was a dedicated worker who agonized in his efforts to be fair in grading test papers, and his deep sense of integrity often made him the conscience of the English faculty.

Upon the departure of the Finance School in January 1944, the department reoccupied its space in the crumbling old Alumni Building. Physics was on the ground floor, and English had offices and classrooms on the second and third floors. These were accessible only by a rattling wooden staircase; anyone ascending was sure to disrupt any classes in progress. Dr. Jones and Dr. Folk had miniscule offices on the third floor, and Mr. Aycock was assigned a room at the head of the second-floor stairs. The rest of the staff and any assistants shared a common room on the third floor. With enrollment beginning to grow in the GI resurgence in 1945, Dr.

Henry L. Snuggs, a Wake Forest alumnus who held a Duke doctorate, joined the department. He had taught at Elon College from 1931 to 1936 and at Oklahoma Baptist University from 1936 until his Wake Forest appointment. Just before Snuggs arrived, Max Griffin left to go to Tulane University. Beulah Lassiter, who was acting as assistant dean of women while working on a master's in English, took over several freshman sections, and Tal Bradford White, a Carolina graduate, arrived to teach dramatics and play production, then under the wing of the English Department. White stayed only a year, leaving to do graduate work.

In the fall of 1946 Beulah Lassiter became a full-time instructor. A graduate of East Carolina Teachers College, she would make a career at Wake Forest. She also was the central figure in the first faculty wedding when she became the bride of K. T. Raynor of the Mathematics Department on August 9, 1947. Arriving in the fall of 1946 were instructors Justus C. Drake, who held the bachelor's and master's degrees from Wake Forest, and Edwin G. Wilson, returned from naval service. Part-time instructors were Mrs. Titus C. Williamson and George Watkins III. Wilson, who was planning post-graduate work with every intention of returning to Wake Forest as a permanent member of the faculty, left for Harvard University in the fall of 1947.

Professor Aycock was coaching the debate squad and looking for a promising successor in that duty, which he had undertaken temporarily but with great success. On the debate circuit he had met Franklin Shirley, then an associate professor at Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee. Their teams competed often, and the two men held each other in mutual respect. Aycock prevailed upon Shirley to accept an appointment as speech instructor at Wake Forest, with teaching assignments not only in speech but also in theater production. Until that time the Little Theater had had little faculty supervision, although under student leadership it was staging four plays a year. Dr. Jones, Drake, and Prof. Charles M. Allen of the Biology Department helped Shirley give more faculty support to the thespians.

Speech and theater remained a part of the English Department until 1961, when the faculty approved separate status for speech (a history of that department is presented later). In the interim, members of the English Department recruited for debate, speech, and

theater assignments included Clyde McElroy, James H. Walton, Julian C. Burroughs, and Bruce Hopper. From 1953 until the creation of the Speech Department it was possible to get a speech and drama major within the English Department.

Dr. Gerald G. Grubb, who had taught at Wake Forest in 1933-35, rejoined the faculty in 1947 as a specialist in Dickens. He was an ordained minister who had preached for twenty-four years while holding teaching posts. Shortly after the move to Winston-Salem, on May 31, 1957, Dr. Grubb died. At that time Dr. Tribble noted that Wake Forest had lost "a diligent and devoted teacher."

Edwin G. Wilson, his Harvard graduate work behind him, returned to the English Department in 1951 and moved quickly to a full professorship in 1959. By that time he was in the Dean's Office as well, having served since April 26, 1957, as an assistant under Dean William C. Archie. When Archie resigned in 1958, Wilson succeeded him. However, he continued to teach one class in his specialty each semester, and those courses—Romantic Poets and Blake, Yeats, and Thomas—were among the most popular on the campus.

Alonzo W. Kenion, a Duke alumnus who had earned his master's there and was working toward his doctorate, joined the department in 1956. Elizabeth Phillips, a 1939 graduate of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina who had taken her doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania, was recruited in 1957. Kenion was a specialist in the Pope-Dryden period of English literature, and Dr. Phillips concentrated on modern poetry. Both would remain through the Tribble period, although Dr. Phillips was twice on leave in the early sixties on Smith-Mundt and Fulbright lectureships in Korea.

John C. Broderick, who had done his graduate work in American literature at the University of North Carolina, came to Wake Forest from teaching assignments in Texas in 1957, and in the following year Robert N. Shorter, a graduate of Union College who was winding up his graduate work at Duke, was recruited. Shorter's specialty was medieval literature with emphasis on Chaucer.

John Archer Carter, a graduate of the University of Virginia who had earned his doctorate at Princeton, was employed in 1961. His interest was in Victorian literature. Judson B. Allen, a graduate of Baylor University, joined the faculty in 1962, while working toward a doctorate at Johns Hopkins. Also appointed in 1962 was Robert

W Lovett, a graduate of Oglethorpe University who was also working toward completion of his doctorate, with emphasis upon eighteenth-century literature, at Emory University.

The academic year which began in the fall of 1964 brought Clarence Walhout and Doyle R. Fosso to the English Department. Walhout held the doctorate from Northwestern University with concentration on American literature. Fosso, whose primary interests were early English literature and Shakespeare, was a Harvard graduate working toward a doctorate at that university.

With the exception of Dr. Broderick, all of the younger teachers mentioned above remained on the faculty through the Tribble era, and there were several later recruits who came to the English Department as tenured members. Two arrived in 1965. They were Dr. Lee H. Potter, who had earned his doctorate at the University of North Carolina and whose primary interest was in modern literature, and Bynum Shaw, a Wake Forest graduate who returned to the college as lecturer in journalism after seventeen years of newspaper experience in the United States and abroad. In the spring of 1967 Thomas F. Gossett, who held a doctoral degree from Minnesota and had many years of teaching behind him, was appointed a full professor with major responsibility for American literature.

Others who taught for brief periods included: Robert L. Holt, 1944-47; Jack W. Futrell, 1947-51; Ethel K. Smith, 1947-51; William Hadley Robbins, 1948-50; Annibel Jenkins, 1950-55; Barrett Rives Richardson, 1950-51; Chauncey B. Ives, 1954-55; Sue N. Greene, 1955-56; Robert R. Howren, 1956-62; Russell J. Wood, 1956-58; Clyde H. Dornbusch, 1957-62; Charles W. Gay, 1957-58; William Oliver Harris, 1957-60; Henry Conrad Warlick, 1957-60; Billy James Davis, 1958-62, and Peter Kingsley Elkin, spring of 1959.

Also, Richard B. Eaton, 1960-64; Mary K. Sanders, 1960-61; Anne T. Shorter, 1960-62, part-time; Robert A. Wheeler, 1960-64; Ray Dempsey, 1960-62; Reid B. Sinclair, 1961-63; Charles E. Ward, 1961-62; D. Allen Carroll, 1962-64; Emily L. Herring, 1962-64; Leon H. Lee, 1962-64; Elizabeth V. Efird, 1963-65; Annette M. Woodlief, 1963-64; Billie Owens Adams, 1964-66; Robert Lamar Bland, 1964-67; Clarence F. Ikerd, 1964-66; Charles H. Woodell, 1964-66; James Harry Bunn, 1965-66; Ida M. Hollowed, 1965-66; Thomas A. Gray, 1966-67; William M. Hagen, 1966-67, and Judy Jo Worley Small, 1966-67.

One of those listed above, Emily Herring, deserves mention in another regard. On July 4, 1964, in Columbus, Georgia, she became the bride of one of the most eligible bachelors on the faculty, Dean Edwin G. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson was later to establish a considerable reputation as a poet and writer.

The services of so many short-term instructors were needed to meet the demands of the curriculum. Throughout the period under consideration, all students were required to take two semesters of Freshman Composition to improve their writing skills and two semesters devoted to surveys of English and American literature. As the size of the student body grew, more and more sections of these basic courses had to be created and staffed.

The ideal was to hold the size of the freshman sections to around twenty students, allowing the instructor to assign a lot of writing and to look closely at the results. Traditionally the sophomore sections were large, and an average of thirty-five students per class was thought practical. While even the most senior members of the English Department regularly carried their share of freshman and sophomore classes along with an upper division specialty, there was need for more help in the required courses. The young instructors, most of them holding master's degrees, were recruited for these assignments. The college got the benefit of their youthful enthusiasm and they, in turn, received valuable teaching experience under expert supervision. Many went on to secure doctorates and to fill tenured positions at other colleges and universities.

Dr. Jones remained chairman of the English Department until June 1959, having taught at Wake Forest for thirty-five years. Upon his retirement Dr. Henry L. Snuggs was made chairman and served until mid-1963, when Dr. Wilson was asked to act as English chairman along with his administrative duties as dean. Wilson managed the dual roles through the rest of the Tribble era.

In the early years of this narrative, on into the fifties, senior members of the English staff tended to pass the upper division courses around. It was not unusual for Dr. Folk, for example, to be teaching not only his journalism sequence but also Chaucer and modern drama or the modern novel in the course of a year. Jones was equally at home in Shakespeare or Milton and contemporary poetry or drama. Snuggs could easily swing from Emerson and Whitman to Spenser or Shakespeare. As the talents of the growing staff be-

came more refined, however, lines of specialty were more closely observed, and there can be no doubt that the students were the richer for it. By 1967 the Wake Forest English Department was widely acknowledged as one of the strongest departments in the college and indeed a gathering of teachers and scholars the equal of any small-college English faculty in the country.

German⁶

With the departure of Prof. Robert M. Browning for military service early in the summer of 1943, the teaching of German was scrapped for the duration of World War II. It was not revived until the spring of 1947, after the faculty had noted in November of 1946 that German courses ought to be removed from the catalog unless "adequate provision for offering the work be assured." The administration responded by engaging Dr. C. A. Krummel, in retirement from the Duke University faculty, to offer two elementary sections, for which forty-one students enrolled.

Krummel stayed only the one semester, because in the meantime Prof. James C. O'Flaherty, a graduate of Georgetown College who was completing doctoral studies at the University of Chicago, had been recruited to head what was then supposed to become a revived Department of German. A young instructor from Duke, R. Johnson Watts, was brought in to assist O'Flaherty, although he also taught Spanish. Even so, the two were able to accommodate upwards of two hundred students in half-a-dozen sections in the fall of 1947. With the returning veterans, some of whom brought along European wives, the reintroduction of German was immediately popular, and Professor O'Flaherty made it even more so by organizing a German Club which went on trips, had songfests and Christmas parties, and in general explored German culture.

A separate budget was adopted for German in 1948-49, to further its eventual designation as a department, and even though Dr. Tribble, apparently unaware of the circumstances of O'Flaherty's appointment, resisted that move, German operated as a *de facto* department until 1957-58, when it was merged with Modern Languages. It was not until 1961 that the Department of German was actually created with O'Flaherty as chairman.

In the meantime, Watts left the faculty in 1951 and was succeeded

by Kenneth Keeton, a Georgetown graduate who went on to earn his doctorate at the University of North Carolina. Keeton stayed until 1960, although he was on leave part of that time. Wilmer D. Sanders, a graduate of Muhlenberg College with a master's degree from Indiana, joined the staff in 1954. After three years as an instructor, he left to work toward his doctorate at Indiana, returning in 1964. Ralph S. Fraser, who held a doctorate from Illinois and who was to become a fixture in the German Department, joined the staff in 1962.

Upon the move to Winston-Salem the German classrooms and such offices as could be provided were in the library, which in those early years on the new campus sheltered many disciplines. When Tribble Hall was completed the department moved to the third floor of the west wing, with a library and seminar room in the transverse section.

In 1958 a chapter of Delta Phi Alpha, honorary German fraternity, was established, and it ventured into journalism with the biannual publication of the German language *Wake-Forester Beitrage*, a vehicle for scholarly papers, translations, and self-expression. On the Winston-Salem campus the German Department has sponsored travel abroad by groups of students as well as a highly successful student exchange program with the Free University of Berlin.

Members of the German faculty from 1943-1967 included the following: Robert Browning, 1941-43 C. A. Krummel, spring 1947; James C. O'Flaherty, 1947- ; R. Johnson Watts, 1947-51; Kenneth Keeton, 1951-60; Wilmer D. Sanders, 1954-57, 1964- ; and Ralph S. Fraser, 1962-

History⁷

In 1943 the department later to be designated the Department of History was known as the Department of Social Science, because for some years before and several years afterward it was responsible for the teaching not only of history but also of political science, sociology, economics, and business administration. Majors were offered in history-government, business administration, and sociology, but for the latter two disciplines some prescribed courses were drawn from other departments.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. C. C. Pearson, the Social Science

Department operated through the war years with a skeletal staff, in that respect not unlike most of the other departments of the college. Along with the chairman, members of the faculty were Forrest W. Clonts, Carlton P. West, and L. Owens Rea. Dr. Rea was responsible for teaching economics courses and West, for several sociology classes in addition to his history load. Dr. Henry S. Stroupe, a Wake Forest graduate who had received his doctorate from Duke in 1942, was on military leave.

Rea would leave in 1948 to become an accountant in Baltimore, and West, tapped as the successor to Ethel Taylor Crittenden in library supervision, was given leave in 1945 to get a master's degree in library science at the University of North Carolina. Those remaining—Pearson, Clonts, and Stroupe upon his return—were to become the heart of the department when business administration, sociology, and political science spun off as separate entities.

Dr. Pearson, who had been on the faculty since 1916, was a teacher of great gifts famed for asking questions which to students seemed unanswerable. Because of his spare frame they had dubbed him "Skinny," and they found him at once endearing and formidable. Pearson retired in 1952, and at a testimonial dinner in September of that year Dr. Stroupe said that students would remember him "not only for his characteristic jokes and intriguing quiz questions, but as an eminent scholar, able teacher, and fair-minded gentleman ... Dr. Pearson was a great teacher. His brilliant, analytical mind never failed to separate significant matters from nonessential details. When he expounded on a subject in his informal, deliberative manner, his students listened with rapt attention to his profound wisdom."

Professor Clonts, who was named acting chairman upon Pearson's retirement, was of a completely different disposition—warm in spirit, stylish in dress, never given to perplexities. A Wake Forest graduate, Class of 1920, he held a master's degree from Ohio State University and had studied several years at Yale. His association with the Wake Forest faculty began in 1922, and he remained through the Tribble era. A former student later wrote of him, "He could breathe life and spirit into the dry bones of history; he taught with an enthusiasm that was contagious; he communicated his own excitement and pride and curiosity; he made the process of learning an exuberant pilgrimage into the past."⁸

Dr. Stroupe had been a teaching fellow in social science during

his senior year at Wake Forest and earned a master's at the college in 1937. Except for absences for further graduate work and military duty, he was continuously on the faculty thereafter. An effective teacher and a publishing historian, with particular attention to state and Baptist affairs, he was appointed chairman in 1954. He also made significant contributions to college life as director of evening classes in Winston-Salem and director of graduate studies on their resumption in 1961. No member of the faculty performed more effectively or willingly in such a diversity of services.

The separation of history and government from the other disciplines within the social science purview began in 1946, when Clarence H. Patrick joined the faculty as a visiting professor of sociology. He established the independent Department of Sociology in the fall of 1948. Dr. Gaines M. Rogers was employed to set up the School of Business Administration in 1949, and all of the related courses, including economics, were transferred from the Social Science Department. Claud H. Richards, an expert on politics, joined the department in 1952, and he was authorized to establish a Department of Political Science in 1957. With that move came the change in name to the Department of History. (Brief accounts of the newly created entities are given elsewhere in this chapter.)

Meanwhile a number of history specialists had been added to the faculty. In 1945 Wilfred Buck Yearn, a graduate of Duke with a master's from the University of Georgia, was recruited. An expert in American constitutional history, he earned his doctorate from the University of North Carolina in 1949. Percival Perry, a 1937 graduate of Wake Forest with a master's from Rutgers and a doctorate from Duke, joined the staff in 1947. His principal field was economic and diplomatic history of the United States. Perry later was assigned to direct the summer sessions, and his wife Margaret became chief assistant to Grady Patterson in the Registrar's Office.

David A. Smiley, a graduate of Baylor, was recruited in 1951 while he was completing work on his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin. He received the degree in 1953. By then he already had established a reputation as a captivating lecturer, and after the move to Winston-Salem his course, the History of the South, had to be scheduled in a large auditorium. Smiley became a Sunday School teacher in the Wake Forest Baptist Church and was in great demand as a raconteur.

Lowell R. Tillett, an expert in Russian affairs, came to the de-

partment in 1956, by which time it was located in the library on the Reynolda campus. Tillet had done his undergraduate work at Carson-Newman College and received a master's degree from Columbia University in 1950. While teaching at Carson-Newman in 1955, he was awarded the doctorate by the University of North Carolina. Tillet's wife Anne joined the Wake Forest faculty as a language teacher.

Thomas E. Mullen, a 1950 graduate of Rollins College who held a master's from Emory University and was working toward his doctorate there, was employed in 1957. Mullen had been a graduate assistant in history at Emory from 1950 to 1953 and was a Fulbright scholar at the University of London in 1955-56. His Wake Forest classes were quickly distinguished by his droll wit.

Dr. Balkrishna G. Gokhale was assigned to the department in 1960 as head of the Asian Studies program, which is discussed later in this chapter. In the fall of 1961 two permanent members were added to the staff, J. Edwin Hendricks, Jr., and Richard C. Barnett. Hendricks was a graduate of Furman University who had earned his doctorate at the University of Virginia. Barnett, married to Dr. Tribble's daughter Betty May, was a Wake Forest alumnus completing studies for the doctorate at the University of North Carolina.

Richard L. Zuber, a graduate of Appalachian with a Duke doctorate, was appointed in 1962, and the following year James P. Barefield, with the bachelor's and master's degrees from Rice University, was recruited. Upon Merrill Berthrong's appointment as director of libraries in 1964, Barefield was made associate professor of history. James G. McDowell, a Colgate graduate with a doctorate from Johns Hopkins, joined the staff in 1965, as did J. Howell Smith, a Baylor alumnus with a master's from Tulane.

In 1965 Dr. Htin Aung, a Burmese educator with worldwide academic credentials, joined Dr. Gokhale as a visiting scholar in Asian Studies. When he and his wife hiked across the campus, generally holding an umbrella as protection from the sun, Wake Forest took on an international flavor.

David W. Hadley, a Wake Forest graduate with a master's from Harvard, joined the staff in 1966, and in that year Frederick L. Bronner, who held a Harvard doctorate and had taught for many years at Union College, was a part-time visiting professor.

Others who taught history briefly over the years included the

following: Wesley M. Bagby, 1946-48; John B. Woodall, 1946-47; Elmer L. Purvear, 1947-52; Wayland H. Jones, 1948-58; A. Warren Williams, part-time, 1949-50; Noble E. Cunningham, 1952-54; John Keith Huckaby, 1957-58; Robert G. Gregory, 1957-64; Keith A. Hitchins, 1958-65; Clarke W. Garrett, 1961-66; M. Elizabeth York, 1961-62; W. Ross Livingston, 1962-63; Benjamin J. Hillman, 1962-63; Thomas S. Morgan, 1964-65; Robert J. Cain, 1965-66; Bruce L. Clayton, 1965-66; and Judith Ann Weller, 1966-67.

Mathematics⁹

The history of the Department of Mathematics for the World War II years and into the fifties is notable for the presence of a corps of dedicated teachers who had been on the faculty for decades and who were among the most beloved figures on the campus. Among them were Profs. Hubert A. Jones, who began his association with the college in 1908 and continued it for fifty-one years; James G. "Pop" Carroll, 1920-56; Kenneth Tyson Raynor, 1926-61, and Roland L. Gay, who joined the faculty in 1933 and was still teaching at the end of the Tribble era.¹⁰

In a memoir of those years prepared by James Valsame, who graduated in 1950 after a wartime interruption of his student career, some of these people are recalled. Valsame wrote:

Everyone could not help but admire and love the gentle professor known to all of us as "Pop" Carroll. Dr. Hubert Jones and Professor Raynor were legends. Professor Raynor did not want girls in his classes and it was something to behold to see the lengths he would go, short of being unprofessional, to encourage any girl students to drop out and take something else [Professor Raynor was a confirmed bachelor, and the Wake Forest community was stunned and delighted in August 1947, when he married Beulah Lassiter, an instructor in the English Department.] He loved athletics and frequently spent part of his classtime on his famous "stories." In spite of this he was an extremely effective teacher, making mathematics enjoyable, fascinating, and easy to learn. On the other hand, Dr. Jones welcomed girls and seemed to be inspired in his teaching by the presence of pretty girls. He, too, was a very effective teacher. One of his famous antics was to illustrate a computation of interest at 6 percent for sixty days by throwing a piece of chalk at the blackboard to show where the decimal point should be placed.

Valsame also witnessed the birth of a new epoch in the teaching of mathematics at Wake Forest. "During my last semester," he recalled, "I had the opportunity to take a course under a new professor, Dr. Ivey Gentry. It was evident he represented the dawning of a new day that would lead to greater intellectual heights and depth in mathematics for the institution. He was the ideal person to carry the best of the old to undergird the new."

When Professor Gentry joined the department in 1949, he was the only one of its six members who held the doctorate. Becoming chairman in 1956, he recruited every member of the growing department except Dr. John W. Sawyer, a Wake Forest graduate who held master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Missouri. He joined the faculty in 1956. Longterm members of the teaching staff brought in by Gentry included J. Robert Johnson, a Wake Forest graduate with a Duke doctorate, recruited in 1957; Ben M. Seelbinder, a graduate of Mississippi Delta State College with a doctorate from the University of North Carolina, in 1959; twin brothers J. Gaylord and W. Graham May, Wofford graduates whose doctorates were from the University of Virginia, in 1961; Marcellus E. Waddill, a Hampden-Sydney alumnus whose graduate work was done at the University of Pittsburgh, in 1962; Alfred T. Brauer, whose doctorate was earned in Berlin, in 1965; and Frederic T. Howard, a Vanderbilt graduate with a Duke doctorate, in 1966. "It is a widely accepted fact," Gentry's colleagues said of him, "that Gentry built one of the strongest and most highly respected departmental faculties" in the college.

At the beginning of the period under examination, courses in college algebra and trigonometry were required for all degrees. In 1946 candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree were allowed to substitute six additional hours in the major or minor field for the second course in math. In 1956 the requirement was three semester hours for all degrees, with Bachelor of Science candidates allowed to elect up to six additional hours.

Even with the changing requirements, enrollment for mathematics courses grew steadily. In the forties the average enrollment in math for the fall semester was 581 students. That number grew to 611 in the fifties, and 1,028 in the sixties. For the forties the average number of majors was ten to twelve per year, rising to eighteen to twenty in the fifties. The average for the sixties was thirty each year.

In 1962-63 the graduate program was added to the mathematics curriculum, and in keeping with the times a course in computer science was offered beginning in 1963. In that same year the honors program in mathematics was introduced.

These other teachers saw service in the Mathematics Department: Worth H. Copeland, 1941-47; Marion Spencer, 1946-47; Mary Memory, 1946-49; Emmett S. Ashcraft, 1947-48; Gene W. Medlin, 1953-55; Milton Marney, 1948-49; J. Nurney Bond, 1949-53; John T. Inscoc, 1956-57; William J. Leinbach, 1957-58; Eldridge H. Moore, 1958-59; Eugene W. Womble, 1959-61; Sybil Hinkle Copeland, 1959-60; Harry W. Miller, 1960-61; Philip M. Hendricks, Jr., 1961-64; James B. Linder, 1961-65; Lucy Hamblin, 1964-65; Temple H. Fay, 1965-66; Margaret B. Seelbinder, 1965-66; and Ted W. Goodman, 1966-67.

Military Science¹¹

Early in his administration Dr. Tribble worked to secure a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for Wake Forest. Of the three hundred schools which had made application, the Defense Department chose thirty-two, and Wake Forest was one of them. Dr. C. S. Black, who had been a chemical warfare officer during World War II, was named coordinator of the program and acted as liaison between the campus and the Pentagon.

In September 1951 an ROTC unit which was a branch of the Army Chemical Corps Reserve was activated with 274 students enrolled. Lt. Col. Joseph S. Terrell was assigned as commandant, and the unit was given four classrooms, offices, and supply cupboards in the basement of the Chapel. Uniforms and textbooks were provided by the army, and drills were held on the athletic playing field below the gymnasium.

The unit was reoriented in 1955 toward general military subjects, and Lt. Col. Wythe M. Peyton, Jr., succeeded Terrell as commander. In 1959 Col. John F. Reed, a thirty-year Army veteran who had been on the staff of Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor at the Pentagon, took over from Peyton, and he in turn was succeeded in 1963 by Col. Julian Boyles, a career chemical officer. Colonel Reed became the Wake Forest placement officer, rendering valuable service to the college in that capacity.

The ROTC program was divided into basic courses for freshmen and sophomores and advanced for juniors and seniors. The upper-classmen qualified for an allowance of forty dollars a month. Including summer-encampment payments, the advanced-course remuneration amounted to about twelve hundred dollars and was a valuable aid to student support. Upon graduation, qualified members of the ROTC were commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army Reserve.

In 1967 when student opposition to the war in Vietnam made military training unpopular on many campuses, the Wake Forest ROTC program saw its highest enrollment. There were 276 freshmen and sophomores in the basic course and more than 100 juniors and seniors in the advanced course. At graduation fifty-one seniors won their commissions.

The national honorary military societies, Scabbard and Blade and the Pershing Rifles, had chapters on the campus.

Music¹²

The story of the Department of Music for the end of the Kitchin presidency and all of the Tribble administration is in large part that of Thane E. McDonald, who was made chairman of the department in 1941 and who, except for military duty and graduate study, directed the music program for the entire period covered by this volume of history.

McDonald held bachelor's and master's degrees in music from the University of Michigan and later took his doctorate in education at Columbia University. From 1936 until his Wake Forest appointment in 1941 he had taught at Davidson College, and he brought youth, vigor, and a winning personality to his new job. It was made more rewarding in 1942 when the admission of coeds provided a range in vocal and instrumental music which had not been possible before.

As recounted in Chapter I, McDonald was called into naval service from 1944 to 1946, and Albertine Lefler acted as director of the department during his absence. In 1952-53 while McDonald studied at Columbia, Paul S. Robinson, new to the faculty, was acting chairman. Otherwise, McDonald molded the music program, did much of the teaching, and performed with the marching band.



K. T. Raynor, professor of mathematics.



Henry L. Snuggs, professor of English.



Thane McDonald, professor of music.

On the old campus the classes, practice rooms, studios, and offices were located in the Music and Religion Building completed in 1942. The walls had not been soundproofed, and the confusion of sounds issuing from the building was admittedly a campus nuisance. As facilities for musical instruction, the rooms were only marginally adequate. When the new Chapel was dedicated in 1949 a Baldwin electric organ was installed for the occasion. The trustees later bought it, and it was the only organ owned by the college until the move to Winston-Salem. However, the pipe organ in the Wake Forest Baptist Church located at the edge of the old campus was available for recitals, and McDonald used it in teaching students that instrument.

Gradually other instructors were added, some part-time, as demand for broader training grew. Some of these were Clara Allen, 1948-50, and Clifford Bair, 1949-61, in voice; Madge H. Easley, 1948-57, piano; Claude Cook, 1947-51, and Christopher Giles, 1951- , piano and theory; William Parham, 1949-53, and Angelo Capparella, 1953-58, band directors; and Paul Robinson, 1952- , organ and church music.

Following the move to the new campus, the Music Department was housed in Wingate Hall along with the Philosophy, Religion, and Sociology departments, and the conditions for teaching music were little better than they had been before. Rooms used during weekdays for practice and teaching were used on Sundays as Sunday School classrooms for the Wake Forest Baptist Church, whose sanctuary was the adjoining Wait Chapel. The Music Department was to wait for decades before getting adequate teaching and recital facilities, and they would not be provided during the Tribble era.

With the move a number of specialists in music performance were added to the faculty, considerably strengthening the quality of instruction. Among those were Lucille Sawyer Harris, 1957- , and Marjorie Felmet, 1964- , piano; Ethel Kalter, 1961- , voice; and Emerson Head, 1958-62, and Calvin Huber, 1962- , instrumental music. Head and Huber were also directors of the marching band.

Over the years one of Professor McDonald's prides was a touring College Choir which he organized in 1948 with thirty-seven student voices selected from the larger Glee Club. The first year it traveled nine hundred miles and gave about thirty concerts. In figures he

compiled in June 1964, McDonald said that the traveling choir had sent a total of seven hundred singing ambassadors on the road. They had given more than 375 performances in churches, hospitals, and civic meetings from Washington, DC, to Florida.

The department offered a major in music leading to a bachelor's degree, but until 1967 the number of majors was rarely more than two a year. Many of those taking lessons in piano, voice, organ, violin, flute, and other instruments were majors in other departments, and the college felt that McDonald and his staff were rendering a valuable service in encouraging students to pursue music as an avocation.

Philosophy

In 1943 the Department of Philosophy and Psychology boasted a single teacher, Dr. A. C. Reid, who first taught at the college in 1917. Over the years Dr. Reid had served the college in many ways, and his guest appearances in church pulpits throughout the state created a great deal of good will toward Wake Forest. His deep dedication as a Christian permeated all of his classes, and students of Plato and Kant got large doses of theology along with their studies in philosophy and psychology. Before his retirement in 1965, Dr. Reid talked about the approach he had used in teaching. "Education," he said, "is an earnest, sincere, persistent desire to know. Education is a guide to wisdom. Wisdom is an awareness of God. I think I can boil down all I've been trying to do to this—to lead men to a mature experience of the Living God."

Although some of his best students did not always agree with him, his influence upon their lives was profound and they were quick to acknowledge it. Dr. Alban G. Widgery, who headed the Department of Philosophy at Duke University for many years, said in his autobiography, "A Philosopher's Pilgrimage," that Dr. Reid was "the best teacher of philosophy I have ever known" and one of the four most unforgettable men he had ever encountered. "His demeanor is so modest that for many he might be quite unnoticeable," Widgery wrote.

In association with him ...one gets an awareness of his spiritual worth....
He has not simply instructed his pupils in ideas philosophers

have held but also taught them to think for themselves. Students of his occupy positions in some of the best colleges in the country

That Dr. Reid is definitely orthodox in his Christian faith, and I heretical, had no effect on our friendship. I have been conscious of a religious kinship with him—a feeling even when he is not with me that he is "there." Though I am sure he would rather I did not say it, I think he has the temperament of a saint.

Dr. Reid had a few idiosyncrasies that students found distinctive and loved to imitate. When he pronounced the letter "s" he generally whistled, and he ended all of his imponderable questions to the class with a musing, drawn-out "Hm-mh?" He often locked the door of the classroom at the beginning of his lectures and refused to acknowledge the knocking of the tardy. He also had the deep conviction that the brilliant young men he trained and brought into the department as instructors had a moral obligation to remain at Wake Forest forever. One of these was John W. Chandler, who went on to a distinguished career as a teacher, administrator, and college president in New England and recalled that for years after he left Wake Forest, he had received letters from his mentor challenging him to return to his roots as a matter of honor.

Prior to Dr. Reid's retirement in 1965, his friends set out to raise five thousand dollars in his name to buy books for the departmental library and to bring guest lecturers in philosophy to the campus. The response was overwhelming, and very quickly the A. C. Reid Philosophy Fund grew to fifty thousand. Of that sum James M. Hester, Class of 1917, contributed ten thousand to be used for bringing together Christian laymen in seminars on contemporary problems.

With the United States at war in 1943 Dr. Reid, as mentioned heretofore, was teaching all of the psychology and philosophy courses himself. His prize student, Robert M. Helm, who had assisted him as an instuctor in 1940-41, had gone into military service, and Reid manned the campus battlements alone throughout the war and for several years thereafter. For 1947-48 he was joined by W. Lawrence Highfill, a 1943 alumnus who had studied theology at the Louisville seminary.

Helm returned as an assistant professor in 1947. A Wake Forest graduate, Class of 1939, he had earned his master's at Duke Univer-

sity prior to his prewar year as a Wake Forest instructor. He left to take the Personnel Consultants Course at the Adjutant General's School, and after the war he resumed graduate studies at Duke. He continued his work there after rejoining the Wake Forest faculty and was awarded his doctorate in 1950. After his postwar return to Wake Forest he was continuously on the faculty through the Tribble era, serving the college in many important ways.

Chandler, a 1945 graduate who subsequently studied philosophy and theology at Duke, was added to the staff in 1948 and was an instantly popular choice. He remained until 1952, when he took leave to work on his doctorate at Duke. He returned to the faculty in 1954 with the advanced degree, but remained only a year before moving north.

In the meantime Highfill returned for 1952-53, and James Croswell Perkins, a Princeton graduate who had studied theology at that school as well as at Oberlin and Harvard, was recruited for 1953-54. In the fall of 1955 Claude V Roebuck, a Wake Forest alumnus, Class of 1940, who held a master's degree from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, became the third member of the staff. He moved with the college to Winston-Salem and in 1958 was on leave under a Danforth Teacher Study Grant. Soon after his return to the faculty in 1959 he became ill, and in 1960 he began a ten-month confinement in Baptist Hospital. He died on February 12, 1961, at the age of forty-one. He had had a promising future as a teacher and scholar, and his death was a deep loss to the Wake Forest community.

Dr. Reid did not move to Winston-Salem after the relocation. He commuted from his home in Wake County in the company of Dr. E. E. Folk, and the two shared a Winston-Salem apartment, returning to their wives on the weekends. Neither was an expert at cooking, and each engaged in a lot of good-natured chaffing about the quality of the meals the other had prepared.

In keeping with a college self-study recommendation in 1955, the philosophy and psychology disciplines were set up as separate departments in the fall of 1957, and the members of the joint staff were given their choice of assignments. Reid, Helm, and Roebuck all elected to teach philosophy, and in the year of the separation D. Timothy Murphy, a 1950 Wake Forest graduate who held a doctorate from Heidelberg, was employed. He stayed until 1962.

William Small Cobb, Jr., a Wake Forest graduate, Class of 1958, who held a B.D. degree from Union Theological Seminary, taught from 1961-63; and Jane Gilbert Freeman, a 1959 graduate, taught some classes from 1962 to 1964 while she was serving as assistant dean of women. Two appointments were made in 1963, those of Marcus B. Hester and J. Lawrence McCollough, both graduates of Wake Forest, 1960 and 1957, respectively. Both staved through the end of the Tribble administration. Hester, who received his doctorate from Vanderbilt, was to become a tenured member of the staff.

At the time of Dr. Reid's retirement in 1965 no permanent successor was chosen. To replace him that fall a distinguished philosophy teacher, Dr. Vergilius Ture Anselm Ferm, joined the department as a visiting professor and was designated to act as chairman. Ferm held an undergraduate degree from Augustana College, the B.D. from Augustana Theological Seminary, and a doctorate from Yale University.

Physical Education¹³

World War II found the physical education staff decimated. James H. Weaver, director of physical education and athletics, was on military duty, and with Douglas C. Walker and Murray C. Greason involved in the football program, it fell to Phil M. Utley, gymnasium director and track coach, to conduct the two semesters of physical education courses required for a degree. In that period, and until 1956, the physical education and intercollegiate athletic programs were closely related, and coaches and their assistants normally held teaching appointments.

One of Jim Weaver's first acts upon his return to the campus after the war was to employ James W. Long, whom he had met in military service, to organize and administer a professional program in physical education, to redesign the required physical education classes, and to pay greater attention to intramural sports. Long arrived in June 1946 as assistant director of physical education. At that same time a program was established for the training of teachers in the fields of health, physical education, coaching, and recreation.

The presence of women in the student body dictated the employment of professionals to guide their physical training, and in 1947 Long recruited Marjorie Crisp, a graduate of Appalachian State

Teachers College with a master's from George Peabody, as a teacher and supervisor of women's intramural sports. Dorothy Casey, who did her undergraduate work at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, with a master's from Chapel Hill, was added to the staff in 1949. Popular among coeds and with the faculty at large, they remained with the college through the Tribble years.

In 1948 Harold Barrow, who held a doctorate from Indiana, joined the department as a teacher in the areas of philosophy, administration, and tests and measurements; he also was appointed assistant basketball coach. At the same time Taylor Sanford got a dual appointment in teaching and coaching. Sanford, who had great success in baseball, remained only a few years, but Barrow made a career at Wake Forest.

On June 15, 1950, "Coach Phil" Utley died of a heart attack while visiting in Los Angeles. He had been a member of the physical education staff for thirty-eight years and director of the gymnasium for twenty-four. A native of Raleigh, he had attended Wake Forest from 1909 to 1913 and had distinguished himself as an athlete. He was a pitcher and first baseman in baseball, a guard in basketball, a quarterback and end in football, and a hurdler and shotput star in track. Soon after his death *Old Gold and Black* said in an editorial, "Phil Utley was as much a part of Wake Forest as her magnolias, as her brick walks, as her crowded book store, as her spirit of friendliness, or as her ringing bell after a great athletic victory.... [He] carved for himself a niche forever in the hearts of thousands of Wake Forest men and women."

On May 31, 1954, President Tribble informed the Board of Trustees that Jim Weaver was leaving the college to become commissioner of the newly formed Atlantic Coast Conference, of which Wake Forest was a part. The board expressed sincere appreciation for the sterling service Weaver had rendered during twenty-one years with the college. Pat Preston succeeded Weaver as director of athletics and head of the Department of Physical Education, as recounted in Chapter VI. When Preston resigned in February 1956, William H. Gibson was appointed to the joint posts.

That same spring, G. Eugene Hooks joined the staff as an instructor in physical education and baseball coach, and in June Ralph Steele signed on as swimming coach. For many months in this period Long and his staff were deeply involved in the planning



Marjorie Crisp, assistant professor of physical education.



Coach Phil Utley, gymnasium director.

and construction of the William Neal Reynolds Gymnasium, which would be their new home in Winston-Salem.

Coinciding with the move was a growing recognition that the expanded programs in health, physical education, and recreation required a department separate from the intercollegiate athletic program. At the recommendation of President Tribble, the Board of Trustees approved that division on September 14, 1956. Long resigned almost at the same time to become athletic director at the University of Toledo, and Harold Barrow was named chairman of the new department. While several coaches were given dual appointments and promoted within the Department of Physical Education, the full-time staff consisted of Barrow, Crisp, Casey, and N. Taylor Dodson, who joined the faculty in 1957 after serving as an adviser in physical education to the State Department of Public Instruction. Dodson, a Chapel Hill graduate, earned his doctorate at the University of Indiana.

In 1964 Gene Hooks, by then an associate professor, was named director of athletics.

At the end of the Tribble era two semesters of basic physical education were still required of all students, and many added to their athletic skills from an array of elective specialties that included golf, tennis, badminton, dance, gymnastics, archery, bowling, swimming, weight training, handball, squash, and fencing.

Physics ¹⁴

From the forties through the fifties and into the sixties, no branch of the instruction program underwent greater change than the Physics Department. World War II had seen the development of the atomic bomb, the dawn of the missile age, and the space programs that grew out of it, as well as the electronic wizardry that gave birth to computerization. As the field of applied physics grew in all these directions, so did the department, not only in the courses offered but also in the specialists hired to teach them.

In the early forties Dr. William E. Speas, chairman since 1932, was the moving spirit of the department as well as the inspiration for generations of students, who referred to him as "Old Bill." Early in his chairmanship, after the burning of Wingate Hall in 1934, he had been assigned cramped quarters on the ground floor of the Alumni

Building; some equipment still showed charred marks of fire.

Dr. Speas was born in Yadkin County on December 1, 1885. He received his undergraduate degree from Wake Forest in 1907 and completed work for a master's at Johns Hopkins University in 1913 and for a doctorate at Cornell in 1927. A faculty resolution adopted March 13, 1961, shortly after Dr. Speas died, recalled that he

loved beauty, whether he found it in the vocal and instrumental music of the members of his devoted and talented family, in the magnificent "mums" which he raised in his flower garden, or in what he felt to be the created order of God's universe.

He combined to a remarkable degree that happy faculty of teacher and scholar. While serving with distinction as president of the North Carolina Academy of Science in 1938, he was teaching physics to both beginning and senior students with a contagious enthusiasm and genuine joy that continued through the last class he met.

His students dearly loved Speas, the more so because of a number of idiosyncrasies, including the short conversations he sometimes held with himself. One story that circulated for generations involved an introductory class in the early forties which Speas had challenged to come up with a definition of electricity. No one volunteered, and Speas coaxed gently, "You read about it in your text for today. What is electricity?"

Finally one boy raised his hand tentatively and said, "Dr. Speas, I read that chapter, and I knew what electricity was last night. But when I woke up this morning I had forgotten."

Dr. Speas looked at him and sadly shook his head. "Such a tragedy," he said. "Here is the only man in history who ever knew what electricity is, and he's forgotten."

As World War II proceeded Dr. Speas was teaching with only one assistant, Dr. Herman M. Parker, who had joined the faculty in 1941. Parker took a leave of absence in the fall of 1944 to join a Federal Aeronautics Agency in Newport News, Virginia. He returned after two years and remained at Wake Forest until 1953. Briefly from 1951 to 1952 Thomas H. Dimmock served as an instructor, giving Speas a three-man staff, and at that time a course in nuclear physics was added to the curriculum. On September 1, 1952, Professor Emeritus James L. Lake died. He had guided the department since it became a separate discipline in 1889 until 1932.

Dr. Thomas J. Turner, who had received a doctorate from the University of Virginia, was employed in 1952 as Dr. Parker's replacement, and when Dr. Speas relinquished the chairmanship in 1958, Turner was appointed his successor. Speas taught for one more year, retiring in 1959 after thirty-nine years on the faculty. He died on January 24, 1961. In his memory his family established the William E. Speas Memorial Award, which is given annually to an honor graduate for distinguished achievement in physics.

Meanwhile Wake Forest had moved to the Winston-Salem campus and the Physics Department was lodged in Salem Hall. Although much new equipment had been added, some that bore the marks of the fire continued in service. After Dr. Speas retired Turner moved quickly to build up the teaching resources of the department, especially in the new field of solid state physics. Following the brief two-year stint of Dr. L. Alton Hall, 1956-58, Dr. Howard M. Shields, who had done his doctoral work at Duke, joined the faculty in 1958, as did Dr. George P. Williams, who had finished his graduate work at Chapel Hill. Shields, Williams, and Turner were all solid state experimentalists. In 1959 Robert W. Brehme, a field theorist and relativist, who also trained at the University of North Carolina, was added.

These four developed an undergraduate program which won national recognition for its excellence. In 1964 the American Institute of Physics cited Wake Forest as one of five institutions in the United States which were doing outstanding work in preparing physics majors for graduate work. Earlier, in 1961, a modest master's curriculum had been approved. This called for additional staff, and brief appointments were given to Kenneth Yancey, 1961-62; Dr. Paul Mazur, 1963-65; and Dr. F. H. W. Noll, 1964-66. Dr. Ysbrand Haven, a solid state physicist from the Netherlands, was recruited as a professor in 1965.

Political Science¹⁵

Until 1957 political science courses at Wake Forest were related to economics, history, and sociology, and for the early years covered by this volume all were taught within the Department of Social Science, headed by Dr. C. C. Pearson. Pearson had resisted the separation of the various disciplines within his purview, and it was

not until his retirement in 1952, that consideration was given to establishing political science as an independent entity.

At that time Dr. Henry S. Stroupe, who succeeded Pearson as chairman, contacted Claud H. Richards to inquire of his interest in a Wake Forest appointment. The two men had been friends in graduate school, and Stroupe had a high regard for his old classmate. Richards held the bachelor's degree from Texas Christian University and the master's and doctoral degrees in political science from Duke. He had taught at both institutions, and he accepted the Wake Forest appointment understanding that a Department of Political Science would be created and that he would head it as a full professor.

A beginning was made in the fall of 1953, when the Department of Social Science offered a major in government, as the field of political science was then designated. Eleven courses were scheduled, all taught by Richards on a rotating basis. They included traditional studies in American and comparative politics with the addition of classes on American political parties, international relations, constitutional law, public administration, political theory, and government and business.

The ambition of Dr. Richards to head his own department was realized in 1957 following a trustee decision of October 11, 1956, which designated Richards as chairman of a new Department of Political Science, with Dr. Stroupe to continue as chairman of the renamed Department of History. Assisting Richards was Dr. Roy Jumper, who had joined the staff in 1956. Like Richards, he had done his doctoral work at Duke. Jumper's principal interest was in comparative government, with some specialization in Southeast Asian affairs. He took leave in the fall of 1959 for post-doctoral studies at Harvard, was again on leave in 1961-62 as Saigon consultant to the Agency for International Development, and followed that with a consulting appointment in Lebanon from 1962 to 1964. He resigned from the Wake Forest faculty in 1964.

Because of Jumper's absences at a time of increasing enrollment, a number of short-term teaching appointments were made and a few of the appointees remained for several years. These included

Dr. James E. Anderson, 1959-65; Dr. Robert W. Gregg, 1959-63; and Dr. Douglas S. Gatlin, 1961-64. It was difficult to retain bright, qualified instructors because the field of political science was ex-

panding rapidly in the early sixties, at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Several recruited by Dr. Richards moved on to more lucrative posts where the chances for advancement were brighter.

In time, however, the department assembled a staff of permanent teachers who settled into life at Wake Forest with considerable satisfaction. There were five appointments in 1964. Dr. Carl C. Moses, a Virginia native, held the doctorate from Chapel Hill and specialized in comparative politics, especially as related to Latin America, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. Jack D. Fleer was a Missourian with a Chapel Hill doctorate, whose main interests were political parties and behavior, the legislative process, and public policy. Fleer also became director of the summer Boys State program sponsored on the campus by the American Legion. Harold V Rhodes, a Kansan with an Arizona doctorate, specialized in political theory. Jon M. Reinhardt, an Alabamian, was a candidate for a doctorate at Tulane. His interests proved to be rather broad over the years, but at the time of his recruitment, his primary concerns were East and Southeast Asia as well as European governments and politics. Richard D. Sears, a New Englander, was completing his doctorate at Indiana with the focus on international politics.

In 1965 Donald O. Schoonmaker, who had been president of the Wake Forest student body in 1959-60, joined the staff as an instructor. At that time he was a doctoral candidate at Princeton, and, upon receiving it, was made assistant professor. His interests were in comparative politics with emphasis on Western Europe and the developing countries. Rhodes resigned in 1966 to go to the University of New Mexico, and to replace him the department employed David B. Broyles, a native of Tennessee who had completed work for the doctorate at the University of California at Los Angeles. He was an expert on political theory.

Dr. Richards remained chairman of the department through the Tribble years. Emily G. Lincoln, who was secretary for political science and Romance languages in 1962, came full-time to Richards and his staff in 1966 and rendered valuable service to the college.

Psychology¹⁶

The establishment of an independent Department of Psychology grew out of a college self-study recommendation in 1955 that the

combined Department of Psychology and Philosophy, chaired for many years by Dr. A. C. Reid, be divided. On April 26, 1957, the Board of Trustees voted to effect the division during the 1957-58 school year, and Dr. Reid and the other members of the joint faculty were given their choice of disciplines. They all elected to go with the new Department of Philosophy

In the spring of 1958 Dr. John Frederick Dashiell, who had recently retired after many years as chairman of the Psychology Department at the University of North Carolina, agreed to come to Wake Forest in the fall as John Hay Whitney Visiting Professor and acting chairman of the new Department of Psychology. During that academic year Dr. Dashiell, with the assistance of Dr. Pascal Strong of the Bowman Gray faculty, taught 182 students courses in introductory, developmental, and abnormal psychology and statistics.

Dashiell also was involved in planning the space which psychology would share with the Biology Department in the projected life sciences building to be named Winston Hall. His other principal responsibilities were recruitment of continuing faculty members for the department and oversight of the Center for Psychological Services, then being organized.

John E. Williams, who had been on the faculty at the University of Richmond, joined Wake Forest in July 1959 as professor and director of the Psychological Services Center. The next faculty member, arriving in September 1959, was Robert C. Beck, who had recently completed doctoral studies at the University of Illinois. He joined the department as an assistant professor.

In that first full year of operation in the new department, Dashiell and Beck shared office space in Reynolda Hall, while Williams worked out of the Psychological Services Center in Efrid Hall. A basement room in Kitchin Dormitory served as a laboratory/classroom for experimental psychology, and another classroom was made available in Reynolda Hall. These physical arrangements continued until the occupancy of Winston Hall in 1961.

For 1959-60 a total of 297 students registered for psychology courses, with twelve identified as majors. As the department grew and course offerings were broadened, the undergraduate enrollment increased to an annual total reaching more than eight hundred and the number of majors rising to eighty. From 1959-60 to

the end of the Tribble administration, the department instructed 4,776 students, among them a total of 424 majors.

John Williams became chairman of the department for a four year term from 1960 to 1964, and in his first year in office David A. Hills, who held a doctorate from the University of Iowa, joined the faculty as an assistant professor and assistant director of the Center for Psychological Services. Dashiell ended his useful association with the college in May 1961; at the same time Dr. Robert H. Dufort, who had been teaching at the University of Richmond, joined the faculty. David W. Catron, with a doctorate from Peabody, was recruited in 1963.

Pascal Strong, who had helped Dashiell set up the department in 1958, stayed with the Reynolda campus only the one year. Staff members who came to Wake Forest later included Barbara B. Hills, 1962- ; Jack M. Hicks, 1963-66; John H. Wright, 1965-66; John J. Woodmansee, 1965- ; Lawrence Conant, 1966-67; Herbert Horowitz, 1966- ; and Susan P. Harbin, 1966

A word needs to be said about the Center for Psychological Services and its crucial role in the life of the campus. In the three years before it opened in 1959, Dr. Robert A. Dyer of the Department of Religion, later with the Dean's Office, had developed a counseling service which also administered testing, including the Graduate Record Examination. Under the direction of Dr. Williams the center took over those and other duties, but soon found itself in the middle of an undergraduate crisis. The Vietnam War, the spreading use of drugs, civil rights considerations, and the sexual revolution then surfacing created pressures which neither the center nor the student body had previously encountered.

These forces created a heavy demand for counseling, with the number of students seeking help and the severity of their problems straining the resources of the center. At first Williams and Philis Gary Moore, who was secretary, receptionist, and psychometrist, handled the load alone. They were later joined by Drs. Hills and Catron. In the times of greatest unrest hundreds of students were counseled. In a typical year 8 percent of the student body were clients of the center, with up to 20 percent of the graduating classes having been at the center at some time during their college years. The service was vital, at times critical, to the lives of students with

problems. It could not have been initiated at a more auspicious time.

Religion¹⁷

The Department of Religion went into the World War II years in the strong hands of Dr. Olin T. Binkley, chairman, and Dr. J. A. Easley. Binkley was an outstanding graduate, Class of 1928, who had received advanced education at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and a doctorate from Yale University. In 1933 he had accepted the pastorate of the Chapel Hill Baptist Church, and in 1938 he was elected professor of religion at Wake Forest to succeed Dr. W. R. Cullom as head of the department. He was a founding member of both Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa and was highly respected by students and faculty.

Dr. Easley also had joined the department in 1938, moving into teaching after a decade as college chaplain and pastor of the Wake Forest Baptist Church. Easley held bachelor's and honorary doctoral degrees from Furman University, had studied English literature at Harvard for a year, and was a Th.M. graduate of the Southern Baptist Seminary. An army chaplain during World War I, he had subsequently served pastorates in Manning, South Carolina, and Glasgow, Kentucky, before coming to Wake Forest.

The broadening of the admissions policy of the college in 1942 brought to the campus many young women who wished to prepare themselves for educational leadership in churches. In response to that need the department provided a major in religious education, with suitable courses added to the curriculum. At this time, George A. Carver, who had been a Baptist missionary in China from 1934 to 1941, served as an instructor for a year.

In 1944 the department suffered a major loss when Dr. Binkley resigned to accept a professorship at the Louisville seminary. Dr. Kitchin asked the Board of Trustees to appoint a committee to search for a successor, but it made no recommendation for two years. In the meantime, with around four hundred students signing up for religion courses, temporary appointments were made. Among those who served briefly were Dr. Everett Gill, a long-time missionary to Italy and southeastern Europe; Dr. Bruce Benton, a

former pastor of churches in Louisiana and North Carolina; and Dr. Arthur S. Gillespie, Jr., who was living in Wake Forest while on leave as a missionary to China.

In 1945 President Kitchin reported to the Baptist State Convention that forty-three young women were taking courses leading to the religious education major. There were also sixty-two ministerial students on the college rolls that year.

Early in 1946, partly in response to several years of convention pressure for an upgrading of theological training at Wake Forest, the college announced that the name of the Department of Religion would be changed to the School of Religion with Dr. Sankey L. Blanton, a Wilmington minister, as dean. Blanton, an alumnus of both Wake Forest and the Southern Baptist Seminary, had done graduate work at Andover-Newton Theological School, Harvard, and Yale. Before going to the First Church in Wilmington he had been pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in New Haven, Connecticut. A year before his appointment as dean, Blanton had received an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from Wake Forest. His citation said that he had "a realistic conception of the need of applying the gospel of Christ in the world of social relations."

New courses in religion were added, and the curriculum of the School of Religion was grouped under several headings: Old Testament Studies, New Testament Studies, Church Administration, Religious Education, Christian Sociology, and Historical Studies. To manage this course load several new teaching appointments were made. These included Dr. Owen F. Herring, who had been pastor of the Watts Street Baptist Church in Durham; Rev. Marc H. Lovelace, a doctoral candidate at Southern Baptist Seminary; Rev. Garland A. Hendricks, pastor of Olive Baptist Church near Apex, who would teach one day each week; and Rev. Fon H. Schofield, Jr., a specialist in radio and visual aids who was to share his time with the Baptist State Convention.

Dean Blanton never really settled down at Wake Forest. He did not seem comfortable as a member of the faculty, and he never was able to establish a congenial rapport with the students. He resigned on November 18, 1949, to become president of Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, the following January. Dr. Easley was named acting dean of the School of Religion.

Meanwhile Ernest W. Glass, a 1944- graduate, served briefly; 1947-48, as an instructor in religion. He would go on to a rewarding career as a missionary in Singapore and a North Carolina pastor. In 1948 George J. Griffin, a specialist in church history, joined the faculty as an associate professor. A graduate in the Class of 1935, he had studied at Southern Baptist Seminary and at Yale University and held a doctorate from the University of Edinburgh. For eight years he had been a pastor in Zebulon. Luther J. Morriss was added to the staff in 1948 as a part-time instructor. A graduate of Davidson, he held a master's degree from Wake Forest and had filled several North Carolina pulpits. In the fall of 1949 Henry E. Walden, a Wake Forest graduate who held a doctorate from Southern Baptist Seminary, joined the staff to teach pastoral theology. He stayed only one year.

When the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary opened on the campus in the fall of 1951, Dr. Lovelace reduced his teaching load with the college in order to offer a seminary course. At the end of that school year he resigned to join the seminary faculty.

In 1952 two appointments were made: Willard Hamrick to teach Bible and Nan Leonard in religious education. The latter was a Wake Forest graduate who held a master's degree from Yale. Before coming to the faculty she had been minister of education at the Myers Park Baptist Church in Charlotte. After a year of teaching she resigned to be married. Dr. Hamrick was a graduate of the University of North Carolina who had earned a doctorate at Duke. Before joining the Wake Forest faculty he had been a fellow at the American Schools of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. Soon after his arrival he gave a showing of pottery, beads, and knives he had unearthed while studying pre-Israelite antiquities around Jericho. Hamrick's wife Shirley joined the staff of the Admissions Office in 1957 and subsequently became associate director.

In 1953 Robert L. Newton was added to the staff, replacing Nan Leonard. When the college was about to move to Winston-Salem in 1956, he resigned, as did Luther J. Morriss. The next appointment was that of Dr. John W. Angell, who had been chaplain at Campbell College and pastor of the Buie's Creek Baptist Church before accepting a teaching position at Stetson University. A graduate of Wake Forest, Class of 1941, Angell held the S.T.M. degree from

Andover-Newton and the Th.M. and Th.D. from the Louisville seminary

On the old campus the Religion Department was literally crowded out of the space that had been provided for it in the new Music-Religion Building next to Wait Hall. In 1951 religion began to surrender its quarters to the Southeastern Seminary, and through the ingenious planning of Dr. Charles M. Allen, the department gradually moved into space in the Amos Johnson Building which normally would have been used by the Biology Department. The department's home on the new campus was Wingate Hall to the rear of Wait Chapel, but there, too, for many years, it was required to share space with other disciplines awaiting permanent assignment.

In the first full year on the new campus student enrollment in religion courses was 741, as against 595 a year earlier. Two hundred and six ministerial students were enrolled in the college, along with fifty other students preparing for church-related careers. All students in the college were required to take six hours of religion as a prerequisite to graduation.

With expanding enrollment three new teachers were added to the religion faculty: G. McLeod Bryan, a specialist in Christian ethics; Dan Otto Via, in the New Testament; and Robert A. Dyer, in religious education. Bryan, a Wake Forest graduate with a Yale doctorate, had taught at Mars Hill College and Mercer University. Via, a Davidson alumnus who held a Duke doctorate, had been an instructor at the latter institution. Dyer, who did his doctoral work at the Southern Seminary, was a former missionary to Japan and had taught Bible and psychology at Gardner-Webb College. He was to share his time with the Dean's Office.

Dr. Tribble had long hoped that the School of Religion ultimately would offer a graduate program, but on several occasions the propriety of continuing religion as a school when it offered no distinctive degree was questioned. In 1955 Dr. Easley, as acting dean, approached Tribble with the request that the administration and trustees rethink the purpose, facilities, and resources of the school with a view either to developing a full-fledged graduate program or returning the "school" to departmental status. The trustees chose the latter course in 1958, and religion reverted to departmental des-

ignation. The change had the complete support of the religion faculty, and Dr. Easley was named chairman.

In 1961, after five years of negotiation, Carlton T. Mitchell joined the religion staff. He was a Wake Forest graduate who had attended Yale University and Union Seminary and held a doctorate from New York University. Two others were added in 1963, Charles H. Talbert, a specialist in New Testament, and Phyllis Lou Tribble to teach Old Testament. Talbert, a graduate of Howard University, held a Vanderbilt doctorate. Dr. Tribble did her undergraduate work at Meredith College and earned her doctorate from Union Seminary/Columbia.

On October 20, 1963, Dr. W. R. Cullom died at the age of ninety-six. He had introduced the teaching of Bible at Wake Forest in 1896 and had remained on the faculty until his retirement in 1938. He had served the college in many ways, and after his teaching career was over, he continued to preach and to write erudite articles for the *Biblical Recorder*. In a eulogy published in the annual of the Baptist State Convention for 1963 it was calculated that he had written more words for the *Recorder* than any other person, including its editors.

Dr. Easley stepped down as chairman of the Religion Department in 1962 and retired a year later. He was succeeded in the chair by Professor Griffin. The value of Dr. Easley's contributions to Christian education, the college faculty, and the Wake Forest community is beyond calculation. He served in many capacities, but he may be best remembered as the conscience of the institution. He chaired the committee which in 1961 recommended to the faculty that Wake Forest no longer exclude student applicants "in theory or in practice, solely on the basis of race or color." And it was he who moved the Wake Forest Baptist Church to open its membership rolls to all (both events are recounted in Chapter 8).

It is true that certain ultra-conservative Baptists in North Carolina sniped at Dr. Easley for years. He accepted their criticism with greater charity than his foes possessed, and over the years he demonstrated in his life and his teaching an exemplary devotion to Christian principles. Thousands of ministers and lay churchmen remember his classes and his spirit with warm affection.

Dr. Owen Herring also retired in 1963 after a rich and rewarding career. A graduate of Wake Forest, Class of 1913, he stayed for an-

other year to receive a master's degree. At the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, where he was a classmate of Dr. Tribble, Herring was awarded the Th.M. degree in 1922 and the Th.D. in 1924. Before accepting the pulpit of the Watts Street Baptist Church in Durham in 1939, he had served pastorates in Maysville and Winchester, Kentucky. Upon joining the Wake Forest faculty in 1946, Dr. Herring also became pastor of the nearby New Hope Baptist Church. He was awarded an honorary doctoral degree by Georgetown College in Kentucky in 1948. As a teacher Herring specialized in New Testament subjects, and hundreds of students were enrolled in his courses on the lives and teachings of Jesus and Paul.

By 1967 the curriculum in religion was offered in four groupings: biblical studies, Christian ethics, religious education, and historical and theological studies.

Romance Languages¹⁸

Instruction in modern languages was the discipline hardest hit during the years of World War II. When Paul D. Berry and Robert M. Browning left for military duty, German was abandoned altogether. The departure of Harold D. Parcell and William C. Archie for war service left French instruction to Lois Johnson, dean of women, and Mrs. Kathryn D. Wyatt, with the part-time help of Mary Paschal. Daughter of Dr. George W. Paschal, Mary was a 1943 graduate of Wake Forest. She later became a full-time instructor, earned her master's at the University of North Carolina in 1953, and remained on the Wake Forest faculty until 1958. Nell Dowtin handled the Spanish classes and stayed with the college until 1948.

By 1947 the return of the veterans and the general interest in language study generated by the war saw the demand for training rapidly increasing. That fall the number of students enrolled in modern languages grew to 900, as compared with 579 a year earlier. Dr. Parcell's resumption of the chairmanship brought strong support, and a number of short-term instructors were employed to handle the overflow. Parcell, incidentally, would remain chairman through the Tribble era.

Among those recruited to assist in teaching were Cleo B. Tarlton, a Meredith graduate, in French, 1946-48; Walter F. Harris and Grace Anderson Mabe, Wake Forest alumni, both in French, 1947-

49; Robert J. Watts from Duke, in German and Spanish, 1947-51; and Stanley G. Turner, a Clark University alumnus, in French, 1948-51.

Meanwhile James C. O'Flaherty, who held a master's degree from the University of Kentucky and would earn a doctorate from Chicago, was recruited in 1947 to teach German. As recounted earlier, he would remain to head an independent Department of German in 1961. Marcel E. Delgado, who had earned a Th.M. degree from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, was employed in Spanish in 1947. He would remain through the Tribble administration. His wife Nelle taught Spanish briefly in 1948-49. Mrs. Gwendola P. Fish, a graduate of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, was on the Spanish staff from 1949 to 1952, and W. Grayson Birch, who held a University of Chicago doctorate, taught Spanish in 1951-52.

Long-term appointments during this period went to John E. Parker, Jr., who did his graduate work at Syracuse, appointed in French and Spanish in 1950 and later to share his talents with the Department of Education; to Richard L. Shoemaker, who held the doctorate from Virginia, appointed in French and Spanish the same year; and to Mary Frances McFeeters, also appointed in French and Spanish in 1952. Aside from proving herself a capable teacher, she had other distinctions. In 1954 she became the first female member of the Wake Forest faculty to earn the doctorate, hers awarded by Syracuse University. She also was the bride in a rare faculty wedding when she and Dr. Paul S. Robinson of the Music Department were married on December 26, 1955. Parker, Shoemaker, and Mrs. Robinson were still on the faculty at the time of Dr. Tribble's retirement.

Others appointed to permanent positions were: Anne S. Tillett, who held the doctorate from Northwestern and was multilingual in Spanish, German, French, Latin, and Russian, appointed in 1956; Harry L. King, Jr., with a doctorate from North Carolina, appointed in Spanish in 1960; Ruth F. Campbell, with a doctorate from Duke, appointed in Spanish in 1962; Shasta M. Bryant, with a doctorate from North Carolina, appointed in Spanish in 1966; and Eva Rodtwitt, who was trained at the University of Oslo, Norway, recruited for French in 1966.

In the fifties and sixties there were numerous short-term appoint-

ments. These included Walter R. Heilman, Spanish, 1952-58; Kenneth Keeton, German, 1952-60; Julia Alford, French, 1956; John Philip Couch, French, 1956-58; Mack H. Sturgill, Spanish, 1956-60; Charles W. Faust, French, 1957-60; Verlan H. Stahl, French and Spanish, 1958-60; Jerold G. Anderson, Spanish and German, 1958-62; Frank L. Meadows, Spanish, 1958-59; Ann B. Snyder, German, 1959-61; Jack E. Tomlins, Spanish, 1959-60; Richard L. Staley, French, 1960-62; Ernst Breisacher, German, 1960; Lambert A. Shears, German, 1960-61; and Sharon R. Spade, Spanish, 1960-61.

Also, Richard F. Allen, Spanish, 1961-62; John L. Fitzgerald, Spanish, 1961-62; A. Corry Arensbach, French, 1962-66; Binnie E. Humphrey, French and Spanish, 1962-66; Joseph G. Runner, French and Spanish, 1962-66; James L. Ivey, French, 1962-66; Gilbert Smith, Spanish, 1962-65; Carlos Perez, Spanish, 1965-67; Gail Garrison, French, 1966-; J. Richard Guthrie, French, 1966-67; and Hiram V. Jenkins, French, 1966-.

The reason the staff in modern languages expanded was that Wake Forest clung to its rather demanding language requirements even as some larger colleges and universities de-emphasized such studies (most of them later changed their minds). All entering students at Wake Forest were required to have had at least two years of some language in high school, and in college up to four semesters were specified. Candidates for the B.S. and B.B.A. degrees could make substitutions, but in practice nearly every student took some language training.

The history of the department, however, is not solely a matter of increasing numbers of students and staff. There was also a broadening in the range of courses offered. Beginning in 1960 Dr. Tillett added Russian to the curriculum, and with the development of the Asian Studies program, to be discussed later, Dr. B. G. Gokhale introduced elementary Hindi.

Another form of growth in the department was the establishment in 1960, with the help of a twelve-thousand-dollar grant from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, of a language laboratory equipped with tapes and headphones which provided additional emphasis on speaking and understanding foreign languages. A second innovation, begun at about the time of the move to Winston-Salem, was the initiation of placement tests for incoming freshmen and transfer students to determine the level at which they should

continue language study at Wake Forest. Still another student opportunity was the initiation of an exchange program with the University of the Andes in Bogota, Colombia, in 1964. Annually one Wake Forest student was chosen to study in Bogota, with a Colombian student coming to Wake Forest under a scholarship arrangement.

Once a minor appendage of the college academic program, modern languages became an integral part of the college's academic life.

Sociology and Anthropology¹⁹

The study of sociology as a separate discipline at Wake Forest grew out of a limited number of courses offered earlier within the departments of social science and religion. Carlton P. West, who had joined the social science faculty in 1928 and whose principal interest was history, offered such courses as *The Great Society* (1928-31), *General Sociology* (1932-40), and *The Structure of Society and Modern Social Problems* (1941-46). Concurrently the courses, *Marriage and the Family*, along with *Christianity and Society*, were being offered in the Religion Department, first under the direction of Dr. Olin T Binkley and later under Dr. Sankey L. Blanton.

When West left the Social Science Department in 1946 to become college librarian, Chairman C. C. Pearson retained Dr. Clarence H. Patrick, then professor of sociology at Meredith College, to teach the social structure course in the fall term of 1946 and the problems course in the spring of 1947. For these courses Patrick commuted from Raleigh two days a week while continuing his duties at Meredith. In the summer of 1947 Dr. Patrick was elected to the Wake Forest faculty with the understanding that he would develop a Department of Sociology. He was promised a special allocation of five hundred dollars annually over a period of five years to build up library holdings in sociology. At the time this was considered a generous sum, because the book and periodical budget for the entire college was only \$5,025.

Patrick was a 1931 graduate of Wake Forest who had studied theology at Andover-Newton and subsequently earned his doctorate in sociology at Duke University. He was regarded as an expert in criminology and was to render valuable service to the state of North

Carolina in that field. Patrick began his teaching as a full member of the Wake Forest faculty in the summer of 1947 and, in the following school year, offered four sociology courses in both the fall and spring semesters. For 1948-49 he was authorized to operate as an independent Department of Sociology carrying a major of thirty hours. Patrick himself taught all of the courses within the department, and the two courses taught in the Religion Department also appeared in the sociology listings. For that year the new department had an enrollment of 123 students.

For the fall of 1949 Patrick was assisted by Sanford Winston of North Carolina State College, who taught one course; in the spring a second State professor, Eugene Wilkening, taught one course. The next year C. Wylie Alford, who was completing work for the doctorate at Duke, taught three courses each semester, and in 1951-52 Noel Francisco assisted. In the fall of 1952 Alford returned as a regular member of the staff, giving sociology two full-time teachers for the first time. Alford stayed until 1959.

In the summer of 1953 Gov. William B. Umstead asked Dr. Patrick to serve as first chairman of the new State Board of Paroles, which had been created by the General Assembly on the basis of studies and recommendations made by Patrick. He was given leave from his teaching duties to accept the position, but he remained chairman of the department. To take Patrick's classes the college employed John Scalf, who held a master's degree from Stetson University, for 1953-54; in 1954 E. Pendleton Banks, an anthropologist with a Harvard doctorate, was appointed. Banks, a graduate of Furman University, had done advanced work at the universities of New Mexico and Michigan as well as Harvard and had been an instructor in anthropology at Duke before coming to Wake Forest. He was to settle down to a long and eventful career with the college.

The addition of anthropology to the Sociology Department was in keeping with the trend of the times. While the two disciplines differ in methodology, they share a common interest in the study of special institutions and cultural patterns. At Wake Forest it made sense to house the two studies in one academic structure. With the move to Winston-Salem new courses were added in both sociology and anthropology, and the teaching staff was enlarged along parallel lines. Patrick returned to the classroom in the summer of 1956, and over the years the permanent staff took shape. John Earle, a sociol-

ogist with a doctorate from the University of North Carolina, arrived in 1963; Stanton K. Tefft, an anthropologist who did his doctoral work at the University of Minnesota, joined the staff in 1964; William H. Gulley, a University of North Carolina sociologist, was recruited in 1966, the same year David K. Evans, an anthropologist with a doctorate from the University of California, arrived.

By that time it had been recognized that the department was a home for two major interests and, in 1964, the name was changed to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. At that time Dr. Banks succeeded Dr. Patrick as chairman.

Over the years the department had had the services of a number of other short-term teachers. Among them were William R. Rosengren, a sociologist, 1957-58; John T. McDowell, a social worker, 1958-63; Changboh Chee, sociologist, 1959-; William D. Arms, sociologist, 1959-62; Robert F. Pace, anthropologist, 1960-65; Keith W. Prichard, who shared his assignment with the Education Department, 1961-65; Leon S. Robertson, sociologist, 1962-66; Howard D. Schwartz, sociologist, 1965-; and Robert Krisko, anthropologist, 1966-67. For 1965-67 the department also had the services of a brilliant Burmese educator, Dr. Htin Aung, who had been attracted to Wake Forest by the Asian Studies program.

During the period of this volume the department grew from one full-time professor, with ten courses and 123 students in 1948-49, to seven professors offering thirty-nine courses to an enrollment of 493 in 1967.

In 1957 the anthropology staff established the Museum of Man, a collection of artifacts of prehistoric and more recent cultures. It began in a donated display case in the departmental office in Wingate Hall, and with the move to Tribble Hall several rooms were provided for the analysis, storage, and display of exhibits prepared by members of the staff and their students. While the beginning was modest, the Museum of Man was to become an important contribution to the cultural life of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.

Speech²⁰

In modern parlance it can be said that the Speech Department was a spin-off of the Department of English, and its establishment

as an independent discipline was in part a recognition of the increasing need for formal instruction in public speaking, drama, and radio. When Zon Robinson failed to return to Wake Forest after World War II, the teaching of speech courses and the coaching of the debate squad fell to Prof. A. L. Aycock, wearing one of the many hats he wore good-naturedly in his long career on the faculty.

Aycock had no desire to make the speech classes and the forensics circuit part of his permanent routine, and he prevailed upon Franklin R. Shirley, then an associate professor of speech at Carson Newman College, to join the staff of the Wake Forest English Department. He was a graduate of Georgetown College with a master's from Columbia University. Shirley, who would go on to earn his doctorate at the University of Florida, already had an excellent reputation as a debate coach, and he assumed that function at Wake Forest. In the year of his arrival, 1948-49, he taught two courses in public speaking, one in public discussion and debate, a course in voice and diction, another in oral interpretation of literature, and two drama courses in play directing and stagecraft.

In addition to the speech duties, Shirley was made theater director, and he found that his teaching, coaching, and theater responsibilities were more than one man could handle alone. The department recognized his dilemma, and in the spring of 1952 Clyde McElroy, who held a master's from Baylor University, was recruited to assist in teaching speech and dramatic arts and to take over theater direction. With two men on hand, the faculty approved a major in speech and dramatics within the English Department in 1953. Professor Shirley was made chairman of that division.

As the college was preparing to move to Winston-Salem, McElroy took leave to work on his doctorate. Beginning in 1956-57 James H. Walton, who held the master's degree from University of Nebraska, was recruited as instructor in speech and director of the theater. In that year the title of the division was changed to speech and drama.

The college radio station WFDD was controlled and operated by students until the fall of 1957, when the administration asked Shirley to employ a new instructor in speech who would become director of the radio station. One of Dr. Shirley's former students who had been station manager of WFDD, Julian Burroughs, was then finishing his doctoral work at the University of Michigan with emphasis

on radio and television, and he returned to Wake Forest as an instructor in speech and radio, with the supervision of WFDD as part of his assignment.

In 1961 departmental status was approved for speech, with Dr. Shirley as chairman. He would remain in that position through the Tribble years. Coincidentally with the new status, Bruce Hopper joined the department as a speech instructor and technical director of the theater. The following year Dr. Calvin Knobeloch, a speech therapist at the North Carolina Baptist Hospital, was briefly a visiting lecturer. Hopper left at the end of the spring term in 1964, and Sheron J. Daily, who had been active in both debating and the theater, served as instructor for a year. During the summer of 1965 Walton resigned to accept a position at the University of Delaware, and in the fall Dr. Harold C. Tedford, who held the doctorate from Louisiana State University and was on the faculty at Southwest Texas State College, came to Wake Forest and was made theater director. Martin J. Bennison was employed to assist him as technical director.

Under the new arrangement WFDD prospered and the debate squad continued to win honors. The theater, even though operating in makeshift quarters in the library, presented plays of professional quality through the ingenuity of the staff. Further accounts of debating, radio, and campus drama are presented in Chapter XIV

Asian Studies²¹

The Asian Studies program was established in 1960 as an interdisciplinary and intercollegiate venture to be shared by Wake Forest, Salem, and Winston-Salem Teachers colleges. Especially active in the planning stages were Dean William C. Archie and Dr. Roy Jumper, an associate professor of political science at Wake Forest. Faculty members taking part in the initial discussions in 1958 agreed that their purpose should be to broaden the college community's traditional academic concerns through the introduction of systematic study of Asian cultures. They decided to invite an Asian scholar to direct a program focusing on South Asia, which was to include close institutional and inter-institutional coordination, faculty workshops, seminars for high school teachers, and strengthening of library resources on the non-Western world.

The concept received needed stimulus in 1958-59, when the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation made a five-year grant of forty-six thousand dollars to cover the director's salary and other costs. Each of the participating schools contributed small sums as well, and in early 1959 Dr. M. S. Sundaram, an Indian scholar and diplomat, accepted appointment as director of the program. Sundaram died a few months later, before his installation. After considerable search, the coordinating committee employed Dr. Balkrishna G. Gokhale, a product of Bombay University who had taught at Siddarth and St. Xavier's colleges in Bombay, at Bowdoin and Oberlin colleges, and at the University of Washington. Gokhale was given an initial two-year appointment as visiting professor of history and director of the Asian Studies program.

Instruction began in the fall of 1960 with Dr. Gokhale teaching one course on the history and civilization of South Asia at each of the three participating colleges. Within three years—Gokhale's appointment having been extended—the Asian Studies program offered eleven different courses on Asia. Four were in history, four in political science, and three in sociology-anthropology. All were taught by Wake Forest professors.

In the fall of 1963 Gokhale introduced instruction in elementary and intermediate Hindi. By that time almost six hundred students from the three schools had enrolled in Asian Studies courses. Of that number 432 were from Wake Forest.

By the end of the Tribble era the program's curriculum had been increased to fifteen courses in the history, civilization, government, politics, social and cultural systems, and ethnography of Southeast Asia. The program, centered at Wake Forest, was the only one of its kind in the southeastern United States. Gokhale proved to be not only an excellent teacher and administrator but also a prolific scholar, publishing dozens of articles in professional journals and periodicals in the United States, Europe, and Asia.

School of Business Administration²²

On March 12, 1948, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees directed President Kitchin and Dr. C. C. Pearson, chairman of the Department of Social Science, to act as a committee "to find and employ a full professor to serve as head of the Department of Business Administration." That action was a recognition that,

within the liberal arts framework, Wake Forest had too long neglected to place sufficient emphasis on courses designed to prepare young men and women for careers in the mercantile world.

There had, of course, been recurrent moves toward filling that gap. In 1920 the faculty had approved commerce as one of six groups of study leading to the bachelor's degree (the others were letters, civics, ministry, education, and general science). In practice, however, the economics and business courses were largely submerged within the Department of Social Science, and it was not until 1939 that business administration became one of the three divisions of that department (the others were history-government and sociology.) Even then, economics and business administration were given no new emphasis, because Dr. L. Owens Rea, who had joined the Social Science Department in 1931, remained the only teacher whose total time was devoted to those areas. Rea left the college in 1948, a year after Dr. Henry G. Hendricks was employed as associate professor in economics.

President Kitchin and Dr. Pearson recommended that Dr. Gaines M. Rogers, who had been head of the Department of Economics at Baylor University, be appointed to the business administration post created in the spring of 1948, and the trustees gave their approval on May 31 that year. On that same date Dr. Richard Powers was appointed associate professor of business administration. Both Rogers and Powers held doctorates from the University of Virginia. At a November meeting that year the Board of Trustees formally constituted the School of Business Administration, but candidates for a B.B.A. degree would be required to complete the basic liberal arts requirements expected of all Wake Forest students.

A few days after his appointment as dean, Rogers was interviewed by *Old Gold and Black* and set forth his aims in a statement that would be published in the college *Bulletin* for the next two decades.

The School of Business Administration was conceived by the administration and trustees of Wake Forest College to provide a liberal education and at the same time the training essential for a career in business. With the constant growth in the industrialization of the region and the increase in the complexity of modern business, it is felt that professional training for men of business becomes even more essential. The future business leader, as indeed the present, must be an individual with the professional

outlook, an individual of strength, culture, and character. Therefore, it is believed that the liberal arts college with a background of Christianity, when combined with technical training, represents the ideal combination in the preparation for a career in business.

Rogers said that the Business School had no wish "to instruct its students in the methods of becoming millionaires but, rather, to provide training that will enable its graduates to become future leaders in business and, hence, work for the betterment of the South."

The first listing of the faculty for the Business School, published in the 1949-50 *Bulletin*, carried the names of Rogers, Hendricks, and Powers as well as these others: Percival Perry, assistant professor of social science; Edgar W. Timberlake, Jr., professor of law; Christine W. Dark and Allen W. Brown, instructors in secretarial studies; and Betty L. Williams, instructor in business administration. The listing did not reflect exactly the make-up of the teaching staff, because Dr. Hendricks had departed to teach at Texas Western College; Annie Sue Perry had joined the faculty as an instructor in secretarial studies; and a major addition had been made in the recruitment of Delmer P. Hylton, an M.B.A. from Indiana University, to teach accounting. Hylton was to have a long and distinguished career on the Wake Forest faculty. Never flamboyant, he had a wry sense of humor and a dedication to hard work—for both himself and his students. The toughness of his examinations became legendary, and generations of accountants whom he had diligently prepared for C.P.A. careers remembered him with gratitude and respect.

In practice the B.S. degree, requiring thirty hours in business administration or accounting was retained, but the major thrust of the school was the B.B.A. degree, which required a minimum of fifty-one hours of prescribed work. By November 1949 President Kitchin was able to report to the Baptist State Convention that the School of Business Administration "is already crowded with students and is doing creditable work."

Progress was not without problems, however. There were three principal ones: sufficiently trained teachers were hard to find, accreditation by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business was a long-term necessity, and quarters commensurate with the status of the new school had to be provided. These were

recurrent themes in Dean Rogers's annual reports to President Tribble.

Over the years Rogers did assemble an excellent staff. In 1951 Dr. Dwight Gentry joined the faculty to teach marketing, and Clyde H. Farnsworth was added as lecturer in economics. A year later Dr. Kenneth Murray Cox was brought in to teach management, and in 1953 Lyell Thomas and Dr. Charles M. Ramsey, who held a Harvard doctorate, were recruited. In 1954 Gentry resigned and was replaced by Dr. Ralph C. Heath, a marketing specialist. Cox resigned in 1955 and was replaced by Dr. Karl M. Scott, who had been trained at the University of Illinois. Also employed in 1955 was Fleta Joyce Bateman, instructor in secretarial studies. With the move to Winston-Salem in 1956 Oscar J. Lewis joined the accounting staff, and Dr. Jeanne Owen, a Woman's College graduate with a degree in jurisprudence from the University of North Carolina, was recruited as assistant professor of law, thus beginning a long career at Wake Forest noted for its versatility. Over the years Dr. Owen gave many valuable hours to faculty committee work, served briefly as acting dean of women, and was drafted as director of the Evening College. Her clear thought, innovative ideas, and assiduous labor earned her the respect and affection of students and colleagues alike.

In 1957 Leon P. Cook was employed for accounting responsibilities, and further staff changes occurred in the sixties. On October 29, 1963, Dr. Ramsey died suddenly and other members of the economics staff completed his classes. Dr. Robert H. Renshaw was on the economics staff for the year 1965 and was succeeded by Hugh K. Himan. Another addition to the staff in 1965 was Dr. J. Van Wagstaff, who held the M.B.A. degree from Rutgers University and the doctorate from the University of Virginia. He was to become a major force on the economics faculty and an active participant in the affairs of the college community.

In the fall of 1953 the school made application for membership in the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB). Provisional membership was granted in the spring of 1954, and Dr. Tribble reported to the trustees in May that the "provisional" status was due to the "lack of adequate physical facilities which will be remedied when we move to the new campus." In the spring of 1957 the provisional standing was changed to associate membership, with "full accreditation" for the undergraduate program; full membership was achieved in the spring of 1959. At that

time only eighty-eight of a total of three hundred business schools in the United States shared that distinction.

Dr. Tribble's implied promise that adequate facilities would be provided for the business school in Winston-Salem never materialized during his presidency. On the old campus space was provided in the basement of the new chapel, inadequate at best. A business school building carried in the plans for the new campus never got off the drawing board, and after the move, makeshift quarters were provided in partitioned sections of the ballroom and kitchen area on the third floor of Reynolda Hall and in the Z. Smith Reynolds Library.

Nevertheless the school functioned and attracted large numbers of students. In the decade of the fifties total enrollment ranged annually from around eight hundred to almost twelve hundred and by the midpoint of that period, Wake Forest accounting students were scoring at the top nationally on achievement tests sponsored by the American Institute of Accountants. For that decade the number of B.B.A. degrees conferred ranged from eighteen in 1950 to eighty-three in 1957. The sixties showed a decline in the number of majors, as student interest in business careers generally waned throughout the country. Toward the end of the Tribble administration, the McCutcheon-Carmichael report and other studies raised serious questions about the future of the School of Business Administration and the place of economics in the college curriculum. There was a trend toward establishing economics as a department within the School of Arts and Sciences, and there were also beginning discussions on the creation of a graduate business school. Neither of these questions was resolved at the end of the Tribble presidency.

Whatever the disposition, it can be said that Rogers and his staff brought business education to a professional level at Wake Forest and that their contributions to the life of the college and to student opportunity were of a high and noteworthy order. The contemplated changes were in no way a repudiation of the two decades of excellence the School of Business Administration had achieved.

The Summer Session²³

Before World War II summer school at Wake Forest was an idyllic time, with college students trying to catch up on missing credits

and enjoying the presence on campus of women who were not then admitted to the regular sessions. The women came mostly from the ranks of public-school teachers who needed credits for degrees or toward the upgrading of their teaching certificates. Scattered among them were a few high school students who wanted to get a flying start on their college entrance. Dean D. B. Bryan, who had directed the summer program since 1924, continued in that capacity until 1949

In the years of the war, the summer term became a more integral part of the school year, with male students seeking to speed up their graduation before the military draft took them. For women and men not subject to service in the armed forces, staying on the campus was unusually appealing because of the restrictions on travel and other inconveniences imposed by the national emergency. For the summer of 1943 the regular nine-week term was offered, beginning June 8 and ending August 7, for a fee of \$37.50. Nine credit hours could be earned by taking three courses. For those wishing more credits, as in the case of students facing the draft, a twelve week session ran until August 27, with a possible load of twelve credit hours. Tuition for the longer term was fifty dollars, and classes for both terms were held daily. For those wartime years, enrollment ranged from three-hundred fifty to four hundred, with women making up from one-third to one-half of the student body.

Just as the college was crowded by returning servicemen in the early postwar years, so was summer school. Many of the veterans wished to complete their education quickly and get on with their professional careers; they went to school the year round. For 1946 through 1948, summer school was double that of the war years, with the peak achieved in 1948, when 853 students were registered. In that period a change was made in the status of the faculty, which for the first time was employed on a twelve-month basis. A parallel requirement was to teach two summers out of three.

After the summer of 1949, Prof. Jasper L. Memory, who in his long career served the college in many valuable ways, was involved in summer-school planning, although he was not named director until 1956. Memory came in as the flood of veterans began to subside, and summer-school enrollment reached a low of 338 in 1954. Because of that trend the summer-teaching requirement for the faculty was changed to every other year.

It will be recalled that the first classes to be offered on the new campus in Winston-Salem were those of the summer school of 1956. For that term 582 students were enrolled, 142 more than for the last summer session on the old campus. That first term included ninety-five transfer students, twenty-five public school teachers, and fifty-three incoming freshmen. The atmosphere in those virgin weeks was quite strange. Neither students nor faculty were acquainted with the new campus, and the sense of disorientation was compounded by the fact that numbers had not been placed on the doors of any classrooms or offices. Until temporary numbers were posted, there was a lot of wandering around from floor to floor. Some of the necessary equipment was not in place, and the library was not yet functioning at its best. But the patience and good humor which have always been Wake Forest hallmarks carried the day, and at the end of the summer session, forty-six candidates received degrees. President Dale H. Gramley of Salem College delivered the commencement address.

In October 1959, the Board of Trustees voted to pay all faculty members on a nine-month basis beginning with the 1960 summer session, the salaries to be spread over twelve months. Teaching in summer school would no longer be required, and those who chose to do so would receive extra compensation. That arrangement gave members of the faculty free summers for research, writing, and travel; it also allowed the director of the summer session to employ visiting teachers from other colleges and universities, thereby giving the students wider academic exposure. The new system brought 629 students for the first summer term in 1960, with 477 attending the second. The 1,106 total was almost double the summer enrollment of the previous year.

In 1961 Professor Memory asked to be relieved of his summer school duties, and Dr. Percival Perry, professor of history, was named to succeed him. Because the director now was expected, in the absence of the president and dean of the college to act as chief executive officer during the summer months, his title was changed to dean of the summer session. Dr. Perry took up his duties at an exciting time. In May 1961 the trustees had authorized the admission of Negroes, and even though time was short, three blacks enrolled that summer. Forty came in 1962.

With the resumption of graduate work in the fall of 1961, courses

at that level were thereafter offered in summer school. Because the state by this time was requiring public-school teachers to have bachelor's degrees, summer enrollment of teachers had fallen off. The opportunity for them to take graduate courses resulted in a new surge, and teachers made up the bulk of the seventy graduate students enrolled in the summer of 1962. There were 160 graduate students among the 1,815 enrolled in the summer session of 1963, and many of them were teachers.

As an average through the sixties, summer school attracted four hundred visiting students from as many as seventy-five other colleges and universities, and, as compared with the fifties, the number of teachers attending Wake Forest tripled. Each summer six or eight visiting professors were employed.

Students had discovered another value of summer school, this one financial. By 1967 the tuition charged for each summer term had crept up to seventy-five dollars, with a room priced at thirty dollars a term. For an outlay of \$210, exclusive of meals and books, one could earn twelve credits. A minimum of twelve credits achieved during a regular semester could cost five hundred dollars in tuition, a hundred and thirty in room rental, seventy-five as a required activity fee—with books added to that total and meals to buy over a longer period. Summer school was therefore regarded as a real economic bargain, and many students took advantage of it. By the summer of 1966, the last included in the Tribble years, summer school registration had climbed to more than nineteen hundred.

To the college, one of the great pluses of summer school was its utilization of an expensive plant, particularly classroom buildings and dormitories, that would otherwise have been vacant and unproductive. To further increase that utility Dr. Perry actively sought to bring workshops and other educational programs to the campus. Since 1951 Dr. Franklin Shirley had directed a one-week debate workshop for high school students interested in public speaking. In 1961 this was expanded to four weeks, and by 1964, the renamed Speech Institute had a faculty of four and eighty students from eight states. Many of these high school students, remembering the pleasant days of summer and the warmth and friendliness of the campus, later enrolled as Wake Forest students, thus helping to perpetuate a long tradition of championship debate.

In 1959 the first National Science Foundation Summer Institute for Teachers of Science and Mathematics brought sixty-five teachers to the campus and it was to become a regular summer feature. During several summers, Dr. George P. Williams conducted a Summer Science Institute in Physics for two dozen high school teachers. Of a different nature was the Experiment in International Living, directed by Dr. John E. Parker, which brought students from abroad to Wake Forest for two weeks. Other summer activities from time to time included programs in Asian Studies, remedial reading, youth fitness, humanities, and the annual visitation to the campus by the bright young high school politicians gathered in Boys State.

Summer school over the years changed from a rather sleepy college appendage to a vibrant and important part of the total college experience.

The Evening College

In the second year after Wake Forest's removal to Winston-Salem, and for six years thereafter, the college offered a program of evening classes for the benefit of residents of the city and the surrounding area. Support for the venture was provided by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company with a grant of forty-five thousand dollars, intended primarily to pay the salaries of the professors on the evening staff. Dr. Henry S. Stroupe, then chairman of the Department of History, was appointed director of Evening College.

Several local firms, notably Reynolds and the Western Electric Company, offered to pay half of the tuition costs for those of their employees signing up for classes. The charge per semester hour, which carried college credit and could be counted toward a Wake Forest degree, was seventeen dollars. Thus the equivalent of a regular three-hour course could be taken for fifty-one dollars, and evening students were allowed to take as many as nine hours per week during any semester.

The nighttime venture was inaugurated in the fall of 1957 with 341 townspeople as students and a faculty of seventeen. Among the courses available were: Principles of Economics, History of Modern Europe, French, Spanish, Physics, Cost Accounting, Principles of Management, Chemistry, Measurement and Guidance, English Composition, Analytic Geometry, Introductory Psychology, the

Teaching of Health and Physical Education, Old Testament History, Principles of Sociology, and Speech Fundamentals. At the outset the most popular courses were in the mathematics and accounting fields, along with the composition course required of all Wake Forest freshmen. Eventually the curriculum was expanded to include forty courses from fourteen departments.

In the seven-year duration of Evening College, several administrative changes were made. When Dr. Stroupe was appointed director of graduate studies in 1961, Dr. Jeanne Owen of the Business School took over the direction of the evening classes. She was succeeded a year later by Dr. J. Robert Johnson, Jr., associate professor of mathematics.

Although the college had high hopes for the venture, enrollment never exceeded the total for that first semester. In the first five years registration averaged three-hundred students in the fall, with a decline in the spring to an average of two hundred and thirty. When the Reynolds grant was exhausted, the college attempted to support the program on its own as a community service. However, in the fall of 1964 only a hundred twenty-two students reported, and when the spring figure dropped to ninety-five, Wake Forest decided to terminate the experiment. Dr. Johnson said experience had shown that "evening classes really aren't feasible."

The Library²⁴

Between 1943 and 1967, a period which saw an astonishing metamorphosis in the life of Wake Forest, no part of the college underwent a greater transformation than the library. On the old campus the library, located in the Heck-Williams Building (which it shared with the Law School), was loved and lovingly tended. Students made it a favorite place for study, and it supported them adequately in the preparation of their research papers. Yet as Carlton P. West, who succeeded Ethel Taylor Crittenden as librarian in 1946, later recalled, "by modern standards the building was quite unsuited to effective library use. Conditions in the reading rooms were especially bad, with overcrowding and unbelievably dim lighting."

Mrs. Crittenden, who had served as librarian since 1915, found the years of World War II especially hard. Books were difficult to

obtain, even if money had been available to purchase them, and help was even harder to hold. During 1943-44 the position of circulation librarian was filled successively by three different people, and the fourteen student assistants she had available in 1942-43 were reduced to only three in the spring semester of 1944.

During her thirty-one years, Mrs. Crittenden never had a budget of much more than thirteen thousand dollars annually, and between 1937 and 1946 about four thousand of that (a paltry sum by most college library accounts) went for the purchase of books. In acquisitions she was assisted in some degree by the Friends of the Wake Forest Library, formed in 1938 under the leadership of Dr. Joseph Q. Adams, Class of 1901, who was director of the Folger Shakespearean Library in Washington. By 1944 the association had secured ten thousand volumes for the library, either by cash or gift. One treasure they had sought, a first edition of *Paradise Lost*, was a war casualty. The ship bringing it to America was sunk by a German submarine in July 1940. A replacement volume, published in 1669, finally reached the library in February 1949.

One of Mrs. Crittenden's problems was that the purchase of books was a function which could be delayed. In a master's thesis, James M. Nicholson found that "each time the college faced a financial crisis the library book fund was one of the first budget items that the trustees thought about when they needed to make adjustments." Nevertheless she persevered, and her special interest in assembling materials relating to the Baptist denomination was to make Wake Forest a central repository for items in that field. Her repeated appeals for a new building were not taken seriously until the fall of 1945 when, as part of the overall Enlargement Program then projected, the alumni of Wake County undertook to raise \$500,000 for library construction. That purpose, of course, was abandoned in the aftermath of the Reynolds offer of the next year.

When Mrs. Crittenden retired as librarian in 1946, the library had 68,913 volumes, with an annual circulation of more than 31,000. It subscribed to 208 periodicals and received 211 more by gift. The staff had five regular members and eight student assistants. In a foreword to a report she later submitted, Gerald W. Johnson wrote: "The mightiest praise ever bestowed on the effort of a woman was the simple statement, 'She hath done what she could.' If the rest of

us come half as close to deserving that encomium as Mrs. Crittenden has, no one need worry about the library, for it will assuredly rise to the high place it should occupy—swiftly, easily, joyously rise." Mrs. Crittenden remained with the library for several years as director of the Baptist Collection.

To succeed her the administration chose Carlton P. West, who had been a member of the social science faculty since 1928. West had done his undergraduate work at Boston University and held the master's degree from Yale. He was known for his careful and meticulous approach to assignments of every kind. It had been he who prepared the voluminous report instrumental in the establishment of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at Wake Forest in 1941, and he was its moving spirit for years, many as its permanent secretary. As a lecturer in history he was so precise that students could take down almost every word, and he had a keen interest in the library.

To prepare him for his new job the college sent him to library school at Chapel Hill for a year. He recalls that "although on the threshold of middle age, I was fresh from library school with a bright-eyed determination to strengthen the collection and to improve salaries." In one of his first acts he "horried" the Bursar's Office by proposing a 1947-48 library budget of \$30,630—almost twice that of the previous year. He ultimately got it, "despite cries of dismay, even outrage, as well as vehement questions such as, 'Why does the library have to cost *that* much?'" Although the book budget remained at the low level of five-thousand dollars, West was able to make elementary improvements in the reading rooms by applying new paint, installing fluorescent lighting, and replacing the tattered window shades with venetian blinds. Acquisitions were still slow, and at the time of Dr. Tribble's arrival the library's holdings amounted to just over 76,000 books and 449 periodicals.

In the first decade of his service, West reported later, "advancement of the library was largely a matter of struggling, year by year, to get more funds for books and to raise staff compensation to a level at which there could be hope of recruiting competent personnel, almost impossible under prevailing conditions." That progress was made is shown by the fact that the budget for 1955-56 allocated twenty-thousand dollars for books.

By 1950 the library staff had realized that the stack room was exceeding its capacity and could no longer accept new purchases.



Librarian Carlton P. West.

An addition to the Heck-Williams Building was out of the question, and West said that the lesser-used books might have to be placed in dead storage unless greater accommodation could be provided. For relief an upper-stack level was squeezed in, and that was almost filled before the move to Winston-Salem.

Moving the library was, of course, a tremendous undertaking. Books could not simply be moved in random fashion. A plan had to be drawn up, including charts showing where each box would be placed in the new facility. Minnie Kallam, who began a long association with the library staff in 1948, later discussed the move. She said that West "had written detailed instructions, made countless drawings and charts, tamped his pipe, and revised them as changes in the location of books and even personnel became necessary." Among the sturdiest containers for transporting books were empty whisky cartons, and many of these were supplied by area ABC stores. That association gave rise to a widely reported rumor that Wake Forest was "moving its liquor to Winston-Salem by the truckload."

On the Reynolda campus the library staff found itself in a new and spacious building capable, in theory, of holding about six times the 120,000 volumes brought to Winston-Salem. An immediate doubling of the staff was necessary to operate a square footage about twenty times the five-thousand square feet of the old HeckWilliams Building. Actually only a part of the new facility was available for library purposes, because into makeshift quarters in the building were crammed the departments of English, history, political science, classical languages, modern languages, and the college theater. Most of these moved out in the fall of 1963 upon completion of the classroom building later named for Dr. Tribble, but the theater remained in place on the eighth level of the library for many years afterward, staging excellent performances in quarters never meant for drama.

The handsome new library, appropriately named for Z. Smith Reynolds, was dedicated on October 12, 1956, as part of the composite dedicatory services for the Reynolda campus recounted in Chapter VII. On May 8, 1964, a portrait of Smith Reynolds by Winston-Salem artist Joseph King was unveiled in a special ceremony in the library building. The portrait overlooks the main reading room on the fourth level.

Until the sixties, when the total library budget had grown to \$127,690, the facility remained essentially an undergraduate collection, but in that decade momentous things began to happen. As a prelude to the resumption of graduate studies in 1961, the McCutcheon-Carmichael study had recommended greatly increased spending for books and other materials with the concurrent appointment of a director of libraries who would correlate all of the college libraries, including legal and medical, into one complete plan of service. Dr. William H. Jesse, then director of libraries at the University of Tennessee, was the consultant who did the major portion of the library study, and the master report incorporated most of his recommendations. He found the library staff undermanned and underpaid, and in addition to the provision for the new director, he proposed that professional librarians be placed in charge of the order department and in the service areas. He called for a \$600,000 library budget with \$200,000 to go for books and periodicals, urged the adoption of an open-stack policy, and suggested that the Dewey Decimal book-classification system be abandoned in favor of that of the Library of Congress.

In his projected \$72-million long-range plan for the college, Dr. Tribble had envisioned \$7 million as library endowment. With this ultimate goal in mind, the trustees appropriated \$125,000 for books and periodicals in the 1964-65 budget, and the following year \$205,000 was set aside for purchases. The salary budget, however, did not increase so rapidly.

In the fall of 1964 Dr. Merrill G. Berthrong, who held a doctorate in history from the University of Pennsylvania and who had served for ten years as a member of the library staff at that institution, was appointed director of libraries at Wake Forest. He also was made an associate professor in the Department of History, where his specialty was the social and intellectual history of modern Europe. At the time of his accession library holdings were growing by as much as thirty-thousand volumes annually, and he moved quickly to implement many of the recommendations in the McCutcheon-Carmichael report. A professional order librarian and a rare books librarian were at work in 1966, and a professional micro-text librarian was appointed in 1967 as the technical processing of non-book materials began to figure more prominently in library operations. An open-stack policy was inaugurated in 1965, with controlled ac-



This portrait of Zachary Smith Reynolds (1911–32) hangs in the Wake Forest library named for him. Funds from the foundation created in his name made the move from Wake Forest to Winston-Salem possible.

cess at the front and east doors. Reclassification to the Library of Congress system began in September 1965 under a Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation grant which allowed the employment of a professional librarian and four assistants recruited especially for that project.

It was the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation grant, reported earlier in Chapter X, which was to establish the Wake Forest library as one of the finest in the South, allowing it to achieve a growth rate far exceeding the normal expansion timetable for academic libraries. The assets transferred to the college as library endowment were worth \$3.5 million, providing annual income of \$140,000 for the purchase of library materials, largely in support of the graduate program. In the spring of 1967 Nancy Susan Reynolds added a million dollars to the endowment, making it possible for every college department of instruction, and by extension every professor, to select books to add to the shelves. Dr. Tribble's goal of \$7 million in endowment was not achieved, but the \$4.5 million provided by the foundation and Nancy Reynolds placed the library on a viable footing it had never before known.

By the end of the Tribble presidency, the total book holdings of the college libraries had reached 369,767 volumes, compared with 109,092 when Tribble arrived. The number of periodicals had increased from 913 to 3,699, and the budget for libraries had moved from \$40,000 to \$552,720. No other operation of the college had seen more dramatic growth. Mrs. Crittenden's carefully tended little garden had burst into full bloom.

Through the years there were important gifts to the library, sometimes as single volumes and sometimes as large collections. In 1944 Dr. Charles Lee Smith, Class of 1884, who had become president of the Edwards and Broughton publishing firm in Raleigh, gave seven valuable old Bibles, including the 1558 *Biblia Sacra*, a reprint of William Tyndale's New Testament of 1534. The other Bibles were dated 1609, 1625, 1658, 1723, and 1795. Two years later Dr. Smith gave Wake Forest his entire personal library of seven thousand volumes, which Dr. Archibald Henderson called "the most valuable private collection of books on any subject in North Carolina." The Charles Lee Smith collection was given a special place of honor in the library. A brother, Oscar T Smith of Baltimore, who had attended Wake Forest from 1885 to 1888, set up a fund in 1945

for the purchase of books as a memorial to their parents, Dr. Louis T. and Nannie Howell Smith. Income from the fund amounted to about two-thousand dollars annually, and the first acquisition, in 1952, was a Doves Bindery copy of *The Canterbury Tales* known as the Kelmscott Chaucer. The purchase price was \$1,103.81, and at the time it was the most valuable book in the library

In early 1945 Col. Nevill Isbell, on leave from the Chemistry Department, sent the college a hundred and fifty books "liberated" from the former headquarters of German Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt. The books were said to be of a "diversionary, light novel nature."

Through funds contributed by the Friends of the Wake Forest Library and others, a copy of the second edition of *Holinshed's Chronicles*, published in London in 1586, was obtained in 1946. Other important acquisitions at about the same time included the *Ellesmere Chaucer*, a Polyglot Bible edited by Arias Montanus, the first folio Bible printed in America (by Isaiah Thomas in 1791), and a first edition of Webster's Dictionary.

Dr. Charles Preston Weaver, a 1904 graduate known as the author of the words to the college's anthem and later as president of Chowan College, died in 1945 and willed the library a large gift of books. Other substantial contributions came from Mrs. J. Rice Quisenberry, whose husband had been a professor of English, and Dr. C. Sylvester Green, who was briefly associated with the college in a development capacity.

In 1950 Dr. George W. Paschal, Jr., an alumnus who was a Raleigh surgeon, established a collection in the library in honor of his father, the college historian, and his father's twin brother, Dr. Robert Lee Paschal. The emphasis of the collection was to be the humanities, and rather than isolate the books in one place, Paschal agreed that the volumes should be shelved in their appropriate places. Each bears a special bookplate designed by Primrose Paschal, wife of another of the historian's sons, Dr. Francis Paschal. While the collection contains many volumes of interest, an especially important one is a first edition of the famous *Nuremberg Chronicle*, edited by Hartmann Schedel and published by Anton Koberger in 1493. It is a general history of the world from the time of the Creation to the reign of Maximilian I.

In 1957 there were two valuable accessions. Dr. Howard E. Jensen

of Duke University gave Wake Forest a collection of two thousand books and periodicals, largely in the fields of sociology and anthropology. In April of that year Dr. Edwin John Stringham, a musicologist, composer, writer, and teacher living in Chapel Hill, gave the college his collection of four thousand books. While most of these pertained to music, there were many volumes related to literature, painting, sculpture, and architecture.

In 1958 Charles H. Babcock presented seventy-six editions of early and modern classics, including a 1563 edition of Sir Thomas Elyot's *The Governour* and a 1758 edition of *Poor Richard Improved*. Four years later Mr. Babcock gave the library a first edition of Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, dating from the late sixteenth century. Babcock had been a generous benefactor of Wake Forest in many ways, and his interest in the library contained the promise of other gifts from his valuable personal collection.

In 1964 the library got microfilm of every extant North Carolina newspaper published in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The purchase was made possible by a grant of \$2,500 from the Winston-Salem Foundation, which had stipulated that the microfilm be available to the general public.

By the end of the Tribble administration, the combined libraries had more than forty staff members, and some had distinguished themselves by long association with the services. These included Minnie Kallam, reference librarian, who joined the staff in 1948; Margaret V. Shoemaker, assistant catalog librarian, recruited in 1951; James M. Nicholson, assistant catalog librarian, employed in 1961; Anne M. Nicholson, catalog librarian, who came to Wake Forest in 1963; Minnie M. Huggins, documents librarian, whose service started in 1959; Carolyn Allen, with the periodicals department since 1957; Lucille Lord, since 1962 in various library positions; and Frances Eysenbach, in the acquisitions department since 1961.

Throughout this period the Baptist Collection also grew in importance. After Mrs. Crittenden's retirement the collection was without formal supervision until the Baptist State Convention adopted a recommendation of its Historical Commission that the convention "declare the Wake Forest College Library as the official depository for North Carolina Baptist historical materials, such materials to become the property of the library and be added to the Baptist Collection when they are received." The messengers also

accepted a recommendation that the convention pay half the salary of a trained librarian who would spend half his time working on the expansion, development, and use of the Baptist Collection. Since the director would also be a member of the college library staff, Wake Forest agreed to pay the remainder of his salary.

Accordingly, James M. Nicholson, who held bachelor's and master's degrees from Baylor University and a master's degree in library science from Chapel Hill, was employed in 1961 to supervise the Baptist Collection. He persuaded the convention and the college to share the cost of a microfilm camera, and with it he began duplicating church and associational records. Nicholson moved over to the regular library staff in the fall of 1963. In 1964 he was succeeded as director of the Baptist Collection by John R. Woodard, a 1961 graduate of Wake Forest who had been working with the State Department of Archives and History in Raleigh.

At that time parts of the collection were on four levels of the library in five different locations. That unwieldy arrangement was corrected in 1966 when the collection was consolidated in the east wing of the main (fourth) level of the library. Under Woodard the substance of the repository was concentrated in four general areas: printed works, microfilmed and manuscript church and associational records, the college archives, and personal papers of alumni, pastors, and missionaries. These resources were widely attractive, providing historical source material for writers, church historians, students, and the convention itself.

While the college library was undergoing its spectacular growth, the libraries of the Law School and the Bowman Gray School of Medicine were experiencing steady expansion. When the Law School returned to its accustomed place on the upper floor of the Heck-Williams Building after World War II, Dean Robert E. Lee employed A. Elizabeth Holt as law librarian. She was a graduate of Temple University and had studied library science at Drexel Institute of Technology. At the beginning of that revival period, the law library had 14,540 volumes crammed into one room. In the next four years the facilities were enlarged to include three rooms, and the walls were removed to achieve a more spacious look. Elizabeth Holt remained for four years and saw the law holdings grow to 18,900 volumes, supplemented by seventy-six periodicals. In that time the two legal fraternities, Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi,

were installed, and both began to accumulate reference works in their respective houses for the use of the members.

With the inauguration of the administrations of President Tribble and Dean Carroll Weathers, Catherine Paschal was employed as law librarian, but she remained for only one semester. To succeed her Dean Weathers "drafted" Margaret V. Shoemaker, wife of Prof. Richard L. Shoemaker. She had been law librarian at Emory University for two years, reference librarian at the University of Virginia Law School for five years, and served at the Law School from January 1951 through June 1953, before transferring to the college library staff.

Weathers then secured the services of Jeanne Tillman, who had worked for two years as a catalog assistant in the library of the Woman's College in Greensboro and as serials cataloguer at the Duke University Law School for a year. She had the responsibility for planning the removal of the library, then containing about 22,500 volumes, to Winston-Salem in 1956. While serving as librarian she enrolled in Law School classes. After seven years with the Law School she resigned in 1960, leaving a library that then boasted 28,222 volumes and expenditures of more than eighteen thousand annually for legal reference materials.

To replace her the Law School recruited Vivian L. Wilson, a graduate of Coker College who held a master's degree in library science from George Peabody College for Teachers. She had previously worked as a librarian at Roanoke Rapids High School and Mars Hill College and as a cataloguer for four years in the Wake Forest library. She remained through the Tribble administration and saw the law resources grow to 35,913 volumes, 169 periodicals, and annual expenditures of more than \$30,000.

At the Bowman Gray School of Medicine the library, after the school's move to Winston-Salem in 1941, was located on the first floor of the Medical School Building and consisted of less than twenty-five hundred volumes, supplied for the most part from special funds which had been set up by alumni and friends. The collection grew sluggishly, and when Dr. Tribble became president in 1950, it numbered 10,415 volumes supplemented by 388 periodicals, with an annual budget of \$6,611.

When the James A. Gray Building was completed in 1959 and connected with the original building, the library was moved into

the new facility. In 1959-60 five levels of adjacent stack space were completed, with a sixth added in 1962-63. Two major grants in 1961 helped improve the library's resources. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company provided \$125,000 and the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, \$75,000 to fund the purchase of back files for the journal collection.

By the end of the Tribble years the annual library budget had grown to \$62,100 and the book holdings, to 49,241 supplemented by 1,348 periodicals. Much earlier, beginning in 1951, interlibrary loan and photocopying were offered, and by the middle sixties Bowman Gray was part of a teletype network of five medical libraries in North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky. This greatly facilitated interlibrary loan requests.

For the period of this history the librarians at the Medical School were Eleanor Mayes Smith, 1939-43; Mary Ament, 1944-45; Nell Benton Fuller, 1945-63; and Elizabeth Ann Withrow, who was employed in 1963 and remained through the end of the Tribble years.

XIII

The Graduate and Professional Schools

With the resumption of studies at the graduate level in 1961, Wake Forest College was well on its way toward achieving the university status which Dr. Tribble had envisioned. The School of Law had been established in 1894 and was acknowledged as being the equal of any in North Carolina and indeed a leader in legal education in the South. The School of Medicine was founded in 1902 and operated as a two-year program until 1941, when it was removed to Winston-Salem and became a four-year school in association with the North Carolina Baptist Hospital. At that time it was renamed the Bowman Gray School of Medicine in honor of the benefactor who had made its new status possible.

The following sections give brief resumes of the history of the three divisions for the period 1943 to 1967.

The Division of Graduate Studies¹

World War II dealt graduate education at Wake Forest a crippling blow. There was a dearth of students in the years of the conflict, followed by skyrocketing enrollment in the postwar period. The avalanche of veterans and other students so taxed the institution's resources in faculty, buildings, and equipment that both graduate and undergraduate study could not be continued at a high level of quality. During the year 1949-50 the administration and faculty

reached a decision to discontinue the admission of graduate students. The minutes of the faculty meeting of May 8, 1950, show how the matter was handled: "Dean Bryan made a report to the faculty concerning the status of Wake Forest College in regard to the requirements of the Southern Association in granting the M.A. degree, calling attention specifically to the teacher-student ratio and the expenditure per student as it now exists. Following the report, it was voted to approve the resolution of the Committee on Graduate Studies: Resolved, that the statements concerning graduate work in Wake Forest College now appearing in the catalog be suspended."

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools had taken no action against Wake Forest's accreditation, but Bryan knew that was a possibility. One indicator was that the educational expenditure per year, inclusive of undergraduate and graduate students, had dropped to \$282 at a time when the association required an outlay of \$300 if the institution offered master's degrees.

The last degree to graduate students already enrolled in the college was awarded in 1951. However, the Bowman Gray School of Medicine continued to award master's degrees to a small number of candidates.

One of Dr. Tribble's goals upon assuming the presidency in 1950 was the creation of a strong graduate program. As recounted in Chapter IV, he had made reference to that in his inaugural address, and it was never far from his mind. Although in the early years of his administration fund-raising, preparing for the move to Winston-Salem, and getting settled on the new campus claimed much of his energies, academic affairs were high on his list of priorities. On December 20, 1960, he wrote Gordon W. Sweet, executive secretary of the Southern Association, "It has been the intention of the college to resume graduate work as soon as the undergraduate program could be sufficiently strengthened and stabilized and additional financial support could be assured to justify such action."

Much earlier, on December 14, 1953, the faculty had asked Dean Bryan to appoint a committee to report on ways to bring about "the general stimulation of faculty research and publication." Members appointed to the committee were John W. Nowell, chairman, Elton C. Cocke, Gerald Grubb, James C. O'Flaherty, and Henry S. Stroupe. That group, declaring that "research and creativity are the

stock-in-trade of the graduate school," recommended that a research and publication fund be established to assist members of the faculty with their scholarly pursuits. The proposal was implemented for the year 1956-57 with an initial allocation of twenty-five hundred dollars. The sum was increased regularly through the years, and it made possible the publication of hundreds of articles and books.

In the middle fifties the faculty was engaged in a collegewide self-evaluation. As part of that study a committee on graduate concerns was appointed, consisting of Dr. Cocke, chairman, Dr. C. S. Black, Prof. Jasper L. Memory, Dr. Harold D. Parcell, Dr. A. C. Reid, and Dr. Henry L. Snuggs. In their report to the self-study steering committee on May 11, 1955, they cited a number of reasons why Wake Forest should offer graduate instruction.

It would "help to produce a superior atmosphere of scholarship;" they said, bringing about "greater library resources and laboratory facilities," helping to increase the supply of public school and college teachers, and creating for ministerial students "an atmosphere of scholarly pursuit of the truth."

However, the committee recommended the reinforcing of the undergraduate schools before resuming graduate studies. This could be accomplished, the report said, by reducing teaching loads, appointing new faculty with "promise of scholarly initiative and growth;" establishing the fund to support faculty research and publication, introducing the College Entrance Examination Board tests for undergraduate applicants, and strengthening the library. (In 1953-54 the library had only 84,376 volumes and an annual expenditure for books and periodicals of \$17,486.83.)

The committee also recommended that a Graduate Council composed of faculty and administrators "be elected immediately ... to assist the librarian and the departments in the developmental stages." Graduate students were not to be accepted until "the Graduate Council has certified five departments to offer graduate studies" and the college could spend annually the \$155,000 needed "to operate a first-class graduate studies program in as many as ten departments and with at least 50 students."

When Barnaby C. Keeney, dean of Brown University, was engaged to evaluate the college self-study, he took special note of the work of the committee on graduate studies. "I am very much im-

pressed with their report," he wrote. "The committee has studied the problem with intelligence and perception, has exercised caution, and has not gone beyond the resources of the institution present and future." He concluded that there were "some departments where research is sufficiently current and where personnel is entirely adequate to establish the master's degree in the very near future." Keeney suggested the addition in each of these departments of an assistant professor "who shows great promise as a scholar and teacher, and that as soon as that is accomplished, these departments be authorized to give the master's degree."

The self-evaluation became the blueprint for what followed. Graduate study needed to be organized along more formal lines than those of the pre-1949 years. Immediately after the adoption of the report, a Graduate Council of six faculty members was elected to serve with President Tribble as a planning body before departments were certified and students were admitted. Members of that panel, later referred to as the interim council, were Dr. Stroupe, chairman, and Drs. Cocke, E. W. Hamrick, Nowell, Reid, and Snuggs. Soon after the removal to Winston-Salem, Drs. Camillo Artom and Richard L. Burt, of the Bowman Gray faculty, were added to the council.

Throughout the fifties steady progress was made in preparing for the expected return to graduate studies. By the end of the decade there was no doubt that the institution fully met the requirements of the Southern Association. For example, between 1949 and 1959 the faculty-student ratio was reduced to one to sixteen, down from twenty-three, and the percentage of faculty members holding the doctorate increased from forty to sixty-two. The annual educational expenditure per student rose from \$282 to \$445.77, well above the association's current requirement of \$350.

Knowing that the resources of the college would not permit graduate programs in all departments immediately, the council worked for several years on the difficult task of deciding which disciplines on the Reynolda campus to recommend for the initial resumption. The first target date proposed by the council was September 1960, with the master's degree to be offered in the departments of biology, chemistry, physics, history, English, mathematics, and religion, along with a doctoral sequence in anatomy which had earlier been approved for the Medical School. The coun-

cil's report to President Tribble said that the graduate programs could be launched on schedule "if adequate financial support can be secured."

Meanwhile, as suggested in Chapter VIII, the Baptist State Convention had joined many individual leaders and prospective students in urging the college to reestablish its advanced programs without further delay. In 1959, for example, the convention had adopted a report recommending that "the trustees of Wake Forest College give consideration to the resumption of graduate work, granting master's and doctor's degrees, in keeping with its university status, as approved by the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina in 1944."

Plans were not completed in time to accept students for the fall of 1960, but the remaining details were worked out that winter. On December 20, 1960, Dr. Tribble wrote Gordon Sweet, of the Southern Association, outlining the plans and asking "whether this procedure seems to you to be proper." Sweet replied with assurance that accreditation would be no problem.

At a board meeting on January 13, 1961, Tribble laid the whole matter before the trustees, who responded with three resolutions. One created the Division of Graduate Studies, another appropriated "at least \$150,000 annually," beginning July 1, 1961, in support of the division, and the third elected Dr. Stroupe, professor of history who was also running the Evening College, to be the Director of Graduate Studies.

Six departments in the arts and sciences were authorized to establish master's curricula. They were biology, chemistry, English, history, mathematics, and physics (religion having been dropped because the known student demand was greater in the other disciplines and funds were available for only six academic programs). The doctoral program in anatomy was included at Bowman Gray, and master of science degrees would continue to be offered in anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, and microbiology on the Hawthorne campus. Tuition for graduate students of the college was set at \$350 per year, the same as for undergraduates.

In keeping with the standards of the Southern Association, candidates for the master's degree were required to complete at least twenty-four semester hours of course work and write a thesis for which six hours of credit were allotted. They were also obligated to



Dr. Henry S. Stroupe, professor of history and dean of the Graduate School.

pass a reading examination in a modern foreign language, be in residence for at least two semesters, and pass a final oral examination on the thesis and the field of specialization. No major change was made in these requirements during the Tribble years.

The first meeting of the graduate faculty, which consisted of those members of the college teaching staff holding the doctor's degree or having ten years of experience and working in the departments offering graduate degrees, was held May 23, 1961. At that time a regular Graduate Council was elected. Those chosen were Drs. Charles M. Allen, John C. Broderick, Richard L. Burt, Ivey C. Gentry, Harold O. Goodman, and David L. Smiley.

The *Bulletin* for February 1961 announced that ten scholarships at \$700 each, twelve fellowships at \$1,700 and twelve assistantships at \$2,420 would be available through the arts and sciences departments to aid students in 1961-62. The following September a total of fifty-one students registered in the Division of Graduate Studies, four of them at Bowman Gray. Of these, thirty-four were from North Carolina, and the others represented eleven other states and one foreign country. Their bachelor's degrees had been awarded by twenty-eight different colleges and universities. Harriet Suzanne Cameron, a history student, registered in that first class. She completed all her requirements in one academic year and received the master's degree in the June commencement of 1962. Her thesis, a biography of William Louis Poteat, Wake Forest's seventh president, was published as a book by the University of North Carolina Press. The first doctor's degree was awarded in 1964 to Russell Joseph Reiter, who had studied in the Department of Anatomy.

The 1962 enrollment was higher than that of the first year, and in the following sessions there was an increase of about 25 percent each year, with 87 in 1962, 118 in 1963, 141 in 1964, 164 in 1965, and 213 for 1966.

During the May 7, 1962, meeting of the graduate faculty President Tribble announced plans for a study by visiting consultants of all phases of the graduate program during the approaching summer. That study, discussed in some detail in Chapter IX, was conducted under a thirty-thousand dollar grant from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and came to be known as the McCutcheonCarmichael report, thus identifying the specialists who prepared it.

As related earlier, those experts saw an immediate need for a million dollars in additional income for Wake Forest, half to strengthen the undergraduate program and half to provide high-quality graduate work in the departments offering master's degrees.

Throughout the years of preparation and development it had been the intention of the trustees, administration, and faculty to add graduate programs as departments qualified and funds became available. The consultants found the departments of education, physical education, psychology, and religion essentially ready, with sociology needing three more years of preparation. Psychology introduced graduate work in 1964 and sociology and anthropology in 1966. Biology, chemistry; and physics also were making plans to offer doctoral degrees.

As the Tribble administration drew to a close, the Division of Graduate Studies was on a sound footing. Master's and doctoral programs had been reaccredited by the Southern Association in 1965, and Wake Forest had already won a respectable reputation for the quality of its graduate faculty and the caliber of its students. While he by no means did it alone, Dr. Tribble had delivered on his inaugural promise.

The School of Law²

As related in Chapter I, World War II so thinned the ranks of law professors and prospective law students that in the summer of 1943 Wake Forest initiated a joint law program with Duke University in Durham. The idea was to operate full time, offering three semesters each year, in order that law students, highly susceptible to military draft, could complete their studies in two years. In that first summer of the joint venture, Wake Forest contributed one professor, Dr. Dale F. Stansbury, who was the Wake Forest dean, and one student. In the fall twenty-four students enrolled, six of them Wake Forest students, and for the remainder of the war Dr. I. Beverly Lake served on the joint faculty. He had briefly interrupted a teaching career that began in 1932 to join the Office of Price Administration. The six other members of the combined faculty were Duke professors.

The difficulties of the Law School were further compounded

when Dr. Stansbury left Wake Forest in 1944 to become a professor at the University of Tennessee Law School. In April 1945 Prof. Herbert Baer, who had been with the OPA in Washington and Raleigh for three years, returned to teaching and was made acting dean. For 1945-46, the last year of the merged operation in Durham, Dr. Lake was acting dean.

It was clear by this time that the end of military hostilities would bring a clamor for legal training, and in returning the Law School to the Wake Forest campus the trustees decided to look for an established legal scholar to take up the duties of the deanship. They found him in Dr. Robert E. Lee, a 1928 graduate of Wake Forest who since 1929 had been a member of the law faculty at Temple University (just prior to his return to Wake Forest Dr. Lee had been professor of law at the United States Army University in Shrivenham, England).

A native of Kinston, Lee held both the B.S. and the LL.B. degrees from Wake Forest, an M.S. from Columbia, and both the LL.M. and S.J.D. degrees from Duke. He also had studied in the graduate schools of New York University and the University of Pennsylvania. As a Wake Forest undergraduate Lee had been editor of *The Student* magazine, managing editor of *Old Gold and Black* and president of his senior class. While teaching law he had written several books on jurisprudence, had contributed to various professional publications, and was the author of a newspaper column on legal concerns.

Upon assuming the dean's office on June 1, 1946, Lee found the Law School's old quarters on the second floor of the library (the Heck-Williams Building) in urgent need of attention. Interim tenants had left the faculty offices stripped of equipment and furniture, and the student desks would have been removed from the classrooms had Lee not protested loudly. That summer the Law School had an enrollment of fifty students, twenty of them in the first year and 90 percent of them veterans.

The Law School's experience as to the character and quality of students was the same as that of the undergraduate departments in those early postwar years. The returning veterans came with broader backgrounds, greater maturity, keener purpose, and considerably more energy than any group of students enrolled in Law

School in previous years. Lee found working with them exhilarating, and he did his best to provide courses and faculty that would accommodate the highest possible number of applicants.

Lee's staff that first summer consisted of Profs. Lake and E. W. Timberlake, Prof. Albert R. Menard, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Columbia University Law School, and Elizabeth Holt, who was reconstructing the law library. In the fall of 1946 a total of 92 students registered, and by the spring semester of 1947 enrollment had reached 108, about 90 percent veterans and one-third married, with many living in makeshift quarters. For that year Dr. Stansbury returned from Tennessee, and Prof. Joseph O. Talley, a Harvard graduate, was given an appointment.

In the fall term of 1947 one woman and a hundred twenty-eight men enrolled in Law School, and a year later, for the first time in its history, the Law School was forced to turn away qualified applicants. A limit of 175 students was set, although a peak enrollment of 183 was allowed in 1949. In that period there was also some shifting in the faculty. Talley left, and two new associate professors were named. They were Paul J. Hartman, who stayed only a year, and William C. Soule. Thus, for Dr. Lee's short tenure as dean, the law faculty stabilized at six teachers.

In 1947 Gamma Eta Gamma, the law fraternity which had been inactive during the war, was reconstituted as the Edgar W. Timberlake Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, the largest national fraternity of legal students. A local fraternity, Pi Beta Nu, was granted a charter as Ruffin Inn of Phi Delta Phi, an international legal organization. The Inn took its name from Thomas Ruffin, former chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

During Dr. Lee's administration a significant change was made in Law School entrance requirements. The provision allowing students to start their legal education after two years of college was abolished, and after January 1, 1949, no student was admitted who had not completed at least three years of undergraduate training with a scholastic average of C or better.

Dr. Lee rejuvenated the Law School, and in his long association with it, extending beyond the Tribble years, he proved himself to be a formidable lecturer. Those early postwar years when Lee was at his most vigorous were given a label by awed law students of the

day: the Reign of Terror. One of them circulated a complaint in the style of the Twenty-third Psalm:

Dr. Lee is my Law Professor
I shall not pass ...
He asketh me technical questions
He confuseth my mind
Yea tho I study in Brown until three in the morning
I shall flunk the finals
For Lee is against me
His notes and his lectures they puzzle me
He contradicteth my answers before me
In the presence of my classmates.

A terror Lee was and remained all of his teaching days, but the hypothetical situations he propounded to illustrate the rules of law riveted the attention of his students and stayed with them years afterward as they practiced the principles he taught.

Dr. Lee's days as dean came to an untimely end. In the winter of 1948-49 he sustained a severe blow on the head when he accidentally bumped into a door at his home. In a series of surgical procedures to repair a ruptured artery he lost one eye and was incapacitated for more than three months. Although he returned to full-time teaching in the spring of 1949, he thought it best to relinquish his administrative duties and resigned as dean effective June 30, 1950. With but occasional leaves thereafter he devoted his considerable talents to teaching, and generations of Wake Forest lawyers remember him with affection and respect.

On March 6, 1950, the Board of Trustees directed a search committee to find a successor to Dr. Lee, and after considerable persuasion the committee induced Carroll W. Weathers, who was a member of the board, to take the job. Weathers, a prominent Raleigh attorney, was formally appointed dean at the trustee session of May 4, 1950, the same meeting that confirmed the presidency of Harold W. Tribble. There was a paradox in those two selections: Tribble came to Wake Forest pledged to move the college to Winston-Salem; Weathers, as related in Chapter II, had strong reservations about the move and in 1946 had cast the only trustee vote against the contract with the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation.

Weathers had been awarded the bachelor's degree at Wake Forest in 1922 and his law degree a year later. As a student he was editor of *Old Gold and Black*, an outstanding debater, and president of Kappa Alpha social fraternity. In Raleigh, where he practiced law for twenty-seven years, he was active in civic, religious, and political affairs. He had represented Wake County in the State Senate and had been chairman of North Carolina Civil Service Commission.

His acceptance of the Law School post implied that he had made his peace with the impending removal of the college. It was with understandable regret that he left his established practice in Raleigh, but from the first he was enthusiastic about working with law students. In a letter to a long-time friend, James F. Hoge, on the day of his appointment he said, "If I can stimulate those boys, when they become lawyers, to seek justice, to walk humbly, and set the tone and character of their communities in that fashion, then I am sure I will find satisfaction to compensate for the loss of leaving my home."

His aspirations for the school never wavered, and he embodied them in his first annual report to President Tribble: "The Law School," he wrote, "has three major objectives: first, to offer excellence in instruction, and thoroughly to train our students in legal principles and doctrines; secondly (and even more important), to inculcate in the student a profound sense of integrity and a high concept of his responsibility to seek justice and perform a worthwhile service to society; and thirdly, to develop a close contact between this Law School and various forces in our state."

Weathers took over as dean at a time of declining enrollment, the result in part of the onset of the Korean War. As noted earlier, the peak of 183 students had been reached in the fall of 1949, and then began a sharp decline. In the fall of 1950 there were 151 students, in 1951 there were 93 and in the fall of 1953 the number dropped to 75, the smallest student body since the end of World War II. But by the fall of 1954 enrollment climbed back to 97, and it was up to 118 for 1956-57. It would never drop below a hundred again during the Tribble administration, and significant increases in applications during the sixties doubled the Law School registration.

The rise was attributable in part to the initiation of scholarship aid to selected law students. In response to a request by Dean Weathers the trustees in 1959 established ten two-hundred-dollar

scholarships for each beginning class, the financial support to continue during the recipients' three years of study. This helped close the gap between the \$250 annual tuition charged at that time by the University of North Carolina Law School and the \$550 then charged at Wake Forest. Subsequent generous gifts by the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation and Charles H. Babcock provided additional scholarship support for law students (the foundation funds are listed in the table presented in Chapter X).

In teaching legal procedure Weathers continued a practice which had been fostered by Dean Lee, that of holding periodic moot courts. These mock trials were often presided over by eminent jurists who in their summaries gave valuable instruction to the fledgling lawyers. The subjects of the proceedings were usually serious, but they were sometimes brought down to a level which engaged the attention of the entire college.

In one such procedure in the spring of 1955 Dean Bryan "sued" Editor Dan Poole and Reporter William Pate for running a picture in *Old Gold and Black* which made the dean appear to be suffering from a powerful hangover. In his facetious complaint Bryan said that he had been planning to run for the State Legislature after his retirement, but "not a woman in Wake County would vote for a man that looks like the picture printed of me." He claimed he had suffered embarrassment, humiliation, and mental anguish, and he asked the court to award him fifty-thousand dollars in damages.

At the trial, conducted by Superior Court Judge Malcolm C. Paul, Dr. Lee testified that the picture made Dean Bryan appear to be "a tough, hard-fisted old man with unkempt hair." Prof. Jasper L. Memory told the court that since the publication of the picture Dr. Bryan "doesn't seem like the same man anymore. People seem to be shunning him and his spirit seems broken." President Tribble, called by the defense, said he would be glad to continue to associate with the dean. The charges against Pate were dropped, and a jury of townspeople found Poole not guilty of injuring Bryan.

Beginning in 1950 law students participated in a national moot court competition sponsored by the Bar of New York City. They did not always win, but several times they placed in state and regional finals. It was the Student Bar Association of 1953, under the presidency of Edgar D. Christman, that sponsored the first observance of Law Day by the Law School. That special day became an

outstanding annual event and brought to the campus many prominent attorneys and jurists as guest speakers. Christman, it should be noted, eventually forsook the law for theology and figured prominently in the religious life of the college.

Law students also established a book exchange in 1957 where used texts could be sold on commission; they conceived the idea in 1960 of an outstanding alumnus award to be presented at the Law Day banquet; and in the 1964.-65 school year they began sponsorship of an Intramural Law Review which was to grow in importance.

Alumni of Wake Forest also proved their allegiance, most particularly in raising funds for the construction of a law building on the new campus. In the original plans for Winston-Salem, the Law School was to be located on one of the upper floors of the administration building, Reynolda Hall, in an area generally above the cafeteria. Dean Lee launched a forceful campaign to house the Law School in a separate building, and that momentum was accelerated by Dean Weathers. While the Law School administrators had a justifiable interest in securing the best possible quarters on the new campus, their motives could not be considered selfish. Underlying their zeal was a very real fear that lack of suitable housing might jeopardize accreditation by the American Bar Association.

Dean Weathers knew that the key to raising the money necessary to construct a proper building in Winston-Salem lay in mobilizing the alumni, and he set up a campus dinner for them on March 15, 1952. The fifty lawyers attending organized the Wake Forest College Lawyer Alumni Association with Guy T. Carswell of Charlotte as first president. To that assembled group Weathers said that approximately \$500,000 would be needed to finance the proposed Reynolda construction. President Tribble, who was at the dinner, told the alumni that to the general building campaign law graduates had already contributed \$106,000, and he would ensure that the sum was earmarked for the law building. The new alumni group accepted the challenge and appointed Basil M. Watkins of Durham chairman of a statewide canvass. For purposes of the campaign the state was divided along the lines of the judicial districts, and Weathers traveled all over North Carolina talking to meetings of the alumni. By the first annual meeting of the law association in May 1953, \$212,000 had been collected or pledged, and by the spring of 1955, the drive had topped \$300,000.

Construction of the new building, which actually cost \$550,000, was begun in September 1954, and the structure was completed in time for the opening of the Law School on the new campus two years later. The handsome edifice contained ample classrooms and office space, a library with a capacity of 100,000 volumes (24,000 were on hand at the time of the move), and a courtroom providing seating for 250. On the walls hung portraits of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States from 1801 to 1835, as well as a famous triumvirate of Wake Forest law professors: Dr. Needham Y. Gulley, who taught from 1895 to 1935; Prof. E. W. Timberlake, 1906-56, and Prof. B. R. White, 1917-43.

The Law Building was dedicated on April 26, 1957, with North Carolina Governor Luther Hodges and Dean Albert J. Harne of the University of Illinois College of Law among the speakers, but perhaps the proudest man among the hundreds there was Dean Weathers. He said:

We commit the use of this building and the resources of this school, tangible and intangible, to inculcating in our students an appreciation of the ideals and purposes of the legal profession: that the objective of every lawyer in each case he tries or transaction he handles should be that justice should be achieved; that no lawyer has the right to use the processes of law to produce injustice or gain for a client that to which he is not entitled; that the purpose of the law is justice among men, and the purpose of the honorable lawyer is to seek and do justice.

We commit the use of this building and this Law School to stimulating within the student an appreciation of the obligation of the lawyer to society, the recognition that his profession sets him apart as a man concerned with just relations and righteous living, that he occupies a preferred station of leadership, that he possesses exceptional influence, and that it is not only his privilege but his duty to use his influence and position in behalf of a better social order and to live as a worthy example to others.

Finally, with a sense of dedication we commit this Law School to strive to afford young people who study within these walls some measure of insight into the meaning and purpose of life, to the end that their lives may be lived in the service of others and they may find the satisfaction that comes from a noble purpose, high ideals, and exemplary living."

Buildings alone, however, do not make law schools. The great strength of the Wake Forest School of Law has always resided in its faculty. Upon taking over the administration of the school Dean

Weathers inherited gifted teaching talent, and over the years he carefully selected for the faculty men he knew would fortify its resources. Dr. Lee's background has already been sketched, and he was able to remain with the college through the Tribble administration.

In Prof. E. W. Timberlake, Jr., Weathers had an asset which had been personally developed by Dr. Needham Y. Gulley, founder of the Law School. Timberlake had joined the law faculty in 1906, and he was to remain an honored fixture for forty-seven years. Even after his retirement in June 1953, he continued to teach a course in business law in the School of Business Administration. A roll check showed that he had taught more than eighteen hundred practicing attorneys in North Carolina—about 40 percent of those licensed in the state. Timberlake's students nicknamed him "Toe," an affectionate label said to have come from his habit of saying, "Toe do this, gentlemen, you've got toe..." A bachelor, he lived alone in his family home near the old rock wall. He died January 19, 1957, without ever visiting the new campus in Winston-Salem.

A third master of legal education on the staff was Dr. I. Beverly Lake. Son of James W. Lake, who headed the Physics Department for many years, he graduated from Wake Forest in 1925 and went on to Harvard Law School for his LL.B. degree. He practiced in Raleigh for three years, until Dean Gulley brought him to the Wake Forest faculty in 1932. Except for short breaks—a year of graduate study at Columbia University in 1939-40 and a few months with the OPA during the war—he remained on the Wake Forest faculty until 1951. His prior work at Columbia had earned him an LL.M. degree in 1940 and an S.J.D. in 1947.

Lake left the Law School in February 1951 on a leave of absence to become assistant to the general counsel of the National Production Authority in Washington, an agency which allocated scarce raw materials to defense contractors during the Korean War. From 1952 to 1955 he was assistant attorney general of North Carolina and argued the state's case on school segregation before the United States Supreme Court. It was in that role that he became identified ideologically and politically with the cause of segregation. Under that banner he ran for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1960 and 1964. On the first try he lost in the second primary, and

when he came in third in the second campaign, he threw his support to Dan K. Moore, who was elected. In 1964 Moore appointed Lake an associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, where he served with distinction.

William C. Soule was appointed to the Law School faculty by Dean Lee in September 1947. A native of Orange, New Jersey, he held the B.A. (1941) and LL.B. degrees from Washington and Lee University. He taught there briefly, and after wartime military service, he did graduate work in law at the University of Michigan, which awarded him the LL.M. degree. After he joined the Wake Forest faculty he quickly became a popular and respected teacher particularly appreciated for his interest in student affairs. It was with a sense of deep shock that the Wake Forest community learned of his death from pneumonia on July 26, 1953. He was thirty-three years old.

To fill the vacant slot on the law faculty Dean Weathers invited James E. Sizemore, Class of 1952, to join the staff. A native of Erwin, Tennessee, Sizemore had served in the Navy during World War II and later attended East Tennessee State College. After taking his law degree at Wake Forest, he practiced for a year with the Rutherfordton firm of Representative Woodrow W. Jones. As a member of the Wake Forest faculty, Sizemore served on the General Statutes Commission, which advises the General Assembly, and developed a program of medical jurisprudence offered both at the Law School and at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. All his life Sizemore had had an interest in bluegrass music and became one of the world's best performers on the dobro, a stringed instrument with which very few musicians are familiar. He also formed his own band, which played at private parties and music festivals. He was enjoying both the law and music at the end of the Tribble era.

When Professor Timberlake retired in 1954, Dean Weathers chose James A. Webster to replace him. Webster had received his undergraduate degree at Wake Forest in 1949 and stayed on to earn his law degree in 1951. When Dr. Lee was on leave to serve with the Office of Price Stabilization in 1951-52, Weathers employed Webster as a replacement. Webster then established a private practice in Leaksville, from which he was recalled to the faculty in 1954. He

soon earned a reputation as a tough teacher of property law among the students, who nicknamed him "Jaw." Ostensibly taken from his initials, the term also grew out of his caustic remarks to first- and second-year law students. Besides training the minds of future lawyers, Webster influenced North Carolina law more directly by drafting statutes for the General Assembly. In the summer of 1956 he wrote new sales-tax provisions for the Revenue Act, and from 1958 to 1960 he served on the General Statutes Commission. In 1961 Webster was awarded a Ford Foundation grant for a year's study at Harvard, and after his residency there, he continued his study of real property law. In 1967 Harvard awarded him the S.J.D. degree.

Hugh Divine joined the Wake Forest faculty in 1954. A native of Albany Georgia, he earned a bachelor's degree at Georgia State College for Men in 1933 and took a master's degree in English at Louisiana State University in 1941. During World War II he served as a navigator aboard naval aircraft, and afterward he taught English at Georgia Tech while earning a J.D. degree at Emory University Law School. He went on to get a LL.M. degree at the University of Michigan. Later he did teaching and research at the law schools of Ohio State University and Notre Dame. In 1959 he was awarded the S.J.D. degree by the University of Michigan. After his Wake Forest appointment he remained with the college through the rest of Dr. Tribble's administration.

John D. Scarlett came to the Law School faculty in 1955. A Pennsylvania native, Scarlett attended Catawba College before World War II, gave thirty-two months to military service, then returned to Catawba. After graduation there, he won his law degree at Harvard and set up a private practice in New York. Deciding that he did not care to stay in New York the rest of his life, he came to North Carolina as assistant director of the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill. Attracted by the idea of diplomacy, he took the Foreign Service examination, and while waiting for an appointment, taught for a year at the Ohio Northern University Law School. Wake Forest teachers who remembered him from the Institute of Government persuaded him to come to Winston-Salem, and he said he "came really to love teaching" while on the Reynolda campus. He also established an enviable reputation that extended beyond the borders of North Carolina. When he left in 1963 it was to become dean of the Law School at the University of South Da-

kota. He was remembered with respect and appreciation at Wake Forest.

Norman A. Wiggins was a native of Burlington. He attended Campbell College in 1942-43, served as a marine in the South Pacific, and after the war returned to Campbell to complete the two year course there in 1948. In 1950 he received the bachelor's degree as a transfer to Wake Forest and graduated from the Law School in 1952. After passing the bar examination, Wiggins became a trust officer for the Planters National Bank and Trust Company in Rocky Mount. In 1955 he was awarded the Harlan Fiske Stone Fellowship at the Columbia University School of Law. He joined the faculty at Wake Forest in 1956 and, like several other members of the law faculty, was called upon by the Legislature to draft statutes about his speciality, estate planning. In 1964 Columbia awarded him the S.J.D. degree and in that same year his book, *Wills and Administration of Estates in North Carolina*, was published. From 1964 to 1967 Wiggins served as general counsel to the Wake Forest Board of Trustees. In April 1967 he was appointed president of Campbell College, and he resigned to accept that position.

Prof. E. McGruder Faris taught at the Law School from 1957 to 1965. He earned his B.S. and J.D. degrees at Washington and Lee University and his LL.M. at Duke. After graduate studies at the University of Virginia, New York University, and The Hague Academy of International Law, he served as a teacher and law librarian at Washington and Lee until he joined the Wake Forest faculty. In 1964 Faris published a textbook, *Accounting for Lawyers*. He left Wake Forest to establish a private practice in Williamsburg, Virginia, where he taught part time at the College of William and Mary.

Henry C. Lauerman, a retired Navy captain and former counsel to the Navy Department, came to the Law School faculty in the summer of 1963. A graduate of the Naval Academy, he held LL.B. and LL.M. degrees from Georgetown University and had been a graduate fellow at Duke. Deeply interested in politics, he was appointed as a Republican member of the Forsyth County Board of Elections in 1966.

Richard G. Bell, who had been in private practice for fifteen years, joined the faculty in the fall of 1964 as a replacement for Professor Faris. He held the B.A. degree from the University of

Kentucky and the LL.B. and LL.M. degrees from Case Western Reserve University. His law office had been in Bedford, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio.

Others who taught briefly in the Law School during the period under consideration include the following: Dwight A. Olds, 1948-50; Samuel Behrends, Jr., 1950-52; Leonard Powers, 1950-55; Edward G. Riggs, 1951-52; Richard D. Gilliam, Jr., 1952-54; William J. Ritz, 1952-53; Ernest W. Machen, Jr., 1953-56; Warren A. Seavey, 1960-61; John Hanna, 1961-62; and Philip Mechem, 1962-63.

One of the last Law School events to take place during the Tribble years occurred in 1967, when the degree awarded was changed from the LL.B. to the J.D. (Juris Doctor). The J.D. was regarded as more prestigious and entitled the holder to preferential treatment in salary and rank in some government agencies. It also had been shown that in teaching, the Juris Doctor was paid more and had a better chance of advancement. The change had been recommended by several professional agencies, and the new degree was offered retroactively to Law School alumni.

The School of Medicine

For the period under study, the early forties to the end of Dr. Tribble's presidency, the history of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine is bound up inextricably with the career of Coy C. Carpenter. He was dean of the two-year Medical School on the old campus when the family of the late Bowman Gray, former chairman of the board of the Reynolds Tobacco Company, offered a portion of his estate to Wake Forest provided the Medical School be moved to Winston-Salem and made a four-year facility. It was Carpenter who, in conjunction with President Thurman D. Kitchin, joined in the decision to accept that offer even though it was not as substantial as the college had hoped.

Carpenter was a product of Wake Forest, having earned his bachelor's degree in premed studies in 1922. He studied at Syracuse University School of Medicine for his medical degree, awarded in 1924. In 1924-25 he was an instructor in pathology and assistant attending pathologist at the Syracuse University Hospital, and at the same institution the following year he was a resident physician and instructor in clinical medicine. He joined the Wake Forest faculty in



The faculty of the Law School in 1956 included (from left) former Dean Robert E. Lee, Hugh W. Divine, James E. Sizemore, Dean Carroll Weathers, Norman Wiggins, John D. Scarlett, and James A. Webster.



Dr. Coy C. Carpenter, dean, Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

1926 as a professor of pathology and served concurrently after 1928 as attending pathologist at Rex and Mary Elizabeth hospitals in Raleigh. In 1933 he was elected a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and in 1935 he was made assistant dean of the Medical School. When President Kitchin gave up the deanship in 1936, Carpenter was named to that office. In 1953 he was awarded a Fulbright visiting professorship, and the trustees gave him a year's leave of absence to do teaching and research at the medical schools of the University of Cairo and Ibrahim Pasha University in Egypt. That began a long association between Bowman Gray and those schools as well as with Egyptian political leaders. On his leave Carpenter also made appearances at the University of Alexandria, Rome Medical School, and the University of Beirut in Lebanon. On January 11, 1963, the Board of Trustees appointed Dr. Carpenter vice president for medical affairs, with responsibilities in promotion and development. At that time Dr. Manson Meads, who had joined the Bowman Gray faculty in 1947 as an instructor in medicine, was made dean. Dr. Carpenter retired July 1, 1967.

As might be surmised, Carpenter had a very close relationship with Dr. Kitchin. He spoke of that bond at a memorial tribute to Kitchin in October 1955:

To many of us, a large share of the spirit of Wake Forest College as we knew it disappeared with the death of President Emeritus Thurman D. Kitchin. I say that from my point of view as an individual who had the privilege of relations with him not enjoyed by any other person.... Dr.

Kitchin was a genius. He had unsurpassed wisdom and judgment in evaluating any situation. In addition, he showed good judgment in using the talents around him and available to him to keep anything in which he was interested moving in the right direction ...

In our work in connection with the affairs of Wake Forest College, Dr. Kitchin and I had differences. There are those with whom you differ and for whom you lose respect; there are those with whom you differ and continue to respect and admire. Our relations were of the latter kind. I seldom now have important decisions to make, or a situation to evaluate, that I do not call on my knowledge of him and experience with him for guidance....

Dr. Carpenter never developed a comparable relationship with President Tribble. They were both strong men, independent of mind, and accustomed to taking the reins of leadership. As a con

sequence they sometimes worked at cross-purposes, and underlying some of the entries in the minutes of the Board of Trustees is an undercurrent of mediation. They never allowed their differences to be bruited about in public, however, and Tribble was quick to acknowledge the very real contributions Carpenter had made to the work of the college.

Writing in the October 1951 issue of the *Alumni News* on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the removal of the Medical School to Winston-Salem, Dr. Tribble said:

Dr. Carpenter has rendered valiant and effective service as dean of the school, especially during the first decade of service in Winston-Salem. I am constantly amazed at his combination of medical skill and administrative ability. In ways too numerous to appraise adequately he has built public relations for the school in Winston-Salem and North Carolina and even across the nation; he has led in pursuing high academic standards both in recruiting faculty and in raising and maintaining a strong curriculum; and through his unwavering and contagious faith in the destiny of the school he has inspired many to add to the resources that have contributed signally to the achievements of this first decade.

It has been noted earlier that Wake Forest was disappointed in the size of the Bowman Gray Fund, held by the Winston-Salem Foundation and offered to the Medical School on the condition that it move and expand its curriculum to four years. The original expectation had been that the school would receive on the order of five-million dollars, but the fund actually consisted only of 18,806 shares of Reynolds Tobacco Company "B" common stock worth about \$676,000.

At that time it was estimated by national authorities that it would cost at least ten-million dollars to establish a creditable four-year medical school. In addition to the Bowman Gray stock, Dr. Carpenter had as resources only the annual budgetary appropriation of \$22,450 from the college and such federal grants as he could solicit-and they were not easy to find in those lean years of the late thirties and early forties. Educational specialists advised the college not to consider the move; even so, the Bowman Gray proffer was accepted, and the decision was made largely on "faith."³

One compelling consideration in that decision was the opportunity that would be provided in Winston-Salem for the Medical

School to be directly associated with a hospital. There was a natural alliance between the Wake Forest medical program and the North Carolina Baptist Hospital, because both were related to the Baptist State Convention. It was assumed from the start of the negotiations that the school and the hospital would share common grounds.

Prior to the relocation Carpenter joined with the hospital staff in a survey of Winston-Salem's health resources. "Initial efforts were directed toward unifying all hospital and medical facilities in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County under one program for care of the sick, education, and advancement of the knowledge of the science of medicine," he wrote. "This effort largely failed. The failure, it is sad to say, was due to jealousies, selfishness, and lack of vision on the part of many people."⁴

In the absence of any comprehensive areawide plan, Baptist Hospital trustees decided to double the number of beds available there to four hundred over a period of time, a move which would enhance its attractiveness as a teaching center and offer broader hospital care in northwest North Carolina.

The Medical School Building was constructed adjacent to the hospital and actually made up a wing of the medical school-hospital complex. Funds for the construction of the half-million-dollar facility were borrowed at 1 percent interest from the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, using as collateral the Bowman Gray stock plus three hundred shares purchased with a ten-thousand-dollar gift from Mrs. Ida Charlton. It was true shoestring financing, and the Medical School was hard pressed to make the payments on the original note, in the amount of \$437,187.50. When in 1951 the sum of \$121,000 was still owing, Dr. Carpenter appealed to the college Board of Trustees for help. Over five succeeding years the loan was paid off, more than half of the funds coming from the undergraduate college budget.⁵

Construction on the Medical School Building began in 1940, and it was completed in time for the opening of classes in September 1941. Faculty and equipment were moved from the village of Wake Forest to Winston-Salem, and the fall term of the new Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College began. From five-hundred applicants a freshman class of forty-five students had been selected, and along with the thirty second-year returnees who had

studied on the old campus, they constituted a student body of seventy-five.

Some of the professors who had taught medicine on the old campus did not make the move—Dr. Kitchin, of course, and Dr. George C. Mackie, the college and town physician. But Carpenter put together a strong faculty, some of its members recruited from the medical men of Winston-Salem. Among them were:

Dr. Herbert M. Vann, professor of anatomy, who was associated with the Medical School almost continuously from 1919 until his death in 1951;

Dr. Camillo Artom, a world-famous professor of biochemistry who came to Wake Forest from the University of Palermo in 1937 as a refugee from the Mussolini dictatorship; he was especially noted for his research in lipids;

Dr. Wingate Johnson, professor of clinical medicine, a former Wake Forest trustee who had been practicing in Winston-Salem; he later was to serve as acting dean during Dr. Carpenter's absence in Cairo;

Dr. Tinsley Harrison, first professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine; he came to Carpenter's staff from the faculty of the Vanderbilt University Medical School and left in 1944 to become dean of Southwestern Medical School at the University of Texas;

Dr. Robert P. Morehead, chairman of the Department of Pathology; he was a Wake Forest alumnus, Class of 1931, and was appointed an instructor at the Medical School just after receiving his M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College in 1936;

Dr. Howard Holt Bradshaw, appointed chairman of the Department of Surgery at the time of the move;

Dr. Frank R. Lock, chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology; he had had a fellowship at the Tulane University Medical School prior to his recruitment by Carpenter.

Two other professors who had been practicing medicine in Winston-Salem were Dr. James A. Harrill, who was made director of the Section on Otolaryngology, and Dr. Frederick K. Garvey, who was made director of the Section on Urology.

Dr. Vann served as registrar, and Nola Reid was secretary and bursar.

Concurrent with the opening of the new school, Mrs. Benjamin F. Bernard presented a gift of the farm buildings at Graylyn, the ninety - nine-acre estate of Bowman Gray across Reynolda Road from the Reynolds' property. The gift, valued at \$250,000, was a foretoken of later presentations of prime property.

The second-year class would become the first to graduate from Wake Forest's Medical School in its new incarnation with a four-year program. They would become members of the Class of 1944, for whom an expanded curriculum had been devised. As provided by the faculty, the course of study was as follows: in the first year, classes were devoted primarily to anatomy, physiology and biochemistry; in the second year, the first trimester concentrated on pathology and parasitology, the second trimester on bacteriology and pharmacology, and the third on physiology; the third-year students were divided into three groups working in turn in the areas of medicine, surgery, and the several clinical specialties; the fourth year students served a rotating junior internship with a great deal of patient responsibility.

Tuition was set at \$150 per trimester, and it remained at that level through 1948-49. In the early years tuition was an important part of the school's operating budget. The Medical School's total income for 1941 was \$184,774.70, of which \$33,209.30 was from student fees. By 1944 annual income reached \$338,820.28, with \$108,004.51 coming from students then registered in all four years of study.

The war years were especially hard for the Medical School, although it was operating at full capacity on a twelve-month basis.

Dr. Carpenter referred to the period from 1943 to 1945 as the "dark days." He said that in spite of constant effort on his part, no substantial sources of additional financial support had been found, and the available income did not cover the minimum financial demands of a first-class medical facility.

He felt that there was "professional and church prejudice" against the school in Winston-Salem, and he recalled more specific woes. He said that "some of the conservative and fundamentalist Baptists expected the medical center to operate with more regard for church dogmas than interest in the advancement of scientific medical research and education. The morale of the faculty was at its worst; faculty members claimed that deceitful tactics had been used

to induce them to come on the faculty of a school with insufficient funds to operate, and several left."⁶

In 1943 the faculty consisted of one hundred three active members, with sixteen others on military leave.

In addition to draining off faculty, World War II made other differences in the operation of the school. In July 1943 a contract was signed with the army providing that for the duration of hostilities and for six months thereafter, 55 percent of the enrollment would be in the army. If students were not allied with that branch of the service, they signed up with another; the government provided a subsidy of \$2,500 for each student. A breakdown of the enrollment in August 1943 showed that of the 162 students, 94 were in the army and 39 were in the navy. There were only twenty-nine civilians. Although that arrangement allowed the students to escape immediate military responsibilities, they were obligated to spend time on active duty after their graduation.

"Dark days" or not, the Medical School survived, and a faculty wearied by the demands of the year-round schedule churned out half a hundred new doctors every nine months. Along with teaching duties, staff doctors performed an average of twenty-eight hundred surgical procedures per year, and a blood bank established just before Pearl Harbor provided material for hundreds of transfusions as well as storing plasma for the Office of Civilian Defense.

The end of the war allowed Medical School personnel to breathe a little more easily, and it was hoped that in a peacetime economy, funds could be located to assist in easing the overcrowded conditions existing in the Medical School Building. But fate intervened in an unusual way: in 1946, as recounted earlier, the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation made the offer which resulted in the removal of the parent college from the town of Wake Forest to Winston-Salem. Because of the urgent necessity of raising funds for the new college campus, the Medical School gave up any immediate plans to seek money for its own use.

Nevertheless there were important developments which worked to assure the school's long-range health. In 1946 two gifts of \$125,000 each were received from Bowman and Gordon Gray, sons of the Medical School benefactor. Shortly after in that year Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Bernard gave the rest of Graylyn to the school. The gift included fifty acres of property, the sixty-room manor

house with indoor and outdoor pools, tennis courts, and outbuildings. The original cost of the mansion, second-largest residence in North Carolina, was three-million dollars.

A few months later Mrs. Bernard gave the school sixty-thousand dollars to remodel Graylyn with the expectation that it might be used as a rehabilitation and convalescent center.

In all candor it must be stated that the new owners never did figure out how Graylyn might best be utilized. In February 1947 an advisory council to the Board of Trustees of Baptist Hospital, arguing that the Hawthorne Road site provided insufficient room for expansion, recommended that the hospital and the Medical School be relocated on the Graylyn estate. It proposed a six-million dollar campaign to finance the move, but that idea never got off the ground.

The Medical School attempted to follow Mrs. Bernard's wishes. From September 19, 1947, to January 1, 1959, Graylyn was operated as a psychiatric hospital, then patient care and the Department of Psychiatry were returned to the Medical Center. Four separate services were later established at the estate: Amos Cottage, for custodial care, teaching, and research in the field of mental retardation; the Pediatric Development Evaluation Clinic; the Graylyn Children's Center for Psychology; Reading, and Speech; and the Children's Center for the Handicapped. In addition twenty living units were provided for faculty and other personnel. While all of these undertakings had unquestioned value, they were not considered to be the ideal use for Graylyn. The perplexing question of how best to utilize the magnificent estate persisted to the end of the Tribble administration.

Meanwhile there had been other significant developments. Late in 1946 James A. Gray, chairman of the Board of Directors of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, established an irrevocable trust in the amount of \$1.7 million for the benefit of a number of North Carolina educational institutions. The Bowman Gray School of Medicine was designated the major recipient. When the details were worked out, its share of the trust was set at \$900,000, providing an annual income of \$42,500. This sum was to go toward debt liquidation, improved teaching, and research.

Although the need for expanded quarters already was pressing, the Medical School held off, as has been noted, because of the ne-

cessity of raising money for the college's move to Winston-Salem. In 1951 the school celebrated the tenth anniversary of its own move in a crowded environment. In that first decade, 383 doctors had received their training on the Hawthorne campus, as it came to be known. In addition the school's services had expanded to nearly every specialty in health care. Through Baptist Hospital it offered general, neurological, orthopedic, urological, and ear, nose, throat, and eye surgery; and it provided experts in internal medicine, tropical medicine, cardiovascular diseases, dermatology, neurology, gastrointestinal diagnosis, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, and psychiatry. Many of these services had not been available to the people of Winston-Salem before the Medical School arrived.⁷

A few years earlier Dr. Manson Meads, an important recruit, had been added to the faculty. A native of Oakland, California, Meads was a graduate of the University of California in the Class of 1939. He received his M.D. from Temple University Medical School in 1943 and served his internship at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco. After that he was a research fellow at Thorndike Memorial Laboratory and an assistant in medicine at the Harvard Medical School. He joined the Bowman Gray faculty in 1947 as an instructor in medicine and the next year was awarded a Markle Scholarship in Medical Sciences. He went on to important service at Bowman Gray: in 1951 he was made associate professor and chairman of the Department of Preventive Medicine, was appointed professor of preventive medicine in 1955, and professor of medicine in 1957. In 1959 he became executive dean, and when Dr. Carpenter was named vice president for medical affairs in 1963, Meads was appointed medical dean. In 1953 he completed a two-year tour with the Public Health Service as senior surgeon attached to the United States Operations Mission in Thailand.

With the college moved to Winston-Salem, the Medical School began its fund-raising campaign for a new building in November 1956. Dr. Tribble called the expansion "long overdue." It was thought at first that a million dollar goal would be adequate, but rising costs and the need for research and other facilities pushed that requirement to three million. When it became known that the Medical School would be eligible for matching funds through the Health Research Facilities Branch of the Public Health Service, various Baptist groups around the state protested that arrangement as

flouting the often-expressed will of the Baptist State Convention.

P. Huber Hanes was chairman of the fund drive, and he engineered some generous gifts, including \$250,000 from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. A second phase involving medical alumni was headed by Dr. George W. Paschal, Jr., who as alumnus and trustee served the college in many valuable ways. Construction was begun in May 1957, and in the following year the new structure took shape. On October 23, 1959, the school celebrated its imminent twentieth anniversary with the dedication of its multi-story addition, the James A. Gray Memorial Building. That edifice doubled the space available to the school.

Five years later the Medical School joined with Baptist Hospital in a \$38-million Medical Center development program which, for the school, would mean initially an addition of a hundred-thousand square feet as well as a large auditorium. The first phase, under the chairmanship of John F. Watlington, Jr., and with a target of \$7 million, exceeded its goal by \$382,000. Enthusiasm for the expansion ran so high that even the \$84,000 cost of the campaign was underwritten by two anonymous donors. In that drive the clinical faculty made a long-range pledge of more than a million dollars.

Of the successful campaign Dr. Tribble said, "Special attention should be directed to the outstanding efforts of Mr. Watlington, Messrs. Albert Butler, Jr., Marion J. Davis, Bowman Gray, Gordon Gray, Gordon Hanes, Ralph P. Hanes, William R. Lybrook, Meade H. Willis, Jr., and Mrs. H. Frank Forsyth.... The funds raised in Winston-Salem are more than twice the amount that this community has given to any previous campaign, a fact which indicates great things for the college as a whole."⁸

That Bowman Gray and Baptist Hospital should join forces in creating an expanded Medical Center was only natural, for in addition to the interaction in teaching and health care, they were cooperating in the operation of the School of Nursing and nine other paramedical schools, all accredited. These offered courses in medical technology, anesthesia for nurses, inhalation therapy, medical record keeping, medical library practices, cytotechnology, x-ray technology, practical nursing, operating room and obstetric procedure, pastoral care, and clinic management.

In the fifties and sixties the Medical School received substantial gifts not related to any building program, and in part they provided

faculty support as well as student aid. In 1953 an anonymous donor provided \$100,000 for the establishment of a professorship in medical genetics. Dr. C. Nash Herndon, head of the genetics section, was the first appointee under that grant. In 1956 the school received a \$500,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to be added to the endowment.

In 1957 the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation began a program which Dr. Tribble called "the finest scholarship plan in medical education to be found in our country." It provided for the establishment of eight scholarships, with support continuing over four years, to North Carolina medical students who promised to practice in the state for at least five years. The annual cost was about \$150,000, and it was renewed each year of the Tribble administration thereafter. By 1967 the foundation had provided \$1,658,400 in student support administered through Bowman Gray. It was an exceptional gesture in increasing the quality of health care in North Carolina.

Later Nathalie Gray Bernard and Anne Reynolds Tate gave \$500,000 for the support of named professorships in anatomy, biochemistry, and physiology. Under that grant Dr. Norman M. Sulkin was awarded the Nathalie Gray Bernard Professorship in Anatomy, Dr. Harold D. Green was named Gordon Gray Professor of Physiology, and Dr. Cornelius F. Strittmatter was appointed Odus M. Mull Professor of Biochemistry.

The Annie L. Cannon Scholarship Trust became effective in 1964-65 with a principal of \$108,000. Supplemented by other funds, it provided five students with grants of around five thousand dollars annually.

In 1967 the Medical School received a grant of \$984,000 from the National Institutes of Health to support the development of a computer system.

The students of the Medical School most particularly appreciated the availability of scholarship support, because over the period studied tuition had risen from \$4.50 a year in 1941 to \$1,350 in 1966-67. At the end of the Tribble era it was estimated that four years of medical training at Bowman Gray would cost more than \$11,000.⁹ Even so, more than ten times as many applications for admission were received annually as could be accepted for the first-year class of fifty-five to sixty students.

By 1967 the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, launched with such trepidation in 1941, had come to maturity as a financially secure, well-respected institution made up of highly qualified teachers and attracting able students from across the country. In addition to the educating process, important research was being carried on, particularly in the field of cancer. The school had enriched not only Winston-Salem and North Carolina but was an important element in national health care.

Regularly the accreditation of the school had been continued after intensive surveys by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, representing the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and the Executive Council of American Medical Colleges.

The original 18,806 shares of Reynolds stock in the Bowman Gray Fund had increased to 75,224 shares of Reynolds securities and other assets valued at about \$3 million, and the James A. Gray Fund, established at \$1.7 million, had grown to \$4.7 million with the Medical School's share of the income rising from \$42,500 to more than \$125,000 annually.

Growth was particularly sustained during the Tribble years. Although the student body remained fairly constant at the maximum capacity of about 220, the number of full-time faculty members increased from 53 to 153, with part-time faculty rising from 44 to 102. Funds for research increased from \$170,243 in 1950-51 to more than \$3 million in 1966-67, and the total budget rose from \$55,102 in 1951 to \$7.2 million in 1967. The latter figure was more than the combined budget of the College of Arts and Sciences and the Law School in the final year of Tribble's presidency.

With the separated campuses the Medical School was not so closely integrated with the college as it had been prior to 1941, but just as the move to Winston-Salem had been a turning point in the history of Wake Forest, so had it been for the Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

XIV

Student Life

In the postwar life of Wake Forest College, there was one thing students could expect almost every year: the cost of quality education was going to rise. As noted in Chapter V, semester charges from 1930 through 1944-45 held steady at \$82.50-\$50 in tuition and \$32.50 for general fees (including admission to athletic events and other activities and the cost of the student newspaper, yearbook, and magazine). For 1945 general fees were raised \$2.50 per semester; then the rigors of inflation set it, and it was impossible to hold the line.

Beginning in 1946 semester charges were increased to \$110, a rate maintained for three years, but in 1949 the trustees approved a \$150 level. Dr. Kitchin, who had tried valiantly to hold down costs, said the new increase was "absolutely necessary." He explained that while the Army Finance School had been on the campus, Wake Forest had accumulated a reserve of \$200,000, but by 1948 that had vanished, and the school was operating in the red. "In fact," Kitchin said, "such schools as Elon, Guilford, and others charge more than we do now. Many schools have taken advantage of the GI Bill as a means of subsidy by raising tuition to the maximum allowed under that law. This we have refused to do. It would not be right." He added that "Wake Forest does not and will not charge out-of-state tuition."¹

Some of the strain on the budget no doubt resulted from a humanitarian gesture made by the trustees in 1948 for the benefit of veterans. Under that ruling tuition was free for married students' wives admitted as students. Wake Forest was one of the few schools in the nation to adopt that policy.

In the early fifties male students, many of them living in the town of Wake Forest, were paying an average of \$112 a year for room rent, and coeds, lodged almost exclusively in dormitories, were paying about \$4 less. Women spent about \$485 for food, and men, with larger appetites, averaged out at \$511.

By 1954 semester charges had risen to \$190, but it was estimated that student payments made up no more than 32 percent of the operating budget. That level of costs prevailed through the move to Winston-Salem until 1957, when an increase in both tuition and general fees brought the total to \$225. With new charges for dormitory rooms, to which almost all students were assigned on the new campus, the total annual college bill, exclusive of food and books, had risen to \$620.

At that time the cost of an academic year at Wake Forest was around \$1,240, and the escalation that figure represented was working a subtle change in the character of the student body. Before World War II it was not uncommon to encounter students who were working their way through college with little or no support from home. The postwar blessing of the GI Bill had brought as students many young men who probably could not have afforded higher education without it. When that boom was over, Wake Forest drew more and more of its students from families of relative affluence, and it was a trend that would continue. There were still large numbers of students who worked for part of their support, however, and the advent of need scholarships and generous loan programs helped to make Wake Forest affordable despite rising costs.

In 1959 tuition and general fees were increased to \$275 per semester, but the \$550 annual total was still well below Duke's \$800 and Davidson's \$700. At the same time dormitory rentals were set at \$95 a year, and married students living in college apartments, who had been paying \$50 a month, saw their rent go up to \$60 a month.

Between 1960 and 1967, a period in which Dr. Tribble was working to upgrade faculty salaries, tuition charges were increased by at least fifty dollars almost every year. In the fall of 1965 Treasurer James B. Cook said that the \$2 million Wake Forest received in tuition each year represented less than 40 percent of the budget.² At that time, when Wake Forest was charging \$850 a year, Emory was getting \$1,395, Mercer \$876, Furman \$900, Stetson \$1,200, Da-



In 1949 Drum Major Bill Hensley was flanked by four Wake Forest majorettes: (left to right) Sara Page Jackson, Jo Kimsey, Judy Fortenbacher, and Ann Grainger.



Taylor House displays Homecoming decorations typical in the sixties.

vidson \$1,000, and Duke \$1,250. Income from the endowment was covering at least half the cost of educating Wake Forest's students.

By the end of the Tribble administration, tuition had risen to \$1,000 a year, plus a \$150 activity fee. Dormitory rates ranged from \$18 to \$290 for men and \$250 to \$300 for women. It was estimated that food would cost about \$450 a year and books and supplies about \$100, making the cost of a college year around \$2,000. Students and their parents naturally were not happy with the growing burden but, in general, understood the college's financial dilemma. In response to student assertions that fees ought to be governed wholly by the catalog under which they entered Wake Forest, a disclaimer was regularly inserted in the *Bulletin*. It said that the charges set forth were "not to be regarded as forming an irrevocable contract between the student and the college. The college reserves the right to change without notice the cost of instruction at any time within the student's term of residence."

Once the bills were paid, the student had available a wide variety of social, cultural, political, and religious activities that enriched the total college experience. With the move to Winston-Salem, the opportunity to partake of life in a thriving city was extended. Churches of many denominations threw open their doors to the Wake Forest community, and easily available were all of the city resources which previously had required travel by bus, train, or car to Raleigh or Durham. Winston-Salem had fine restaurants, excellent motion picture theaters, frequent musical presentations, and thriving shopping centers. Students who needed jobs could find employment more readily.

As on the old campus, many male students chose to affiliate with fraternities, which provided the greatest opportunity for social activity. The Pan-Hellenic Council had been replaced by the Inter-Fraternity Council, but the activities pursued were traditional ones: smokers, dances, parties, holiday celebrations, homecoming competition, athletics, and beach weekends. Fraternities no longer had off campus houses, as some had had before, but were lodged in dormitory quarters which had been assigned by lot on the new campus. There had been some realignments, and by the end of the Tribble years, these fraternities were recognized by the faculty: Alpha Sigma Phi, Delta Sigma Phi, Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Lambda Chi Alpha, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Chi, Sigma Pi, Sigma

Phi Epsilon, and Theta Chi. Alpha Sigma Phi became the first fraternity to break the color barrier by pledging two blacks in the spring of 1967.

Non-fraternity men were quartered in the same dormitory complex as the fraternity men, and the formation of a Men's Residence Council provided a framework for competition and social activities that for the first time gave to those who did not belong to a fraternity some of the benefits of brotherhood without the expense. Taylor, Davis, Poteat, and Kitchin houses became distinctive entities, and they created lounges and had a full schedule of sports and other recreational programs.

A development somewhat more revolutionary for Wake Forest was the recognition of societies for women. Strings, the oldest, had been formed in 1948, S.O.P.H. was organized in 1956, and Fideles in 1961. However, they had not received faculty sanction. After fourteen months of consultation involving the dean of women, the Student Affairs Committee, and the Inter-Society Council, the societies petitioned the faculty for official status in December 1963. A concession made by the women during the negotiating period was that any coed with a C average who wished to join a society would be guaranteed a bid.

At the faculty meeting of December 21 a three-year probationary period was approved, and in the next year two new societies, Laurels and Les Soeurs, were founded. That brought the number of clubs to five, with membership in each limited to sixty. In reporting to the president on society status in 1964, Jeanne Owen, acting dean of women, said that "much ... needs to be done during these trial years to help the women see that Wake Forest has no need for petty, cliquish sororities."³ The societies proved themselves responsible and became an accredited campus fixture, binding groups of girls together in sisterhood and promoting school spirit, team play, and social interaction. By 1967 six societies were in operation, Cameo then being a year old.

While Dean Owen expressed reservations about what the society idea might portend, she had great respect for coed leadership. In 1963 she discussed the Woman's Government Association in her annual summary. She said:

To realize that you are working with mature students who have a genuine concern not only for themselves but also for the well-being of their

fellow students and the college has been truly refreshing. These women have handled quickly and efficiently the routine day-to-day problems that arise with dormitory living. They have handled with maturity and sincere concern the very difficult discipline cases that have arisen among the women students. And they have worked diligently and with imagination to improve their government both in its structure to make it closer to more of the women and in the rules under which they live to make them less petty and more indicative of mature living in the college community.⁴

The WGA, of course, was not the only organization on the campus concerned with discipline, because similarly involved over the years were a number of bodies—some student, some faculty, and some joint student-faculty—which attempted to enforce regulations governing student conduct, especially that of men. In 1953 the Student Council placed eight students on probation for gambling and another on probation for possessing the key to an office containing examination materials. In 1957 after a January "panty raid" that lasted two-and-a-half hours, the Men's Honor Council reprimanded three men for "unbecoming conduct" in connection with the raid but issued only oral warnings. The Faculty Executive Committee, which had conducted an independent investigation, subsequently expelled two of the raiders and so upset the thirteen members of the Honor Council that they resigned in a body. They later reconsidered and withdrew their resignations.

In the fall of 1957 the Honor Council suspended two men from school and put another on probation for two semesters for violation of the campus drinking rule. At that time the student-conduct code said that "there shall be no drinking of intoxicating liquors, nor shall any student be allowed to bring or keep liquor on the campus." In 1960 the Student Legislature deleted that language from the code. Its action did not affect the college's ban on alcoholic beverages, but it was no longer a matter of honor for students to report one another for drinking.

A Men's Judicial Board, established in 1964 to try cases of male conduct violations, consisted of six elected students and six faculty members designated by the president of the college, with the provision that a student be chairman. The Faculty Executive Committee was to have primary jurisdiction over cases involving "sex perversion" and related infractions, and the Judicial Board would hear cases involving hazing, gambling, conduct toward guests,

riots, breaches of state and federal law, and other offenses. In trials before the board, a student would have the right to the counsel of another student, and the proceedings would be secret unless the accused requested a public hearing. The board shared responsibilities with the Honor Council and the WGA, and it was often a center of controversy. In time it became generally accepted and established a reputation for fairness. Thomas Y. Baker III was the first chairman.

The reference earlier to the panty raid suggests that some of the campus hi-jinks over the years were coeducational in nature. The admission of women to Wake Forest had initiated an automatic rivalry which was sometimes friendly and on occasion somewhat sour. In a letter to the editor of *Old Gold and Black* on April 21, 1952, "A Disgusted Coed" chided Wake Forest boys for not dating the girls attending the school. "It seems as if one must look like Liz Taylor to get a date," she complained. "Have you boys ever realized that you don't look like Clark Gable? ...I believe that if given a chance the girls that aren't so beautiful would prove cute enough for your adorable personalities.... Give the Wake Forest coeds a chance."

Her letter evoked nine responses. One advised the writer to "catch the first broom out." "To begin with," said another, "the girls here at Wake Forest have the idea that they are something special just because they are in the minority. Many of them dress sloppily, remain aloof, [maintain] an air of superiority, and still entertain the notion that the men will come clamoring for dates with them." "What is wrong with Wake Forest girls?" a third asked, then answered, ". . . There is nothing right with them. They're all wrong." And another taunted, "You said you were a lot of fun. So is a monkey in a cage."

The jostling continued and was a source of community amusement. Some years later in 1966, Arlene Edwards, a reporter for the *Winston-Salem Journal*, surveyed the girls at eight colleges and universities and reported that they found Wake Forest men to be "rude, crude, unacceptable" and "retarded mashers." A Carolina coed said Wake Forest boys were "real nice and quite considerate, but they don't have a whole lot on the ball." Duke men fared little better, one girl saying that they "look like they've crawled out of the architecture." Wake Forest women voiced a fairly common

complaint to the reporter: since admissions standards for men were lower, women tended to be more ambitious and intelligent, and they found it difficult to locate a marriageable man on the campus.⁵

Actually marriages between graduates were common, and history belied the male charge that pretty girls did not attend Wake Forest. In 1954 a Wake Forest alumna, Betty Jo Ring of High Point, Class of 1952, was chosen as Miss North Carolina. She had been president of the Publications Board and the Little Theater and a member of Tassels honor society for women. Six years later Wake Forest sophomore Ann Herring won the Miss North Carolina crown and was second runnerup at the Miss America pageant in Atlantic City. She was the daughter of Dr. Owen Herring, a religion professor.

Nor did Wake Forest women lack pluck. In 1958 Martha Mason, who was stricken with polio in 1948 and had to live in an iron lung, enrolled as a junior transfer from Gardner-Webb. She took up residence in the Faculty Apartments with her mother and father, who moved to Winston-Salem from Lattimore, North Carolina. Martha attended classes by means of an ingenious intercom hookup, and her mother delivered her written assignments and ran other academic errands. At Martha Mason's graduation the mother was given a distinguished service citation.

If Wake Forest men and women traded friendly barbs, they were also capable of working together on some special and many longterm projects. In 1963 a coeducational team made a tremendous impression on national television in the College Bowl question-and-answer program on CBS-TV. After a number of elimination rounds on the campus, a squad of four students was chosen to represent Wake Forest. The members of the team were Diana Gilliland, a senior from Louisville, Kentucky; Jim Shertzer, a sophomore from Bethesda, Maryland; Florence Wisman, a sophomore from South Bend, Indiana; and Frank Wood, a junior from Miami, Florida. Dr. David Hills of the Psychology Department was their coach. In the first televised contest they beat the University of Kansas City. In the second they won over Emory University, and in the third they lost to Kenyon College, whose team they had beaten in a pre-camera warm-up. Their poise, good humor, and intelligence won many admirers for Wake Forest and showed off the college at its best.



Wake Forest's College Bowl team created a sensation on national television in 1963. The team's members were (left to right) Florence Wisman, Frank Wood, Diana Gilliland and Jim Shertzer. Their coach (far right) was Dr. David Hills, professor of psychology.



Ann Herring, Miss North Carolina of 1961, who, in Atlantic City, was second runner-up for the Miss America crown.

All over the campus, students of every station worked together in extracurricular enterprises which turned the college years into much more than an academic grind. They showed a deep interest in national politics, and during every presidential election the student Republican and Democratic clubs promoted the party candidates. In 1951 Senator Robert A. Taft, who was seeking the GOP presidential nomination, appeared on the campus under the auspices of the Young Republican Club. In a public address he said that the United States was endangering its own economic security in its attempts to meet the spreading threat of communism. He also said the country should never have gotten into the Korean War. In a campus straw vote in 1960 Republican Richard M. Nixon was favored for the presidency over Democrat John F. Kennedy. Of 1,156 votes cast, Nixon got 627 and Kennedy 529. *Old Gold and Black* endorsed Nixon in a long editorial.

Despite that sentiment, which probably did not extend to the faculty, the college was numbed by the news of President Kennedy's assassination on November 22, 1963. Most classes were dismissed, and professors and students stood around weeping without shame while listening to radio and television accounts of the tragedy. Dr. Tribble sent a telegram to Jacqueline Kennedy on behalf of the entire community, and *Old Gold* carried the story of campus reaction under a headline bordered in black.

In a mock election the next year Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential standard-bearer, won over President Lyndon B. Johnson by a vote of 512 to 501. An analysis of the voting showed that Goldwater was the preference of freshmen and sophomores, while juniors and seniors favored Johnson.

Campus politics proceeded more seriously, and while no party rivaled the antics of the IDGAD entry of 1948, there was a lot of handshaking, cigar distribution, and poster plastering over nearly every available flat surface. The fraternity domination of the balloting waned, and more women were elected to office. Through 1967, however, none had been elevated to the presidency of the student body.⁶

Two venerable institutions died after the move to Winston-Salem. The Euzelian and Philomathesian Literary Societies struggled for existence, their appeal lost in the wealth of activities available on the new campus. *Old Gold* tolled the death knell in an

editorial May 18, 1959, proposing their dissolution: "We say ... , 'Let's forget the whole thing'," the editor wrote. "Let's forget the cup. Let's forget Society Day. Let's forget the societies. After all, why remember them? They serve no other purpose than to take up room on the second floor of Reynolda Hall. At one time they did serve a purpose, but that was when they constituted the bulk of extracurricular activities at Wake Forest." Soon afterwards, the societies passed out of existence.

Some of the things they had espoused thrived, however. The debate squad, under the coaching of Dr. Franklin Shirley, remained one of the best in the country, and its reputation was enhanced by the addition of skilled women contestants. In 1953 Virgil H. Moorefield, who had moved on to the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, was chosen as one of two debaters to represent the United States on a tour of England. As a Wake Forest student Moorefield had ranked as one of the top ten debaters in the nation for two years in a row. He had graduated summa cum laude, was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and had been president of the Delta Kappa Alpha ministerial fraternity.

The year 1959 showed Wake Forest debaters at their best and in a way typified the kind of oratorical excellence that was traditional at the college. In the Carolina Forensics National Tournament at the University of South Carolina on November 13 and 14, among the fifteen colleges and universities represented, Wake Forest debaters won nearly every first-place rating to be had. The varsity negative team made up of Susie Jones and Joe Grubbs was undefeated in six rounds, and the affirmative, Sherry Daily and Dick Burleson, won four of six. The novice negatives, Charles Taylor and Glenn Blackburn, Jr., won six of six, and the novice affirmatives, Alfred Baker and Ed Gaskins, won five of six. Sherry Daily won first place in impromptu speaking, Gaskins took a trophy as top novice debater—with Baker and Blackburn second and third—and Grubbs and Burleson were among the top ten debaters in the tournament. Typically the debate squad won few plaudits on the campus, but the renown of Wake Forest on the forensics circuit was widely acknowledged by the best schools in the country. Debating was something Wake Forest had always done extremely well, dating from the early society training, and new generations of students brought new champions.

Another society-born enterprise, *The Student* magazine, had good years and mediocre ones. After a wartime suspension, it was revived under the editorship of Jesse E. Glasgow, Jr., who produced six issues. The campus was brimming with literary talent, much of it residing in the growing corps of war veterans. For pure inventive excellence the magazine reached one of the highest points in its history with the 1948-49 volume edited at first by Harold T. P. Hayes and later by William F. McIlwain and Walter D. Friedenberg. Their publication was controversial, thoughtful, playful, and uniformly well written, and its detailed cover drawings by Ralph A. Herring, Jr., were rated by the *Southern Collegian* as "the best college art in the country." The magazine was judged best of its type in North Carolina; it won an All-American citation from the Associated Collegiate Press; and it was beyond question the most widely read and popular magazine ever published at Wake Forest. Examining it years later, one could see the tentative touches of imagination and ingenuity that were to blossom into full flower in Harold Hayes's subsequent editorship of *Esquire* magazine.

The 1956-57 volume, edited by Dorothy Braddock, also won All-American honors, as did the 1965-66 volume under the hand of James Woolley.⁷

As related in Chapter IX, *The Student* was suspended in July 1962, and Dr. Tribble attempted to merge it with the magazine published by the Alumni Office. On September 27, 1962, the Student Legislature passed a resolution urging the reinstatement of *The Student*, saying that its suppression "took away the only student outlet for purely creative writing." In a responding statement Dr. Tribble said that the Faculty Publications Committee was making "a thorough study" of the situation and "if the study results in a recommendation that the publication of *The Student* magazine be resumed, it is hoped that a wise plan for implementing the recommendation will be included." In the wake of the study, the magazine was reinstated in the fall of 1964 with Jo DeYoung as editor and with the understanding that henceforth it would be a "mature literary magazine." Thereafter the editors held more closely to the traditional purpose of *The Student*, and it did not again get into serious trouble.

Old Gold and Black had visual proof of its standing as one of the best college newspapers in the country. In twenty-seven semesters from 1953 to 1966 it won All-American citations twenty-six times.

For the fall of 1963, when the paper was edited by Charles Osolin, it was given the American Newspaper Publishers Association's "Pacemaker" award as the best of the All-Americans—the equivalent of a national championship in journalism.

Consistently *Old Gold* was edited and staffed by mature young people who took their responsibilities seriously and tried to present the news of Wake Forest objectively and fairly. The editorial page often tackled thorny issues like integration and relationships with the Baptist State Convention, and while its positions may sometimes have been wrong, they were presented thoughtfully and with occasional elegance. From time to time cartoonists with real talent enlivened the commentary pages, and sports coverage, while showing a natural Wake Forest partisanship, was otherwise as professional as most daily newspapers. The paper also served as a forum for the expression of student and faculty views on campus problems. One reason the paper was respected was that the college community knew that *Old Gold and Black* operated without censorship, and it never became the mouthpiece of the administration or the instrument of any particular student clique.⁸

In part that was the influence of Dr. E. E. Folk, journalism teacher and faculty adviser to Publications Row. He felt that as preparation for professional careers student journalists had to learn to use press freedom, even if in attempting to do so they made some errors. There was no prior restraint, but if mistakes got into print the editors heard from their adviser. Dr. Folk was succeeded in that role in 1965 by Bynum Shaw, one of his former students who had had considerable professional experience. In that same year the first of a series of biennial journalism workshops honoring Dr. Folk was held on the campus and featured Pub Row alumni and other figures prominent in the field of communications.

The Howler made its annual appearance in about the last week of classes every year, and its distribution was always awaited eagerly. It had been published in reduced form during the war years, but as time passed it grew in size and quality. Color became standard, and the layouts were often ingenious. With its text and many pictures, the yearbook provided an excellent summary of each college season. The year 1962 saw the abandonment of an old custom of dedicating the annual to a professor or administrator. All-American *Howlers* for the period included that of 1948 edited by Campbell W. Mc-

Millan; 1952, Fred Upchurch; 1954, Guy Revelle; and 1964, Catherine Bernhardt.⁹

The Wake Forest radio station was entirely a postwar development. It had its origin in a Hallicrafter transmitting set operated illegally by Alva E. Parris, Henry Randall, and James H. Hampton, Jr., out of the second floor of Mrs. Kent Barbee's rooming house in the fall of 1947. The threesome lightheartedly broadcast some popular music several nights in a row and got a warning from the FCC that they should cease and desist. Parris and Randall, sophomores from Charlotte, nevertheless were bitten by the radio bug, and they got the approval of President Kitchin, Dean Bryan, and the Publications Board to establish a station whose programs would be transmitted over the campus power lines. The Board of Trustees gave them two-hundred dollars to get started, and they were assigned space in the radio booth at Groves Stadium. After several false starts Station WAKE, at 580 on the radio dial, went on the air at 7 P.M. April 19, 1948, to the tune of "Dear Old Wake Forest." There were short opening statements by Kitchin, Bryan, and Horace R. Kornegay, president of the student body. Parris and Randall thanked all those who had helped them, including Ralph Herring, chief engineer; Jim Wilkerson, advertising manager; Alice Holliday, program manager; and Evelyn Ward, continuity supervisor. Dr. Marc Lovelace was faculty adviser.

In May the call letters were changed to WFDD, again at the insistence of the FCC, because some other station had prior claim to WAKE. Within a few months it became obvious that the Groves Stadium site was not adequate for a radio crew and five nightly hours of broadcasting, and WFDD was given quarters in an army barracks previously used by Zeta Chi fraternity. Randall continued as manager in 1949, but both he and Dr. Lovelace resigned within a few weeks. To replace them the Publications Board elected Roland C. Woodward as manager, and Ray Royston became business manager. Profs. John Chandler and Robert Helm were made faculty advisers, with Dr. Herman Parker as technical adviser. David Herring, Ralph's brother, completely renovated the equipment, and the station became the equal of the best commercial stations in eastern North Carolina.

In the spring of 1949 Wake Forest's baseball team was superb, and the station brought to the campus live sportscasts of the games

against Carolina, State, and Duke, with rapid-talking William M. Bethune of Clinton as play-by-play announcer. Coverage continued with broadcasts of the football and basketball games in the fall and winter. There were also record shows and choral presentations, and each Sunday the services at the Wake Forest Baptist Church were aired.

With the move to Winston-Salem WFDD was given a suite of rooms on Pub Row in Reynolda Hall as a studio. It had troubles with its transmissions at first, at one point sending out programs which could be picked up by short wave in Richmond but not on the campus. After a nasty warning from the FCC, which threatened a fine ranging from a hundred to five thousand dollars, the equipment was put in order.

In the spring of 1950 Julian Burroughs, then a junior from Rockingham, had been named station manager, and that began an association which later was to become permanent. In 1958 Burroughs, having completed graduate work, returned to the campus as an instructor in speech. In 1960, shortly after the Department of Speech was created, he presented a proposal under which the trustees would provide a budget for the station and support a petition to the FCC for an FM license with which Wake Forest would broadcast classical music and educational programs to the Winston-Salem area. The trustees approved the idea, and on March 13, 1961, WFDD made its first FM broadcast. Under the new arrangement, Burroughs was made station director, which caused some resentment among students. They thought that they had lost control, but the move was probably necessary to provide the kind of supervision the facility required. Except for Burroughs, the station was staffed entirely by students, and they got good experience in radio production. Shortly after the addition of the FM frequency, *Old Gold and Black* said editorially that "in the space of a few short years, WFDD ... has evolved from a small broadcasting to a top-flight educational FM station.... [It] does an admirable job." Its service was enhanced in 1966 when power was increased from 10 to 36,000 watts, allowing it to reach listeners in Danville, Charlotte, Chapel Hill, Blowing Rock, and all points in between.

Drama, which had been neglected in the first 108 years of the college, chiefly because the students were all men, put down its modern roots in the spring of 1942. At that time Jack Easley, son of

Dr. J. A. Easley, and Beth Perry of Durham, who was the first woman to be admitted under the new coeducational policy, started separate dramatics groups. Rather than work at cross-purposes they merged their efforts as the Little Theater, and through World War II at least four plays were staged each season in the auditorium of the Wake Forest High School. One of these presentations, *Night Must Fall*, presented in the fall of 1944, was so successful that it was taken on the road and performed before a large audience of soldiers at Fort Bragg. Directed by Clarence Bowen, the cast included Shelton Lewis, Alice Holliday, Emily Crandall, Nan Lacy Harris, Mary Ida Moye, Lew Smith, Jim Hobbs, Sibyl Jolly, and Bill McGill.

In those early years Prof. A. L. Aycock, surely the most versatile man on the faculty, was adviser. He called on his artistic and mechanical skills to build a complete set of flats. With the arrival of Dr. Franklin Shirley in 1948 and the addition of courses in stagecraft to the curriculum, the theater got an official director. Prof. Charles M. Allen helped out by designing and building sets, and Profs. H. B. Jones and Justus Drake coached the players in classical drama. Productions during this period included *Ghosts* and *Othello*; *Cyrano de Bergerac* was the first play presented from the stage of the new chapel.

In 1952 Clyde McElroy became theater director, and among the plays staged under his supervision were *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Glass Menagerie*, and *Death of a Salesman*. With the removal of the college to Winston-Salem and McElroy's departure for graduate studies, James H. Walton was employed as speech instructor with responsibility for the theater. It was he who designed the arena stage used for years in the makeshift quarters on the eighth level of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library. Dr. Harold Tedford joined the faculty in 1965 and took over as the drama impresario in 1966. Over the years Wake Forest theater developed from its admittedly amateurish beginnings to an advanced degree of professionalism. With the grant of departmental status to speech in 1962, more courses in applied drama could be offered. That advanced tutelage was evident in the quality of the performances, and the College Theatre became a valued resource for the entire Winston-Salem community.

Religion continued to play a vital part in the life of Wake Forest, and it was manifested in several ways. The study of religion was still



In a 1951 production, Harry Wellot played Macbeth and Betty Jo Ring, his wife. As an alumna Miss Ring won the "Miss North Carolina" title in 1954.

a required part of the curriculum; Wake Forest Baptist Church continued to meet on the campus, and after the move to Winston-Salem, the newly constituted church used Wait Chapel for its sanctuary and offices; attendance at the twice-weekly chapel programs was compulsory; the Baptist Student Union and fellowships for members of other denominations were flourishing; and the training of ministers and other religious workers had an uplifting influence on the whole student body.

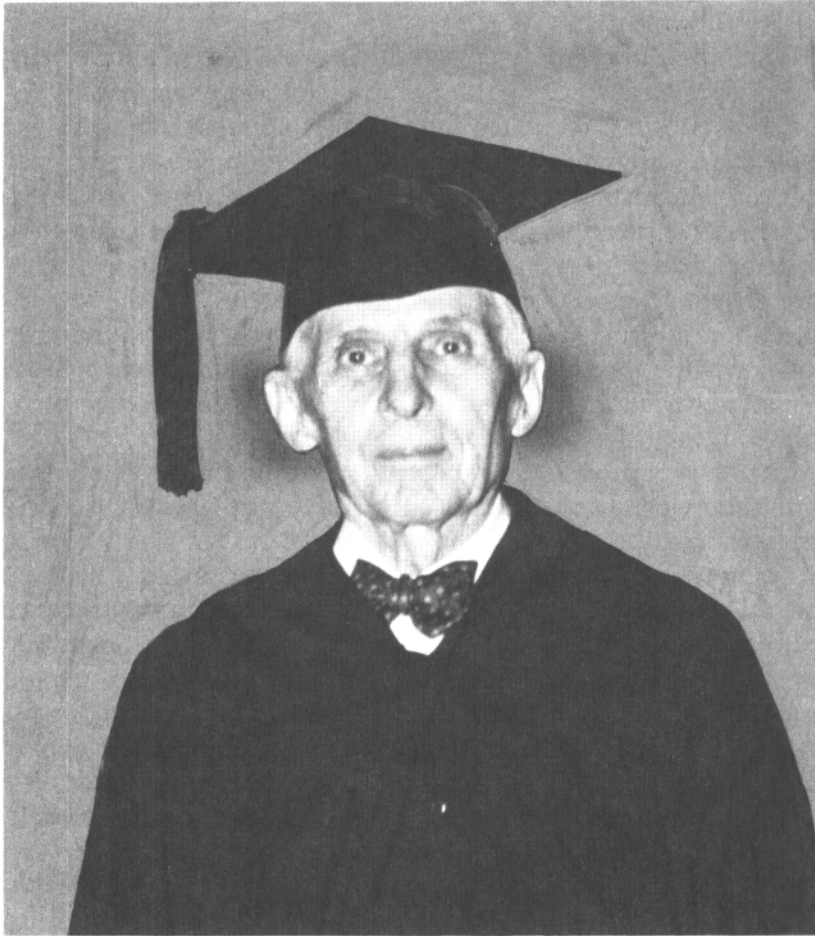
In addition, periodic visits by eminent clergymen renewed the Christian commitment of the community. In October 1950 Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of Richmond's First Baptist Church,

conducted a week-long preaching mission on the campus at the invitation of the church and the BSU. A year later Dr. Billy Graham was the featured speaker in chapel, his first of several visits to the campus. In February 1952 Dr. Robert Lee Humber of Greenville and Dr. Swan Haworth, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Lumberton, addressed such subjects as "Beliefs that Matter" and "The Christian in Politics" in a religious-emphasis program that covered several days. Later in the month Mrs. J. Winston Pearce of Durham conducted seminars on "Youth Looks at Christian Marriage." These were typical of the religious highlights over the years.

A campus uproar was created in the summer of 1953 when Rev. Samuel H. W. Johnston, pastor of the North Rocky Mount Baptist Church, attacked Wake Forest and the University of Richmond as institutions which were not "morally acceptable." To support his charges, he gave the floor to Howard Wallace, a Rocky Mount businessman, who said he had heard that whisky was hauled into Wake Forest dormitories "by the truckload," and Floyd Holmes, a 1951 Wake Forest graduate, who testified that drinking at fraternity dances was "deplorable." Johnston also objected to a Wake Forest visit by Dr. Robert J. McCracken, pastor of New York's Riverside Church, whom Johnston anathematized as a liberal. Johnston threatened to resign his pastorate unless his church withdrew from the Southern Baptist Convention which, he said, was supporting Wake Forest and Richmond.

Rev. Douglas M. Branch, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Rocky Mount and president of the Baptist State Convention, told Johnston that the southern body did not in fact support either school, and Dr. Tribble said that McCracken was a guest of the Wake Forest Baptist Church, not of the college. In any case, he said, McCracken's appearances were "a vital and rewarding series of services in which the Gospel of Redemption through Jesus Christ was proclaimed in a winsome and impressive manner." He invited Johnston to come to the campus for a personal inspection and added, "I am amazed that anyone who proposes to serve the cause of the Kingdom of God would give support to malicious rumors and irresponsible criticism without first investigating the situation at the college.." ¹⁰

With the move to Winston-Salem Dr. J. Glenn Blackburn, who had been pastor of the church on the old campus, was called to the



At the age of 77, Eustace Norfleet was awarded the B.A. degree in 1949, the oldest student ever to graduate.

pulpit of the new one. Within a few months the church had attained a membership of 501, including 291 students and So townspeople. Attendance at the weekly worship service was attracting about fifteen-hundred people, and the Sunday School had sixteen organized classes. Horace "Bones" McKinney, then assistant basketball coach, was also assistant to the pastor, and Edgar D. Christman was BSU director. Thane McDonald was in charge of music, with Paul Robinson at the organ. Mrs. Dan O. Via was director of education and youth activities.

When the church was established it was placed under the watchcare of the Missions Committee of the Pilot Mountain Baptist Association. When it requested full membership in October 1957, the application was denied because of the church's policy of giving associate membership to unimmersed persons of other denominations. A year later the association asked the church to change the wording of its constitution so as to take those persons under watchcare, deleting the associate membership reference. At the 1959 associational meeting, Wake Forest Baptist, which had not altered its position, was voted into "full fellowship" even though the Missions Committee again expressed its "disfavor toward the practice of associate membership."

In 1958, as related in Chapter XI, the responsibilities of minister of the church and college chaplain were separated, with Dr. Blackburn devoting his full time to the pastorate and Dr. Easley serving as acting chaplain in addition to his duties in the Religion Department. Dr. L. H. Hollingsworth took up the chaplaincy in the summer of 1959. At about the same time Ed Christman, who had been associated with the BSU program since 1954, left for two years of study at the Southeastern Baptist and Union Theological seminaries. In his absence DeMauth Blanton, a 1953 graduate with seminary training, filled in with the BSU.

Christman, a first-class debater in his undergraduate days, established excellent rapport with the young people on the campus and also sought to serve the needs of students not of the Baptist faith. In 1963 he secured office space in the library for part-time chaplains representing the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. Members of those denominations were active in the Wesley Foundation, the Westminster Fellowship, and the Canterbury Club, all student organizations.

Ever since Wait Chapel had been put into service, there had been complaints about acoustical problems created by the size of the auditorium, the presence of too many hard surfaces, and the lack of sound-catching materials. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles M. Allen—another man of many talents and many contributions---committee worked out a plan for alleviating the worst of the problems. In the first phase carpeting was laid, the seats were upholstered, and heavier drapes were installed; then structural changes were made in the bowl over the choir and at the rear of the

balcony, and finally a new speaker system was installed. The results were immediately noticeable at convocations, church services, concerts, and other chapel events.

In March 1964 Dr. Blackburn gave notice that he intended to resign as pastor of the Wake Forest Baptist Church. As pastor he had been associated with the college community for sixteen years. Upon his resignation he left the ministry and became an administrator in a federal poverty program. To succeed him the church called Rev. Warren Carr, pastor of the Watts Street Baptist Church in Durham. Carr had worked with Baptist students at Duke University for eighteen years, and he felt immediately at home in a college atmosphere. Known as something of a Maverick in North Carolina Baptist circles, he also had a reputation as a thought provoking pulpiteer. He said that Wake Forest was the only ministry for which he would have left Watts Street, and in a congregation of questing students and scholars he was an ideal spiritual leader.

In the year of Carr's arrival Dr. Tribble reported that in common with a national trend the number of ministerial students attending Wake Forest was declining. Compared with seven years earlier, Wake Forest had experienced an 85 percent increase in enrollment but a 60 percent decrease in the number of ministerial candidates in the student body. In the same period Baylor University had dropped 10 percent in enrollment and 55 percent in ministerial students; Mercer University had 59 percent more students but 79 percent fewer pastoral aspirants; roughly similar statistics were reported by the University of Richmond, Oklahoma Baptist University, and Carson-Newman University. At the time Tribble made his report, however, Wake Forest had eighty-three graduates enrolled at the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, the largest number of any school represented. All of North Carolina's tax supported colleges and universities had sent only eighteen students to Southeastern.¹¹

On a related subject, the *Missionary Album* published by the Foreign Missions Board of the Southern Baptist Convention reported in 1965 that sixty-four graduates of Wake Forest were at work in missions abroad. Of all the schools in the nation Wake Forest ranked fifth in preparing students for such service. Duke had only nine alumni serving as missionaries, and North Carolina's public colleges and universities had prepared only twenty-four.



At graduation exercises in 1963, Dr. Tribble welcomed two recipients of honorary degrees: Luther H. Hodges (center), former governor, then United States Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. Kenneth Williams, president, Winston-Salem State College, and the first black to be so honored at Wake Forest.



Alumni of the Class of 1944 gathered for Homecoming are (from right) Russell H. Brantley, Charlotte Easley Reeder, Gilliam K. Horton, and Elizabeth Jones Brantley.

In 1965 Ed Christman wrote in the *Biblical Recorder* that the touchstones of BSU activity at Wake Forest at that time were worship, study, and service. He said students he encountered "may be a little less afraid of approaching the more complex questions. They are under more academic pressure now than seven or eight years ago and they want their time to count.... I don't think they are as rebellious against organized religion as they used to be." ¹²

A year later in the same publication, Chaplain Hollingsworth spoke of the philosophy behind the twice-weekly chapel programs on the campus. "Not all of our chapel exercises are worship services," he wrote. "They aren't designed to be. But the total chapel concept is designed to be a religious experience. This idea is a way we have of reminding the college community that religion is as important in the marketplace as it is in the church itself.... It is one method of saying that religion should fill each person's entire life, that it is not something one employs sporadically or when it's convenient." ¹³

While Hollingsworth gave a great deal of time and thought to the chapel programs, their compulsory aspect was one of the things against which many Wake Forest students rebelled most consistently. In the fall of 1964 a junior from Tarboro, Joe Powell, was disciplined for reading a newspaper at convocation ceremonies. He was given the choice of a year's suspension from college or a threepoint program of penitence that included these items: writing a letter of apology to President Tribble, attending periodic conferences with Dean Dyer to discuss his conduct, and promising to improve his attitude. He chose the conditions over suspension.

Thereafter, reading a newspaper in chapel became a widespread student habit, sometimes accompanied by general epidemics of coughing. Prankish students dreamed up many ways to interrupt the proceedings, once lowering an inflated model of a buxom movie star from the rafters and on another occasion dangling a brassiere behind a Baptist minister. At another time several students were caught trying to nail the doors of Wait Chapel shut. The exercises remained mandatory through the Tribble administration, but serious doubts were raised as to the efficacy of a tradition resisted so generally.

Perhaps one reason compulsory chapel was so widely resented was that the move to Winston-Salem had provided a broad array of

claims upon the students' time and attention. Those diversions were multiplied in May 1958, when the students accepted the idea of a Student Union for which each would be assessed \$1.50 per semester. The cause had been promoted by Earl Shaw, a junior from Weldon who was elected the organization's first president. At the same time Mark Reece, who had been associate director of alumni activities, was made director of student activities. In that capacity he was to work closely with the Student Union.

The interests of the union were indicated by the committees set up to coordinate its affairs: music and arts, lectures, recreation, small socials, major functions, movies, and publicity. In the first year of its operation the union brought to the campus a number of lecturers prominent in national life, among them Paul Green, dramatist; J. J. Kilpatrick, a Richmond editor; Randall Jarrell, poet; Charles Lowry, an Episcopal rector from Washington; and Dr. V. E. Devadutt, a Colgate-Rochester expert on the Hindi religion.

Add to that, musical groups, social functions, films, bridge and chess tournaments, along with many other events, and the Student Union had something going on almost every night of the week. By 1966, when the name had been changed to College Union, the annual budget was \$32,000, with some of the funds invested in a permanent art collection. There were also the concerts of the Artists Series, directed by Dr. Charles M. Allen, and lectures available through the Institute of Literature, visiting Phi Beta Kappa scholars, and functions sponsored by the various academic departments. This rich melange was available to every student, and Wake Forest was offering opportunities that would have been difficult to match anywhere else in the South.

XV

The Athletic Program

As recounted in Chapter III, the Wake Forest athletic program was sharply curtailed during World War II, with football the only intercollegiate sport to be fielded throughout the period of hostilities. Coaches D. C. "Peahead" Walker and Murray Greason joined their efforts to keep that sport alive, with rather remarkable results.

Basketball was resumed somewhat tentatively in 1944-45 and more seriously the next year, with Greason as coach. He also resurrected baseball in the spring of 1946, with twelve games scheduled against Big Four rivals Duke, State, and Carolina. In time Wake Forest developed a more comprehensive athletic program than it had ever had before, fielding teams not only in golf, tennis, and track but in swimming and wrestling as well. Conference regulations also dictated the formation of freshman teams, with notable successes in football and basketball.

It cannot be said that in the late forties or during the Tribble years, Wake Forest became an athletic power. It did, indeed, establish a golf dynasty that could compete successfully at the national level, in large part through the play of Arnold Palmer as a student and his generous support of the Wake Forest program in his professional years. There were high moments in football, basketball, and baseball, with some truly excellent athletes who won national and All-American honors. As football floundered under a rapid succession of head coaches, basketball prospered under Greason and several brilliant successors and produced winning combinations more consistently. Over the span of the years, Wake Forest was often a contender in all of its sports programs but seemed destined usually to be an also-ran.

To thus characterize the performance of Deacon clubs is in no way to discount the enthusiasm and dedication of the players and coaches or to dismiss the support of students, cheerleaders, alumni, and other fans. It is simply to recognize the hard reality that Wake Forest was a small school of limited financial resources, generally pitted against larger schools with more money to spend on their athletic programs and more attractive recruiting vistas.

Football, always an interest of intense passion and hope, was severely wounded by the departure of Coach "Peahead" Walker in a dispute with Dr. Tribble over salary (a development recounted in Chapter VI). In the fall of 1947 Walker's team ran off two impressive victories over Georgetown and Clemson and was ranked fourteenth in the nation going into the third game against Carolina. With Tom Fetzer at quarterback and Bill Gregus running wild, Wake Forest won, 19-7, and moved into eleventh place in the national rankings. Ed Royston and Jim Duncan also starred. The team wound up the season with six victories and four losses, but Walker had delivered the kind of excitement that seemed to be his trademark.

Fetzer, Gregus, Duncan, and Bernie Hanula led the team in 1948, a 6-3 season that saw wins over Duke, State, and South Carolina. In a strong finish Wake Forest accepted a bid to play Baylor on New Year's Day 1949 in the Dixie Bowl at Birmingham, Alabama. Baylor won 20-7, but it was an exciting game. Gregus was still carrying the ball in the fall, and Ed Bradley, Billy "Nub" Smith, and John "Red" O'Quinn also starred, but it was a 4-6 losing season brightened only by wins over Duke, Duquesne, William and Mary, and Clemson. The 1950 season was a big one, with six victories, two ties, and a single loss (to Clemson, 13-12). The Deacons reeled off impressive victories over Richmond, William and Mary, Carolina, George Washington, Duke, and South Carolina. Among the stars were Jim Staton, Joe Koch, and Bob Auffarth.

The success of the team inspired a sportswriter for *Old Gold and Black* to predict that in Winston-Salem the Wake Forest squad would be playing before "capacity crowds of from fifty to sixty thousand fans" in a beautiful new stadium which "will cost in the vicinity of a half-million dollars." Time would shrink the first figure and considerably inflate the second.

The powerful showing in the fall of 1950 was "Peahead" Walker's

last campaign at Wake Forest. He had been head coach at the college for fourteen years and had achieved a record of seventy-seven victories and forty-nine losses-figures made impressive by the power of his opposition. After his resignation in March 1951, he became an assistant coach under Herman Hickman at Yale University and later joined the Canadian Football League. His departure was mourned by the more rabid sports enthusiasts among the students and alumni, but it is probably true that Wake Forest could no longer afford him.

Walker's influence remained for several years. As his successor, the administration in consultation with Jim Weaver, athletic director, chose Tom Rogers, who had been a line coach under Walker and had been associated with Wake Forest for eleven years. As a student he had played football at Duke, and to aid him he enlisted some of the brightest stars in the recent football history of the college. Among them were Pat Preston, John "Red" Cochran, and Tom Fetzner.

Rogers got off to a tremendous start, having inherited from Walker some excellent players. With the sterling play of Bill George, Ed Listopad, Dickie Davis, and Guido Scarton harassing the opposition, Wake Forest in 1951 beat State, Duke, and Carolina to win the Big Four championship for the first time in twenty-six years. The record for the season was 6-4. The 1952 season was almost as good, with five victories, one tie, and four losses.

One of the remarkable athletes playing for Wake Forest at this time was Bill George, who was later to be a standout professional with the Chicago Bears. George was a wrestler as well as a football star, and although Wake Forest had no wrestling team, he was given permission to represent the college in intercollegiate competition, sometimes hitch-hiking to the meets. In 1948 and 1949 George, who weighed 215 solid pounds, won the heavyweight championship of the Southern Conference, thereby enabling Wake Forest to place in the finals even though the college had no team. In 1952 George won the unlimited weight division championship and singlehandedly scored more points than the entire teams of The Citadel, VMI, and Duke. On the football field George played tackle.

In May 1953 Wake Forest, along with six other schools, withdrew from the Southern Conference and participated in June talks which led to the formation of the Atlantic Coast Conference. The other

schools were Duke, Carolina, State, Maryland, Clemson, and the University of South Carolina. The University of Virginia later came in as the eighth member. It had withdrawn from the Southern Conference in 1936 in a dispute over athletic policy. The new conference took from Wake Forest one of its most respected stalwarts, James H. Weaver. He had arrived at the college in 1933 as head football coach and was made athletic director three years later. He and his wife, the former Kate Dunn, were pillars of the Wake Forest community, and it was with mixed emotions that the college accepted Jim's resignation, effective July 1, 1954, to become the first commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference.

The new alignment did not improve Wake Forest's football fortunes. The 1953 season resulted in a 3-6-1 record, and there was further erosion in 1954, when two victories, seven defeats, and a tie gave the squad its worst setback since 1933. The October game won by Carolina 14-7 ended in a free-for-all, and Coach Rogers and Dr. Tribble accused the Chapel Hill coaching staff of condoning and encouraging unsportsmanlike behavior. The charges subsequently were retracted after a meeting between Tribble and Carolina Chancellor Robert B. House. Pat Preston, who had been appointed athletic director to succeed Jim Weaver, said later that neither coach nor president had consulted him before airing their complaints.

For 1955, the last year of play on the old campus, the Wake Forest team won five, lost four, and tied one. It beat Carolina 25-0, tied State 13-13, and lost to Duke 14-0. The star of the year, Bob Bartholomew, was an All-American in one rating and turned in a consistently fine performance. The players were somewhat nostalgic about leaving the familiar turf of Groves Stadium; in Winston-Salem they would not have a field of their own, and that city's Bowman Gray Stadium, across town from the campus, had neither parking nor seating to accommodate ACC football crowds. In theory it had 16,500 seats, but only 4,000 could be classified as good spots.

It was in December of 1955 that the ill feeling against Dr. Tribble was coming to a head, resulting in the investigation related in Chapter VI. It will be recalled that part of the agitation against him was based on the belief that he had no sympathy for the athletic program. Pat Preston and Tom Rogers submitted their resignations



James H. Weaver, director
of athletics.



John "Red" Cochran, a star
football and baseball player
in his student years, went on
to a coaching career with the
Green Bay Packers.

on December 3, precipitating the student march on Tribble's home and the effigy burning.

An immediate necessity was to fill the vacancies, and in January 1956, Paul J. Amen, who had been backfield coach and head scout at West Point, was hired to succeed Rogers. Amen had played football, baseball, and basketball at the University of Nebraska, and Dr. Tribble said he was "a Christian gentleman and a coach of nationally recognized ability. Under his leadership I believe we are ready to move ahead with a sound football program." To replace Preston, the college employed William H. Gibson, a former FBI agent who had graduated from Wake Forest in 1929.

Gibson and Amen were optimistic that Wake Forest could field a winning football team, and they were undismayed when the returns from the fall season showed two wins, five losses, and three ties. Bill Barnes, a powerful running back, set a new ACC rushing record with 1,010 yards, was selected as the most valuable player in the conference, and was named to *Look* magazine's first-team All-American squad. Amen was voted ACC Coach of the Year.

Football hit rock bottom in the fall of 1957, however. In ten games Wake Forest went winless, scoring in the entire season only sixty-four points against a combined total for the opposition of two hundred and twenty-five. The next year saw the emergence of Norman Snead as the varsity quarterback, and in his first game, against the University of Maryland, he threw three touchdown passes to set an ACC record. Although the season ended with a disappointing 3-7 accounting, Snead had provided a lot of excitement and promised more.

The next year Snead filled the air with passes, capping a 6-4 season with a 43-20 pasting of South Carolina. Amen was again named ACC coach of the year; Snead, guard Nick Patella, and end Pete Manning won all-conference honors, and Snead set an ACC record for total offense, piling up more than thirteen-hundred yards with his aeri-als.

At the end of that season in December, Prof. Forrest W. Clonts resigned as chairman of the Wake Forest Athletic Council and faculty representative to the ACC, of which he was once president. He had been associated with the sports program for many years. Dr. John W. Sawyer, of the Department of Mathematics, began a long term as successor to Clonts at that time.

Another significant change came on January 5, 1960, when Paul Amen resigned as head football coach to take a position with Wachovia Bank. Bill Hildebrand, who had been Amen's chief assistant for four years, was promoted to the top job under a three-year contract. He previously had coached at Mississippi State University, the University of Tennessee, the University of Minnesota, and Whitworth College.

In Norm Snead's senior year of 1960, Wake Forest won only two games, a 13-12 squeaker over Carolina and a 28-20 thriller over Virginia. At the end of the season, however, the sensational quarterback emerged as the nation's leader in passing, with 1,176 yards. During his career Snead set sixteen Atlantic Coast Conference records, and he broke the team record for total offense set in 1945 by Nick Sacrinty. Snead went on to a picturesque career in professional football and maintained close ties with his alma mater all the while.

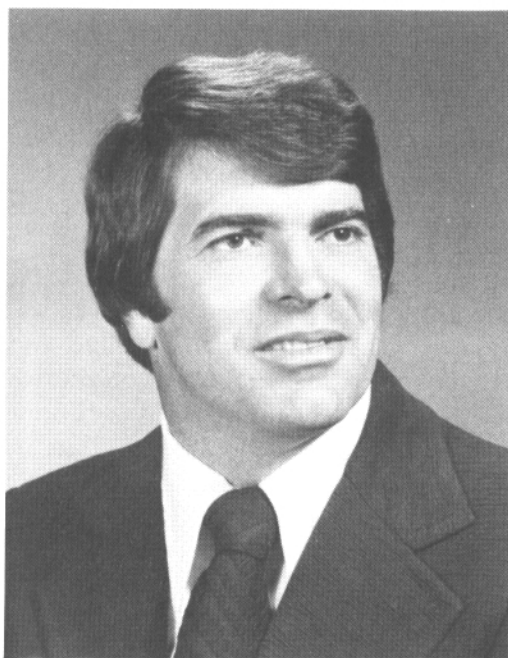
The year 1961 was a so-so football experience, with a 4-6 record highlighted by victories over Carolina, VPI, Virginia, and Clemson. The next two years were once again the Slough of Despond, with no wins at all in 1962 and only one in 1963, a season in which the team went scoreless in seven games. That was despite the heroics of a talented back out of Chicago whose name was Brian Piccolo. On a losing team "Pic" was personally a winner. He electrified the crowds with his elusive running and was one of the most popular men on a campus where athletes had increasingly withdrawn from the academic mainstream.

But in 1962 and 1963, one man did not a team make, and on December 4, Hildebrand and Gibson were relieved of their duties. The football coach had won seven games and lost thirty-three, and he had the wry distinction of having lost eighteen consecutive games at one point. For coaches and athletic directors, Wake Forest had become a revolving door. In February 1964, William L. Tate, an assistant at the University of Illinois, was signed to a four-year contract as head football coach. A former marine who had played for the Chicago Bears, he was chosen from a hundred and twenty-five applicants, sixty of whom had been interviewed.

Shortly after Tate was selected, Dr. G. Eugene Hooks, professor of physical education, was named athletic director over thirty-four other applicants. Hooks, Class of 1950, had been an All-American baseball player on the 1949 team that went to the finals of the na-



Halfback Brian Piccolo (with ball), the nation's leading scorer in his senior football season, grinding out yardage in a 1964 game against Duke won by Wake Forest 20-7.



Quarterback Norman Snead, who, from 1958 to 1960, set sixteen ACC records as a passer.

tional championship "college world series." He had coached the Wake Forest team from 1957-60 and in 1961 was appointed associate professor in the Department of Physical Education.

There was another development of considerable significance that spring. Kenneth "Butch" Henry, a star athlete at Greensboro Dudley High School, was signed to a grant-in-aid, thereby becoming the first black to attend Wake Forest on a football scholarship. He had played quarterback in high school but was switched to halfback at Wake Forest.

Tate's first team, in the fall of 1964, had an even record of 5-5, with triumphs over State, Duke, and Virginia among the victories. That bare recital only dimly reflects the season of Brian Piccolo, who led the nation in rushing and scoring. Bob Lipper, sports editor of *Old Gold and Black*, wrote that Piccolo was "the finest running back in the country," and there were many who agreed with him. "Pic" was named ACC player of the year and made a number of All-American teams before going on to the Chicago Bears and passing into football legend.

In the last two years of the Tribble administration, the football team had identical records, winning three and losing seven each season. That made the tally for the Tribble years fifty-six wins, nine ties, and a hundred and four losses. On its face a losing period, it nevertheless provided innumerable moments of high drama.

Coaching in basketball was much more stable, and there were more notable successes. As recounted previously, there was no team in 1943, not only because of a shortage of players but also because the Army Finance School had taken over Gore Gymnasium. The late forties and early fifties were rebuilding years, and Greason's men performed competently. So popular was Murray Greason that on the anniversary of his twentieth year in coaching at Wake Forest, in December 1952, admiring alumni gave him a television, a refrigerator, and a deep-fat cooker. Fittingly the ceremony was held after a 51-50 victory over North Carolina State, which was then dominating play in the Southern Conference. In the following March, Wake Forest won the Southern Conference Basketball Tournament championship, again defeating State by a single point, 71-70. With tears in their eyes the State players, whose school had won the tournament six years in a row, watched the Deacons cut down the nets in Raleigh's Reynolds Coliseum.

The Wake Forest team was led by two sophomores, Dickie Hemric and Jack Williams. In the first round of the NCAA tournament that followed, Wake Forest lost to Holy Cross 79-71 and took the consolation game from Lebanon Valley 91-71. In that second game Hemric scored twenty-nine points and set a new national two-year scoring record with his 1,356 total. Greason was named Southern Conference Coach of the Year.

In 1954, playing in the ACC, Hemric set a conference scoring record with forty-nine points against Virginia, and eighteen days later, in a game against Southern California in which he netted thirty points, he broke college basketball's four-year record previously held by Jim Lacy of Loyola in Baltimore. The Wake Forest star's career total was 2,587 points. In a special chapel program in his honor in March, 1955, Hemric saw his jersey, number 24, retired. He was presented the ACC trophy as Player of the Year for the second time, and the student body gave him a set of golf clubs and an engraved plaque. His home town of Jonesville had already given him a convertible automobile.

At the chapel program Coach Greason said he felt "like a pallbearer at my own funeral." Horace "Bones" McKinney, who had joined Greason's staff in 1952, declared flatly that Hemric was "the greatest basketball player the State of North Carolina has ever produced." That year Hemric was chosen for All-American teams by *Look* and *Collier's* magazines, AP, UP, INS, NEA, and the Helms Foundation. One of the ironies of his college career, much appreciated by the Wake Forest community, was that Hemric had failed to get a scholarship in basketball tryouts at Carolina, State, and South Carolina. Hemric, a six-foot, six-inch center, would have to be listed on any all-star team of Wake Forest basketball heroes.

ACC competition has always been fierce, especially in basketball, and in March 1956, Conference Commissioner Jim Weaver fined both Wake Forest and Carolina five hundred dollars because of a fracas which erupted at the end of a game at Chapel Hill on February 15. Both schools were reprimanded for the "unsportsmanlike conduct" of certain of their players. In that season Greason had led his team to a 20-9 record and the finals of the ACC tourney, and he was named ACC Coach of the Year for the second time in four years. (The 1953 designation was for the Southern Conference.)

On March 26, 1957, Greason was made assistant director of ath-

letics in charge of public relations, and McKinney was designated head basketball coach. An active coach for twenty-four years, Greason had a record of 285 wins and 239 losses, which was considered remarkable for a small-school coach who had to send his men against some of the nation's mightiest colleges and universities.

To the end of his days, Murray Greason remained one of the most admired and respected sports figures in the South. His life ended tragically on January 1, 1960, when he was killed in an automobile accident. Frank Spencer, sports editor of the *Winston-Salem Journal*, wrote of him afterward: "Murray Greason was different from many coaches. He never leaped to his feet, beat the floor or waved his arms—he just sat there burning up inside with a keen basketball mind on fire as he directed his teams.... There he sat, never a smile or a frown crossing his face, his chin down, his legs outstretched and his hands pushed deep in his pants pockets."

If Greason was seemingly stolid, his successor was wholly the opposite. "Bones" McKinney, who had been a controversial player during his college days at North Carolina, tended to express himself passionately and flamboyantly, but despite his histrionics, he was a brilliant coach and famous for game strategy. Sometimes he became too involved in the floor action, once throwing his shoe at a player, another time dashing out on the court to retrieve an errant ball. He invented and used a seat belt to restrain himself and, thus, avoid the imposition of technical fouls—which he was sometimes known to draw. An ordained Baptist minister as well as a coach, he was a popular speaker on the after-dinner circuit.

For his work with the 1959 team, which went to the finals of the ACC tournament before losing to Duke 63-59, McKinney was chosen Conference Coach of the Year. His team had a record of twenty-one wins and seven losses. McKinney's star, Len Chappell, won tournament and All-ACC honors. A year later Wake Forest beat Maryland 98-76 in the tournament semifinals and then trounced Duke 96-81 to win the championship and qualify for the NCAA playoffs. In Madison Square Garden the Deacons beat St. Johns 97-74 and, traveling to Charlotte, whipped third-ranked Bonaventure 78-73. In the finals of the Eastern Regionals Wake Forest lost to St. Joseph's 96-86. McKinney was ACC Coach of the Year for the second straight year, and Chappell was ACC Player of the Year.



Len Chappell took the team to the NCAA finals in 1962 and was a first-team All-American, here shown driving against Ohio State, who won the national title that year.



Dickie Hemric was everybody's All-American, and in 1955 his No. 24 jersey was retired.

Perhaps the greatest year in Wake Forest basketball history to that point was the 1961-62 season. In the conference tournament Wake Forest beat Virginia 81-58 in the opening round and then subdued South Carolina 88-75. In the championship game Clemson fell 77-66, and Wake Forest moved on to the NCAA Eastern Regionals at College Park, Maryland. There St. Joseph's fell 96-85, as did Villanova 79-69. When the final four met in Louisville, Kentucky, Wake Forest lost to Ohio State, the eventual national champion, by a score of 84-68, but defeated UCLA 82-80 to rank third in the nation.

For "Bones" and his team, that was still sweet victory. Chappell was named to the AP's All-American first team; he had become only the thirteenth man in the history of the game to score more than two thousand points in a college career.

McKinney took his team to the ACC finals for five years in a row between 1960 and 1964. In the fall of 1965 he retired with a record of 122 wins and 94 losses, and later he became a familiar figure as a television analyst on basketball sportscasts. When he left, Jack Murdoch, an assistant who had been a star player, was appointed acting head coach. Although Murdoch had some support for a permanent assignment, the job went to Jack McCloskey, who had been in the top spot at the University of Pennsylvania for ten years. When McCloskey arrived in 1966, he said he had made the change because "I believe the Atlantic Coast Conference plays the best college basketball in the country." He would have found no disagreement among the multitude of Wake Forest fans.

Mention was made in Chapter III of the postwar revival of baseball in 1946 under Murray Greason. To relieve Greason, who was also involved in the basketball and football programs, of some of his load, Frank Novosel, who had been a player and manager in professional and semipro baseball for twenty years, was retained to direct the baseball program, but he stayed only a year. To succeed him the college found Lee Gooch, a Wake Forest native who had played professionally with the Cleveland Indians and the Philadelphia Athletics.

Gooch lost little time in achieving excellence. His 1949 team ran up a 22-2 record and set a state collegiate mark for the number of consecutive games won, twenty. Of ten professional and semi-professional teams on the schedule, Wake Forest whipped nine. The

batting stars were Gene Hooks at third base, Charlie Teague at second, and Wiley Warren at first, along with Paul Livick in right field. The mound stars were Harry Nicholas, Moe Bauer, and Vernon Mustian.

With the Big Four and Southern Conference championships in hand, the Deacons won the NCAA Southern District and defeated Notre Dame in a play-off series before losing to Texas in the national championship finals at Wichita, Kansas. Teague, Hooks, and Dick Vander Clute won All-American recognition, and Teague won the Lewis E. Teague Memorial Trophy as the top male athlete in the Carolinas. Both Teague and Hooks repeated in the 1950 AllAmerican selections.

In February 1951 the Wake Forest team received a bid to represent the United States in the first Pan-American Games, to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, February 25 to March 8. Coach Taylor Sanford, who had succeeded Lee Gooch, was allowed to take twelve players, and he chose Wiley Warren, first base; Jack Stallings, second base; Bob Coluni, shortstop; John Liptak, third base; Tunney Brooks, catcher; Kay Rogers, Junie Floyd, and Frank Wehner, outfield, and pitchers Dick McCleney, Max Eller, Stan Johnson, and Don Woodlief.

During the first game, against Argentina, catcher Brooks broke his thumb, and Sanford had to shuffle his lineup. Nevertheless the Deacons put twenty-nine runs across the plate to Argentina's three. Brazil was the next victim, losing 23-4, and Wake Forest also beat Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico. Losses to Nicaragua and Cuba placed the team in a tie with Mexico for second place in the games, and the Wake Forest players were hailed at home and abroad for so openly and honestly representing their country in international competition.

Sanford's best season as coach and Wake Forest's best year ever in baseball came in 1955, when the team brought home the national championship from the NCAA finals in Omaha, Nebraska. The diamond Deacons took the ACC crown with a record of 11-3 and played eleven more games on the way to the title. Wake Forest beat West Virginia two games out of three, came out on top of Rollins, Colgate, and Oklahoma A and M. It also took two games of three from Western Michigan, winning 10-7 in the semifinals and 7-6 in the championship test. Readers of Chapter VI will recall that some

discomfort among Baptists was occasioned by the fact that Wake Forest was required to play a Sunday game in Omaha in order to stay in contention. It was either play or forfeit, giving up not only the game but also a chance at the championship. Athletic director Pat Preston chose to play, and a fundamentalist minority chided him for it. Looking back years later, Preston said he had no regrets at all over his decision.

Nor did a majority of Wake Forest's students, alumni, and other supporters regret it at the time. The 1955 baseball team brought the college its first national team title in a major sport, and the accomplishment glows in the record books. Taylor Sanford was named Coach of the Year, catcher Linwood Holt, one of only three seniors on the squad, won All-American honors, and the strength of the team at other positions was widely acknowledged. The other two seniors, outfielders Tommy Cole and Frank McRae, were mainstays, as were Bill Barnes, a footballer who played third base, Jack Bryant at second base, Luther McKeel in the outfield, Harold Moore at shortstop, and Bob Waggoner on first. Pitching was in the hands of Jack McGinley, who won three games in Omaha; Lefty Davis, also a star in basketball; and Buck Fichter.

One of the ironies of Wake Forest athletic history is that Taylor Sanford, who brought Wake Forest its greatest baseball glory, felt so much hostility from the Tribble administration that he resigned on February 1, 1956. In doing so he bitterly criticized Wake Forest for its failure to provide job security and said he was "disillusioned and deeply hurt over my situation here." To succeed him, the college employed former All-American Charlie Teague on a part-time basis with the understanding that his friend Gene Hooks would take over in September. Hooks remained as coach until the fall of 1959, when he chose to become a member of the teaching staff of the Department of Physical Education.

Jack Stallings, who had been a member of the team that went to the Pan-American Games in 1951, succeeded Hooks. Stallings, who graduated in 1953, had signed a professional contract with the Boston Red Sox after leaving school and spent a year on a farm team. His playing career was cut short by an attack of polio, and he turned to coaching, gaining experience at the University of North Carolina and at Hanes High School in Winston-Salem before joining the Wake Forest staff in 1958. Under Stallings the college had

some excellent players and some solid teams, but the glory of 1955 was never matched again.

To speak of golf during the period under study is to summon forth the most magical name in Wake Forest athletic history: Arnold Palmer. As a matter of historical accuracy, it must be said that Palmer did not choose Wake Forest; his close friend, Maryin C. "Buddy" Worsham, brother of professional golfer Lew Worsham, did. Buddy Worsham had been accepted at Wake Forest, and he called Athletic Director Jim Weaver, who was also the golf coach of record, and asked if he could bring Arnold Palmer along. Weaver recalled that he asked, "Can he play golf?" and Worsham replied, "He's better than I am."

Up until that time Wake Forest players had been patsies on the college golf circuit, with the notable exception of Billy Joe Patton, a 1943 graduate who could beat anybody around. But usually the Wake Forest team had fared poorly, and Weaver used to recall a time in Georgia when a tournament director, short of help, asked him whether he would mind letting the Wake Forest boys help out as caddies.

The spring of 1948 changed all that. With Palmer and Worsham in the lead, the charged-up Deacons won their first match, against Michigan, 22-5. Palmer was medalist at sixty-seven and Worsham came in at sixty-eight. In May Palmer won the Southern Conference championship, and the team came in second to Duke, which had traditionally had a strong golf team.

For Palmer and Worsham college golf was a romp. They played together, roomed together, and won together. And then the one thing that would part them happened. On the night of October 22, 1950, Worsham, then a twenty-year-old senior, and Gene Scheer, a nineteen-year-old sophomore basketball player, were returning to the campus from a homecoming dance in Durham. Their car struck the narrow Neuse River bridge at the bottom of a hill nine miles west of Wake Forest, and both were killed. The tragedy shook the student body, and Palmer felt a particularly sharp loss. Jim Weaver spoke simply at a memorial service: "Neither was a Hercules, but both had the courage of a David."

Palmer played the three years 1948-50 at Wake Forest, then entered the coast guard and returned in the spring of 1954 to play out his eligibility. Upon his return Weaver told "Bones" McKinney,



Arnold Palmer, twice the national collegiate champion, dominated college golf in the same way that he later dominated the PGA tour. His college average for 18 holes was 69.3 strokes.

who had taken over the golf coaching chores, "Coach everybody else, but don't coach Palmer." In his four-year career in college Palmer won the NCAA championship twice, the Southern Conference title twice, one ACC crown, and the Southern Intercollegiate and the National Amateur titles. In the four years he was defeated only three times, and his college average for eighteen holes was 69.3 strokes.

While an account of Palmer's subsequent brilliant career as a professional is not within the scope of this work, it is worth noting that when he won the Masters Tournament in Augusta on April, 1958, the above-mentioned Billy Joe Patton won the Masters amateur championship. (Four years earlier, Patton had electrified the golf world by leading the entire Masters field at the end of thirty-six holes. He fired a hole-in-one in the fourth round and barely lost out to Ben Hogan and Sammy Snead, who tied at 289, beating him by a single stroke.)

Palmer won every tournament worth playing, at home and abroad, and his cheerful demeanor and winning smile made him a gallery favorite. For years he had his own personal claque, a throng of devoted fans who came to be known as "Arnie's Army." In 1961, with a thousand dollars of his own money and a thousand from the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association, Palmer established the Buddy Worsham Memorial Scholarship Fund at Wake Forest. The Board of Trustees added two thousand, and Palmer increased the principal by playing benefit matches, sometimes with Patton. Over the years the fund provided financial aid to many talented young golfers.

Wake Forest won its first ACC team golf championship in 1955. John Gerring took individual ACC honors in 1957, and Ronny Thomas won the title in both 1959 and 1960. It was in 1960 that Jesse Haddock, who had been associated with Wake Forest athletics for ten years, was made golf coach. Haddock, himself a left-handed golfer, began to build, attracting excellent young players through the Worsham fund and the Palmer mystique. It took him a while, but Haddock was to establish Wake Forest golf as competitive with the very best. Gerring and Thomas were All-Americans in their years of ACC mastery, and both Ken Folkes and Jay Sigel were honored in 1963, with Sigel repeating in 1964.

By 1967 Wake Forest was also competitive in tennis, with Coach



Willis E. "Doc" Murphrey.

Jim Leighton grooming potential stars. Swimming, cross-country, and track were also on the upswing.

Any account of intercollegiate athletic competition at Wake Forest, especially football, would be incomplete without at least passing reference to Willis E. "Doc" Murphrey, whose student career spanned eleven years. He entered Wake Forest in 1946 at the age of eighteen, put in time on active military duty during the Korean War, and graduated from Law School in 1957, then a ripe old twenty-nine. For three of his undergraduate years he was on the football team, and by his own reckoning his total playing time was one minute, thirty-five seconds. As an alumnus he attended every home football game, and when spirits were low and the team losing, "Doc" Murphrey, always wearing a straw hat, would charge down to join the cheerleaders and implore the fans to raise their voices. To students of every generation he symbolized friendliness, school spirit, and devotion to Wake Forest.

Of a considerably different sort was Fred Douglas Baker, a faithful retainer of the Department of Physical Education of indeterminate age who was known as "Major Bose." Nominally janitor of the gymnasium, he performed numerous functions, and the stories

about him were manifold. Once when he was washing Coach "Pea-head" Walker's car it started rolling backwards, and he couldn't stop it. When it finally lodged against a power pole he rushed into the gym shouting, "A telephone done grasp de car."

Throughout the Tribble era there was a great deal of concern over the cost of the athletic program, and the faculty warned repeatedly that funds required for academic activities should not be diverted to sports ventures. In particular doubts were expressed about the sums available for athletic scholarships as compared with the outlays for academic assistance. In 1953 the Board of Trustees disclosed that Wake Forest was spending \$82,760 for a hundred athletic scholarships and only half that on 293 nonathletic grants. The aid to sports figures ranged from \$110 to \$925, with sixty-seven scholarships in football, sixteen in baseball, twelve in basketball, and five in other sports. Nonathletic grants ranged between \$82.50 and \$330. At other institutions comparable totals were: Carolina, \$100,632 in aid to 144 athletes, and \$53,385 to 289 nonathletes; State, \$93,748 to 72 athletes, \$16,250 to 103 others; and Duke, \$125,000 to 110 athletes and \$156,705 to 424 nonathletes.

Old Gold and Black said the figures showed that Wake Forest, "like virtually every other college in the United States today, is spending far more money to obtain and maintain students who can participate with skill in an intercollegiate program of sports than it is spending to obtain and maintain students who are of superior quality academically and intellectually. Such an emphasis is to us evidence of a misguided sense of values in today's program of higher education." Part of that imbalance was corrected when the Hankins and other scholarships became available on the basis of need or merit.

Of perhaps greater concern to the administration was the recurring operation of the athletic program at a deficit. For the nine-year period from 1949 to 1958, the accrued deficit in athletics was over \$650,000.

| | Receipts | Expenditures | Deficit |
|------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1949 | \$219,290 | \$255,603 | \$36,313 |
| 1950 | 228,689, | 259,311, | 30,622 |
| 1951 | 159,959, | 234,539, | 74,580 |
| 1952 | 182,717, | 232,360, | 49,643 |

| | | | |
|------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1953 | \$197,435, | \$225,926, | \$28,491 |
| 1954 | 199,360, | 285,234, | 85,874 |
| 1955 | 225,540, | 310,584, | 85,044 |
| 1956 | 236,535, | 321,827, | 85,292 |
| 1957 | 314,123, | 417,411, | 103,288 |
| 1958 | 279,377, | 438,418, | 159,041 |

And so it went from year to year, with Dr. Tribble reporting to the trustees in 1962 the largest athletic loss to that point, \$188,212.84.

As late as 1966 Gene Hooks, the athletic director, was still reporting to President Tribble that the sports endeavors were going into the red, that year by \$131,343. The figure was based on expenditures of \$690,000 as compared with income of \$558,657. The outlays for salaries and other expenses were: in football, \$442,000; basketball, \$125,000; baseball, \$30,000; golf, \$14,000; tennis, \$8,200; swimming, \$9,600 and cross country and track, \$14,200. Administrative expenses were \$47,000.

Income that year was derived from the three revenue sports, as follows: football, \$238,817; basketball, \$95,270, and baseball, \$400. Other sources were: student fees, \$78,300; radio and television, \$29,500; the Deacon Club, \$96,000; advertising, \$9,550; concessions, \$7,950, and miscellaneous income, \$2,870.

The growing cost of the athletic program gave serious members of the faculty and administration considerable pause. However there was never any thought of deemphasis, never any consideration of withdrawing from the big-league competition of the ACC. To have done so would have disappointed the students and upset many of the alumni. But there was a golden light at the end of the tunnel, and its gleam was hidden under the bushel of a relatively minor statistic above. Wake Forest and other major colleges and universities were on the threshold of a gigantic boom in televised sports. Those institutions with exciting teams would benefit immensely from sponsored telecasts. Wake Forest was one of them, and for the first time in history its athletic complex would become self-sustaining.

XVI

The Retirement of Dr. Tribble

Dr. Tribble's last years in the presidency of Wake Forest College were relatively placid ones. The convention battles were over, the college was on a firm financial footing, the academic program was strong, the faculty was productive, and most of the alumni were willing to admit that Tribble, despite all the controversy that had surrounded his administration, could take credit for steering a course which had been of enormous benefit to the institution.

The editors of the 1965 *Howler* summarized the general attitude toward the president in a graceful tribute which read:

Many rich and flowery phrases can be aptly used in a description of Dr. Harold Tribble. But somehow they all fail to capture the simple warmth and dedication of Wake Forest's president. Everything he does, from his friendly smile for even the lowliest freshman to his untiring efforts to bring Wake Forest to university status, shows his deep and personal interest in the college and its students. Undergraduates and alumni alike can be assured that, when all else fails, Dr. Tribble is "on their side," helping both them and their alma mater to find their place in the world.

It was probably at the height of his popularity that Dr. Tribble submitted his resignation as president to a meeting of the Board of Trustees on October 14, 1966, to be effective June 30, 1967. Tribble said that he was "tired, very tired. I need a long rest.... But this is not what Wake Forest needs. The institution needs new and vigorous leadership."

His years as president, he told the trustees, had been "exciting but exhilarating, controversial yet constructive." He called his an era "marked by constant planning and campaigning, building, and some achievement," and he said he had "tried at all times to give my best thought and labor to the service of the college."

In accepting the resignation the trustees adopted a resolution of appreciation which said, in part:

Standing on the vantage point of history and looking backwards over the past sixteen years, it seems fair to say that no one at that time could have envisioned the dedication and expenditures in time, effort, and money that would be necessary to plan the campus, build the buildings, and raise the money to pay for them. However, under President Tribble's leadership all of these things were accomplished with a minimum of interruption resulting from the removal.... For his wisdom and foresight, for his dedication and leadership in moving Wake Forest College to her new home and advancing the college to university status, and for the devotion of Dr. and Mrs. Tribble to the cause of Christian education, we express our sincere appreciation.

At the time of his announcement, Dr. Tribble was just over a month shy of his sixty-eighth birthday.

At a press conference following the trustee meeting, G. Maurice Hill, president of the board, said that "all of us who love Wake Forest are in President Tribble's debt. Indeed, those of us who look to quality education as a means of improving man's future are in Tribble's debt. The accomplishments of Wake Forest during his administration could not have been envisioned sixteen years ago. History will remember him as one of the great presidents, and I shall not be surprised if it acclaims him as one of the greatest presidents of American higher education."

In presenting his resignation Dr. Tribble had urged the board to work for a "liberalization of the relationship between the institution and the Baptist State Convention," and at the public meeting he and Hill elaborated on that idea. Tribble said he meant "fundamentally that the Board of Trustees be recognized as the official body with authority to administer the affairs of the college." Tribble said he thought a partnership "that will be conducive to a normal and vigorous and vital development in our educational program can be devised within the framework of a vital relationship with the convention."

When it is finally worked out, he said, "I think that both the college and the convention will develop more fruitfully, more vitally, and each will be able to do a better job."

Hill said that the trustees had no plan before them and had drawn up no timetable but that the college was at "a milestone of growth and development" which made a new relationship with the convention necessary. He said it would not entail separation. "I choose to think of this possible new relationship as a 'covenant relationship'-as a matter of agreement between two parties with neither bound irrevocably to a situation that would be hampering to either in the future."

Tribble also used that forum to express his views on federal aid as it might apply to Wake Forest. He said:

I am convinced that the college should enter into a cooperative relationship that will enable it to participate in funds provided by government, whether the governments be local or state or federal.

I am convinced also that all church agencies, even our local churches, are already participating in situations that bring government financial advantage to these agencies or churches, so that it *is* just a matter of persuading our people that consistency in following a principle will bring us to the point where we can judge on its merits the value of each government's program of assistance.

With Tribble's retirement decision the college compiled figures encapsulating the achievements of the institution during his presidency. These were some of them: total assets rose from \$10,454,000 in 1950 to \$91,267,900 in 1966; the budget increased from \$1,573,111 to \$13,587,000; the library budget went from \$40,710 to \$552,000 and its holdings from 109,092 books to 369,767. Faculty salaries were increased two-and-one-half times, and the number of faculty members holding the doctorate rose from 40 percent to 70 percent. Even with tightened admission standards, enrollment jumped from 1,750 to more than 3,000. Graduate studies were resumed, the first black students were admitted, and the honors and Asian Studies programs were initiated.

Chairman Hill estimated that in the sixteen years \$30 million had been raised for Wake Forest, and he said that Dr. Tribble "was involved in much of it."

As the news of the president's resignation spread across the campus and the state, there was a wave of expressions of appreciation

from individuals and the media. *Old Gold and Black*, recalling periods of "unrelenting" criticism from alumni, Baptist circles, trustees, faculty, and students, said that history had vindicated the president. "For his staggering display of perseverance, his stolidness in his philosophy of excellence, and for his undeniable concern for the future of Wake Forest, Harold Tribble will be remembered. For making a contribution that would have been regarded as impossible by many other men Harold Tribble cannot be forgotten," the newspaper said.

Dr. Elton C. Cocke, chairman of the Biology Department, said he thought "Dr. Tribble has done a wonderful job, and much of what he has done has been accomplished under adverse circumstances.... He has had the general interest of the college at heart in all that he has done. I regret that the time has come that he feels he must retire, but I don't blame him."

Dr. J. Edwin Hendricks of the History Department said: "I think Dr. Tribble is retiring after having done more for the college than any other president has done or could do. What the college becomes in the future, Tribble played a part in making it that."

Butch Pate, president of the student body, said: "Every person connected with Wake Forest owes a great deal of gratitude and respect to Tribble the man. He's been great. He's had a lot of battles, but he's brought Wake Forest to the place it is now"

Dana Hanna, an acting house mother in Bostwick Dormitory, said: "He is the finest representative Wake Forest could have had for the time. During his years we needed a man with the perseverance Tribble displayed. He had faith in the future of Wake Forest and faith in its potentiality; he instilled this in the students. He held the belief that Wake could keep its integrity and still grow into the finest school in the South. He gave everything he had to Wake Forest."

The *Biblical Recorder*, with whose editor and readership Tribble sometimes jousted, conceded that "Dr. Tribble has done an outstanding job," adding that

moving the college was enough to break a man of weaker will and determination, but not Dr. Tribble. Fund-raising was a "must" and fortunately he was an expert at it. The academic standing of the college was raised under his leadership and he pushed hard for university status.

His desire to liberalize the college's relationship with the state conven-

tion proved to be a more difficult assignment, but the likelihood of this happening is better now than ever before.... The Tribble era ... will probably be recorded as the most fruitful as well as one of the stormiest in the college's 132-year history.

Four days after the announcement of the president's retirement, Dean Edwin G. Wilson presided at the college's own program of tribute. He said:

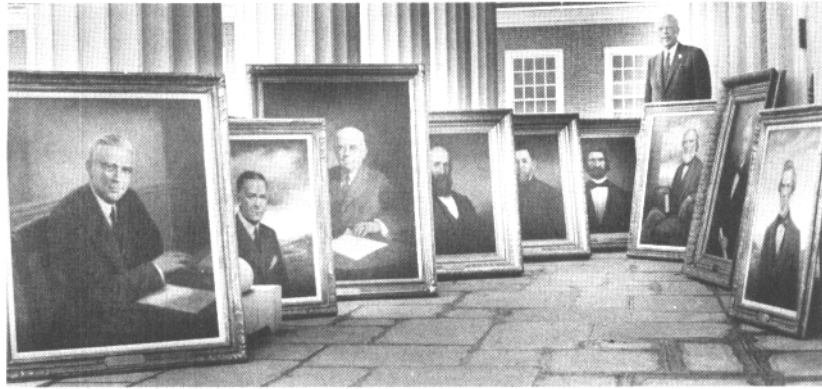
Dr. Tribble is an extraordinary man, and he has been an extraordinary president, and therefore the routine words of praise do not fit. If we are wise, we look to the man, and what do we see? A man above the ordinary. A man of tough fiber—no "reed shaken by the wind." An idealist who dreamed dreams and sees them reality A bold man—bold to believe and bold to act.... A kind and gracious man whose warmth pervaded his family, his friends, and close associates, and on certain memorable days, the entire college "family." A man of faith, of convictions. A man, in short, whose lengthened shadow now extends to every corner of Wake Forest.

At the end of the program the student body gave Dr. Tribble a standing ovation. He had had in those sixteen years many high points and a few low ones. But he must have felt in that company that day that the work for which he had been called to Wake Forest had been accomplished. Surely he knew that his great expenditure of strength and creativity in reshaping an old school in a modern image would be appreciated and respected by Wake Forest men and women everywhere, for all time.

On January 13, 1967, the Board of Trustees gave official sanction to a dream of which Tribble had spoken in his inaugural address. Before the fall term of 1967, the name of Wake Forest College would be changed to Wake Forest University. As an added tribute, the classroom building was named Harold W. Tribble Hall.

Toward the end of June, when Tribble would officially give up his office, a newspaper photographer approached him and asked if he could take a picture of the president, shot from behind, walking away from the campus. Dr. Tribble refused to pose for the photograph. "I've never turned my back on a job in my life," he explained, "and I'm not going to start now"

When he left, though, he made a clean break. He returned to Wake Forest only when he was invited to ceremonial affairs, and while he was always willing to make suggestions based on his ex-



Dr. Tribble on moving day with portraits of former presidents of the college.

perience, he did so only when his advice was solicited. He never volunteered criticism or sought in any way to influence the policies of the university. For several years he divided his time between homes in Florida and Blowing Rock, North Carolina, compiling brief accounts of various phases of his administration and planning a more comprehensive one.

On a cool day in August several years after Dr. Tribble retired, the author of this volume took a tape recorder to Blowing Rock and the two of them reminisced at length over the great moments of the Tribble presidency. The pages that follow present a condensed version of some of that conversation and are included here for the insight they provide, at least from Dr. Tribble's perspective, on some of the events heretofore chronicled.¹

Asked why he was willing to give up a position of considerable prestige and esteem at Andover-Newton to accept the monumental challenge of the Wake Forest presidency, Dr. Tribble said that the move promised to advance the central purpose of his life. He had trained, he said, for service in his first love, "the parish ministry." His joining the faculty of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary as a young man was actually in furtherance of that purpose. "It takes a man who is in the ministry and teaching at the seminary to understand how a man who feels strongly dedicated to the preaching ministry can veer from that into teaching at the seminary," he said. "It's a matter of multiplying your ministry. I would teach hundreds of prospective pastors every year, and in that way my ministry would be multiplied."

For years he was happy in Louisville and turned down the offer of pastorates and the presidency of several colleges. But "along about 1945 I began to get restless at the seminary, because at that time, after Dr. [E. Y.] Mullins, we had presidents who in my [estimation] were administrators but not educators. They wanted to put the clamps on young teachers and have them teach in accordance with tradition. And I didn't want to do that. I wasn't a dangerous liberal, but I was liberal on some things."

Furthermore, Tribble said, the seminary was not doing "an adequate job of training ministers. They were too definitely tied to tradition. They were too much controlled by the [Southern Baptist] Sunday School Board and its rather easy way of producing literature. I came to the conclusion that the only hope for the South was a school or university somewhat on the fashion of Yale in New Haven, or Duke, in which there is a good, strong university and a divinity school."

Wake Forest seemed to be the ideal institution for the accomplishment of his goal, he said.

When I learned of the Reynolds Foundation grant and the potential there for development, I felt that Wake Forest was the most promising liberal Baptist institution in the South where we might fill this gap, the need that the seminaries would not fill. We were not training men like E. Y. Mullins. We were not training men like [Dr. W. T.] Whitsett and others. We were training good preachers who were content with their theology but who were afraid to tackle the basic problems. So that's the basic reason why I came. I came with a dream that Wake Forest might become a great Southwide institution with an influence over the whole South and the whole country ...

Tribble said he understood that inherent in the Wake Forest job were more pressing priorities. "I knew that my first job would be to get the college moved. Second, and along with that, would be to strengthen the school, expand its academic facilities.... And, third, I thought then I might be able to tackle my dream.... I knew what the job would be. I knew it'd be tough, but I still held on to that part of the dream."

Upon his arrival in Wake Forest, Dr. Tribble said, he was dismayed to learn how few concrete steps had been taken toward the

move to Winston-Salem. The financial situation was especially chaotic. The Board of Trustees, he said

realized that it would take a lot of money, and they thought \$6 million would do it. And they had accomplished that on paper in this way: they sold the campus for \$1,600,000 approximately, of which nearly \$100,000 had to go back into the endowment of the college. I never would have allowed that [the prior use of endowment funds] if I had been president, because I don't believe in dealing fast and loose with endowment. I believe it's a sacred trust. But, anyway, there was a million and a half in the clear there.

Then they had conducted a campaign among the churches of North Carolina for a million and a half, but they hadn't collected it. They only collected about half of it, and the college didn't have it. The convention was keeping it.... Then they conducted a campaign in Winston-Salem for a million and a half, and they raised about seven hundred thousand, but the college didn't have that. Wachovia Bank had that, holding it.

Another \$1.5 million was expected from the accrued grants of the Reynolds Foundation, but those, too, were being held by the foundation. The only money in hand—in college hands—upon Tribble's arrival was a \$150,000 payment by the Southern Baptist Convention toward purchase of the old campus for seminary use. That had been sold, but Wake Forest did not yet have the deed to the property on which it would build its new campus in Winston-Salem.

To generate momentum toward the move, Tribble said, he conceived of two projects which he thought would catch the public fancy. One was a challenge gift, which he thought would stimulate Wake Forest supporters to greater benevolence. The other was a groundbreaking exercise of such grandeur that all the financial loose ends could be gathered together.

For the challenge he went to William Neal Reynolds in the hope of getting a \$5-million proffer to be matched by a \$5-million fundraising effort. He said, "Mr. Reynolds, we need a challenge gift. We've got to do something that will catch the fancy of the people of the state and in the nation and that'll enable us to collect some money." He said Reynolds nodded, "and before I could say that I was hoping he might offer us five million, he said ... he would

offer two million on condition we'd raise three. Well, I couldn't turn him down, and I couldn't argue with a man like Mr. Will."

During the campaign that followed Dr. Tribble told no one, not even his wife, who had put up the money.

The plans for the ground-breaking took an initial turn which Tribble did not relish. He sent Eugene Olive, the alumni director, to Winston-Salem to talk with the Wake Forest contingent there about some imaginative celebration to emphasize the occasion. They came up with the idea of a football game between Wake Forest and the University of North Carolina. When Olive reported to him "I just looked at him kind of straight and I said, 'You've got to be kidding.... We're not building a football stadium. We're building a campus. If we do that [play football], we'll get a lot of publicity on the sports page, but we want to be on the front page. We want to be on the front page of every paper in the state of North Carolina, and if possible every paper in the nation, every leading paper. And that will never do.' I didn't want to hurt his feelings, but I said, 'Now, if you don't mind, I'll try my hand at it.'"

What Tribble developed was the almost impossible idea of having the President of the United States at the ground-breaking. With the help of Gordon Gray, then a White House assistant, Tribble pulled off the coup, President Truman made "a corking good speech" and delivered it "as well as Truman delivered any speech." Wake Forest did, indeed, make the front page of every major newspaper in the country, and, more importantly, checks for millions of dollars and the Reynolda deed were ceremonially turned over to the college.

Dr. Tribble spoke without any rancor about the opposition within the Board of Trustees to his management of Wake Forest affairs. The ringleaders, he said, were Basil M. Watkins, A. J. Hutchins, Edwin M. Stanley, and Carl V Tyner. "They came on the board about the time I came to Wake Forest, and they were all set to take over control," Dr. Tribble said. "I didn't realize that fully at the time and I know the trustees didn't realize it. I think they would have told me.... but I don't think they knew it. But they got these men on the Board of Trustees. They didn't have a majority, but they had a good group, and they didn't think they needed a majority."

Hutchins had a personal grievance, Tribble said. "I had had a letter from Andy Hutchins saying that he felt the college needed a

purchasing agent and he was writing to apply for the job.... Well, I took it seriously enough to ask several people what they thought of it, and all of them agreed with me that we didn't need a purchasing agent in the first case, and in the second we did not need Andy Hutchins. So Andy was offended at me."

The Watkins-Hutchins group was so adroit politically that Watkins was elected president of the Board of Trustees for 1955, and Tribble's real trials began.

The first thing that I knew, Basil called me up from Durham one day, Saturday morning. He said, "Harold, I've called you to tell you what's on my mind." He had something that he wanted me to do, and he told me about it. I said, "Basil, my judgment is against that. I don't believe I'll do that." He said, "Harold, you don't understand me. I didn't call you to ask you for your opinion. I called you to tell you what to do and I expect you to do it. I'm speaking to you as president of the Board of Trustees."

I said, "Basil, in that case let me say something quite frankly to you. I'm under a Board of Trustees of thirty-six people, but I'm under the board; I'm not under thirty-six individuals. If thirty-six individuals have a right to dictate to the president of the college what he should do, we'll have nothing but chaos and pandemonium all the time. Now I'll tell you what I'll do. If you feel strongly about this thing you want me to do, you recommend it to the trustees. If the trustees adopt it, I'll do it or resign, one way or the other. The way I feel right now is, I'll resign, but that's all right."

He said, "No, I'm telling you right now, I want you to do it. I expect you to do it." I said, "Basil, I've got a committee meeting in a few minutes. They're coming into the office now for the meeting. I'm going to hang up. But before I hang up I want to say to you, this is not personal with me, but it involves a principle. When I came to Wake Forest to be president of the college, I decided I would be president. And I'm not going to divide my responsibilities with the president of the Board of Trustees or anybody else. Now you go ahead and do whatever you think is right, and when the trustees act, then I'll give my decision." So that started things.... They said, "Well, you can't tell Tribble what to do, so we'll have to get rid of Tribble."

The investigation recounted in Chapter VI followed.

His experience with Watkins convinced Tribble that in the future he would take an active role in the politics of the Board of Trustees. "I made up my mind ... that I would never allow the trustees to elect a [board] president who I knew to be against my policies. I

just worked toward that. I felt that it was needed. And we followed that out." The record shows that Tribble was successful in ordering the board to his liking. Odus Mull was elected president of the trustees for 1956, and in succeeding years Hubert E. Olive, Robert Lee Humber, William J. Conrad, Irving E. Carlyle, and G. Maurice Hill were elected to the top spot, some for several terms. They were all Tribble supporters.

As is obvious from the \$30-million total of funds raised for Wake Forest during the Tribble administration, he as president became quite adroit at soliciting gifts, although he had had little previous experience in that work. One of the projects he recalled most fondly involved the negotiations for the bequest that established the George Foster Hankins Scholarships. He said:

Here's what happened. I went to Colonel Hankins. He was an old bachelor. And I said, "Colonel Hankins, I know you love Wake Forest College." He was an alumnus; I don't think he ever graduated, but he was a former student. And I said, "We're building a new campus, and I want to talk to you about a gift." I knew he was fairly well fixed. He said, "Well, damn it, I'm not going to give anything to the building program." He was not a profane man generally, but he would always put in a little "dammit" or two. He said, "I'm not going to give you a cent for buildings." I said, "Well, all right. We have other needs. Maybe you would be interested in something else. What are you interested in?" He said, "I'm interested in young people. I'm interested in trying to help them get an education." I said, "Well, all right. Let me try to work out a plan that might appeal to you whereby you could give your money to a scholarship fund for Wake Forest." He said he'd like to hear it....

I went back to him and he said, "I've already got it worked out.... I'm going to set up a foundation and put it in charge of a bank, and they're going to turn the income over to Wake Forest College for the scholarships." I knew he was canny and Scotch in his investments. So I said, "Mr. Hankins, I hope you'll understand me. I don't want to be disrespectful, but have you considered the fact that Wake Forest could administer that money much more cheaply than any bank could in the world? ... If you leave it to Wake Forest College ... we won't charge a fee for anything.... One hundred cents out of every dollar that we make from your estate, your investments, will go into scholarships." He said, "Well, I believe you're right." . . . So he had his lawyer draft a plan to leave his entire estate to Wake Forest College. It was valued at his death at about a million dollars, and it's valued now at more than a million and a half.... I called on

him at least twenty-five different times, often in the hospital.... That was the way we got that money.

Dr. Tribble was a little bit offended years later when a portrait of Colonel Hankins was presented to the college and he was not invited to attend the ceremony. There had been slights during his presidency which dismayed him. The alumni of Raleigh had given him a handsome chair when he arrived in Wake Forest. The alumni in Charlotte had given him a membership in the City Club there, and he could use its facilities for dining and for small meetings. In New York the alumni had given him membership in the University Club, which he thoroughly enjoyed. But in Winston-Salem he was never invited to join the Twin City Club, comparable in its exclusiveness. Nor until the last years of his presidency was he offered membership in the Downtown Rotary Club—although he had been a Rotarian all his life. He considered joining the Greensboro Rotarians "just for spite" and attending the Winston-Salem meetings as an out-of-town guest, but he didn't do it. "I decided that was too obvious and wasn't worth the coin anyway," he said.

But in the entire scope of his presidency, the rebuffs—whether real or fancied—were trivial. He could look back upon monumental achievement in a central role which lesser men would have found intimidating. He could see for the new Wake Forest which he had created a glorious future, developing into "a unique school in the South," unrestrained by convention ties, seeking after truth wherever it should lead.

There was only one thing that he would alter. He thought the name should be changed to Reynolds University.

In his last years, his powers diminished, Dr. Tribble moved with his wife to the Moravian Home on Winston-Salem's Indiana Avenue about two miles from the Wake Forest campus. On brief trips he could see once more Wait Chapel with its stately spire, the quad on which the trees are "rolled" after an athletic victory, massive Reynolda Hall, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library—into which he pumped so much vitality—the brick walkways, the carefully tended grounds.

They represent Harold Tribble's statement to posterity.

They are his memorial.

He would want no other.

CHAPTER NOTES

I War and Its Aftermath

1. The enrollment for the fall term of 1943 is given variously as 448, 457, and 470 in college records and reports. The highest figure is for the number enrolling at the beginning of the term, and the lowest shows the attrition created by the withdrawal of students entering military service. Elsewhere the enrollment figures given are those compiled by the registrar.

2. The mystery of Zon Robinson's strange disappearance is explored in an article in *The Student* of December 1947, pp. 8-9. Although there is no byline, Robert B. Wilson, Jr., was the principal author.

3. As a freshman in 1913, Haynes confronted a group of upperclass hazers and ordered them to halt. When they failed to comply with his command, he fired a shot which grazed the head of one of the hazers. The victim is said to have fainted.

4. After the war Butler enrolled in the Wake Forest Law School, took his degree, and set up practice in Fayetteville.

5. There is no complete listing of Wake Forest casualties in World War II, and the information published here, compiled from reports in various college publications, may be incorrect. The author would welcome correspondence with the friends or relatives of other alumni who gave their lives in military service.

6. The SS *Wake Forest Victory* was launched only twenty-seven days after her keel was laid, setting a new national record. President Kitchin was invited to speak at the launching; since he could not attend, Lt. (j.g.) Harold L. McManus '41, a Navy chaplain based in Seattle, was the college representative. In May 1945, the ship went to sea under the command of Capt. Henry J. Hummer and made several voyages in support of military operations and the occupation of Japan. At one point members of the navy armed guard crew aboard asked for pin-ups of sixteen Wake Forest beauties, and the photos were duly dispatched. After the war the ship was briefly in commercial service but was returned to military duty during the Korean campaign. In the fall of 1951 the American flag flown by the ship in Korean waters was presented to Wake Forest by C. B. Deane, a member of Congress and a Wake Forest alumnus. For a fuller account of the early years, see an article by Charles Giles in *The Student* of March 1947, pp. 4-5, 26-27.

II The Dawn of a New Day

1. The issue of *Old Gold and Black* dated March 29, 1946, devotes most of three pages to the Reynolds offer.

2. Bryan Haislip's *History of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation* is a good source on the activities of the foundation, but its review of the Wake Forest offer throws little light on the origin of that proposal.

3. *The Student* of April 1947 has a good portrait of Winston-Salem as it existed in 1946. In the same issue Sanford W. Martin, Jr., a Wake Forest student who was the son of the editor of the *Winston-Salem Journal*, wrote an article in which he saw Wake Forest's proposed move as "a great day for Winston-Salem."

4. Brother Robbins's tirade prompted a rejoinder in the next issue of *Old Gold and Black* from Rev. Eugene Deese, a Wake Forest student who was destined to enter the military chaplaincy. Deese said, "During my years here as a ministerial student I have taken practically every course in the Department of Religion. I have attended the same classes that were attended by the speaker, and instead of having my faith in God and His word torn down, my faith has been greatly strengthened, and I am sure my ministry has been enriched a hundredfold.... I have found great and good men in my professors here, and I shall ever be grateful to God for the privilege of being a son of Wake Forest College."

5. The text of the decision may be found in *N.C. Reports*, the Spring, 1947, term of the Supreme Court, pp. 500-516.

III The End of the Kitchin Era

1. Dr. Warren never objected to Baptist support of Wake Forest. Earlier, however, he had written that a campaign in the churches might diminish contributions to the Cooperative Program.

2. The Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary came into existence in September 1951, opening on the Wake Forest campus with eighty-five students. Dr. S. L. Stealy, a former professor at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, was president, and Dr. J. B. Robinson was comptroller. On the faculty were Dr. James Leo Green, professor of Old Testament interpretation; Dr. John Burder Hipps, professor of missions; Williams C. Strickland, instructor in New Testament interpretation, and Dr. Marc Lovelace, who had earlier been on the Wake Forest faculty, professor of Biblical archeology. Dr. Robinson was also professor of homiletics. Other courses offered included those on church history, preaching, and religious education.

3. Irving Carlyle was the son of Prof. John B. Carlyle, who taught Latin at Wake Forest from 1888 to 1911. He was himself closely associated with Wake Forest in his younger years and later set up a legal practice in Winston-Salem. He served the state of North Carolina in many capacities and at one time had strong backing for the governorship. His devotion to the college was lifelong, and few played a greater role in making the new campus a reality. After it was built, he bought a home nearby on Belle Vista Court.

4. This survey was taken in the spring of 1947. In the postwar inflationary spiral, students found the cost of items included in the survey inching upward almost by the month.

IV A New Hand at the Helm

1. In a letter to Irving Carlyle, Gerald W. Johnson, the Baltimore journalist and essayist who was a member of the alumni advisory committee, commented on the prospects of Binkley and McCall. He wrote that "a parson is bad enough, but a busted-down missionary would be intolerable." The Papers of Irving E. Carlyle, Ethel Taylor Crittenden Collection in Baptist History, Wake Forest University, March 23, 1950.

2. A. J. Hutchins to Odus M. Mull, December 12, 1949, the Papers of Odus M. Mull, Ethel Taylor Crittenden Collection in Baptist History, Wake Forest University.

3. Irving E. Carlyle to C. B. Deane, January 19, 1950, Carlyle Papers.

4. Dr. John W. Nowell, Chemistry Department, reported this conversation to the author. Modlin also told Nowell that he had been in Richmond too short a time to make a change, and he said that his family would not have been happy with a move to North Carolina.

5. A letter from Casper C. Warren to E. B. Earnshaw, dated June 8, 1950, shows that Tribble was given a salary of ten-thousand dollars with an annual entertainment allowance of two thousand, expenses when traveling for the college, use of the president's home, and moving expenses from Newton Center, Massachusetts. Copy in Mull Papers.

V High Points and Low

1. Irving E. Carlyle to Hubert E. Olive, February 21, 1950, Carlyle Papers.

2. See the memorial resolution presented by the Board of Trustees. An accessible copy may be found in the *Alumni News* of October, 1951, p. 3.

3. The shovel was donated by W. E. Oldham of Burlington, who had

been a millworker all his life. Invited to sit with the dignitaries on the platform, he at first declined. Dr. S. L. Morgan, writing later in the *Biblical Recorder*, compared Oldham's gesture to "the widow's mite." He said that "Oldham's simple act will warm the hearts of thousands" and "should inspire a host of others to cooperate to make the new Wake Forest great."

4. A complete record of the items placed in the three cornerstones can be found in the *Alumni News* for October, 1953, pp. 6-7.

VI A President's Trials

1. The circumstances of Walker's departure are related in Chapter V
2. The details of Preston's relationship with Dr. Tribble leading up to Preston's resignation were supplied by Pat Preston in an interview with the author.
3. The name was supplied by Mrs. Irving E. Carlyle.

VII A College on the Move

1. In 1957 the senior class, nostalgic for the sounds of the old bell, raised \$1,700 to purchase a bell forged in Holland. It was mounted in the cupola of the library but in later years was rarely heard.

VIII Dancing to the Convention Tune

1. The author was a member of the student committee and editor of *Old Gold and Black*.
2. After the votes were counted and the results certified, the paper ballots were taken across the street to the Union Bus Terminal and burned in its furnace.

IX The Trustee Proposals

1. See the discussion of this controversy in Chapter VIII.
2. The reference is to events described in Chapter VIII.

X Stability and Growth

1. For more detailed information see Dr. Harold W. Tribble's "Report and Appreciation to Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation from Wake Forest University"
2. See Dr. Tribble's "Seventeen-Year Report of the Administration of Wake Forest University."

XI The College Administration

1. Gerald W. Johnson to Irving E. Carlyle, Carlyle Papers.
2. Harold T P. Hayes, a graduate in the Class of 1948, was editor of *Esquire* at the time. He said he had nothing to do with the selection of the "superprofs" and that the editors in charge made careful evaluations before publishing their list.
3. The biographical details on Dean Leake are taken from a personal information form filed with the News Bureau.
4. A fine profile of Mr. Earnshaw, written by James Hawkins, was published in *The Student* of March, 1947, pp. 14-16, 20.
5. Minutes of the Board of Trustees, October 12, 1962, Volume 7, pp. 341-2.
6. The personal details about Mr. Patterson are taken from News Bureau files and a citation for distinguished service.
7. Some of the information appearing here was taken from "A Brief History of the Registrar's Office, 1942-82," by Margaret R. Perry.
8. For some of these details the author is indebted to William G. Starling, author of "A Brief History of Admissions and Financial Aid at Wake Forest, 1940's to Present Admissions," prepared as a Sesquicentennial monograph.
9. See Dr. Tribble's "Seventeen-Year Report."

XII Things Academic

1. The information presented here is excerpted from "A Brief History of the Department of Biology, Wake Forest University, 1834-1982;" by Gerald W. Esch. (Dr. Esch gave credit to Dr. Elton C. Cocke for an earlier study which took the history to 1967.) This and all other departmental sketches cited can be found in the Ethel Taylor Crittenden Collection in Baptist History at Wake Forest University.
2. This section is extracted from "History of the Department of Chemistry at Wake Forest University," by John W. Nowell, Jr.
3. Cook's manuscript can be found in the Chemistry Department files of the university archives.
4. The material presented here was extracted in part from "The Department of Classical Languages (Greek and Latin) in Wake Forest College and University, 1834-1984;" by Robert W. Ulery, Jr.

5. The details for this section were developed by Herman J. Preseren in his "History of the Department of Education, Wake Forest University"

6. The author is indebted to Dr. Wilmer D. Sanders, who compiled an excellent history of the German Department as a Sesquicentennial monograph. The material in this section is adapted from his work.

7. An excellent account of the History Department, called "History and Historians at Wake Forest," was prepared as a Sesquicentennial monograph by J. Edwin Hendricks.

8. The author, in a retirement tribute to Professor Clonts which appeared in the May, 1967, issue of *The Wake Forest Magazine*.

9. The author is indebted to Richard D. Carmichael, Ivey C. Gentry, John W. Sawyer, and Marcellus Waddill, who collaborated in the writing of "A History of the Department of Mathematics, 1942-1983" The material presented here is adapted from that manuscript.

10. The author of this volume would like to express his indebtedness and appreciation to Prof. Roland Gay. As a Wake Forest freshman in the fall of 1940, he sat in Mr. Gay's College Algebra class, hopelessly lost in a discipline which had always mystified him. On the last day of class, Professor Gay worked out twenty problems on the board and said, "Ten of these will be your final exam." The student memorized every line without any comprehension whatsoever, reproduced the ten specified problems on the examination and got a course grade which, if not distinguished, was at least passing. He has had warm thoughts toward Professor Gay ever since.

11. This account is compiled from ROTC records and news accounts.

12. This section is based in part on "An Account of the Department of Music, Wake Forest University," by Paul S. Robinson.

13. This section depends in part on William Hottinger's "History of Physical Education at Wake Forest University, 1834-1983"

14. This account is condensed from "A History of the Department of Physics (1834-1983); by George P. Williams, Jr.

15. For the information presented on this subject the author is indebted to Claud H. Richards for his section of the "History of the Politics Department to May, 1983."

16. The material appearing here is a summary of "A History of the Department of Psychology, 1958-1982," by John E. Williams, with the assistance of Robert C. Beck, Robert H. Dufort, and David A. Hills.

17. The basic information for this section was gleaned from "The De-

partment of Religion of Wake Forest University," by J. A. Easley and George J. Griffin. The concluding comments about Dr. Easley's service, however, are the author's own.

18. The author is indebted to Dr. Mary Frances Robinson, on whose account, "History of the Department of Romance Languages," this section is based.

19. Material for this presentation was adapted from three studies: "A Brief History of Sociology and Anthropology at Wake Forest University, 1900-1978," by Clarence H. Patrick; "Sociology at Wake Forest University: 1900-1982," by Clarence H. Patrick and John R. Earle, and "Anthropology at Wake Forest University: 1954-1982," by E. Pendleton Banks.

20. Most of the material for this section was adapted from the "History of the Department of Speech Communication and Theatre Arts," compiled by Dr. Franklin R. Shirley.

21. Information for this section was taken from "History of the Department of Asian Studies," by B. G. Gokhale.

22. Data for this section were taken in large part from the "History of the School of Business and Accountancy in Celebration of the First 150 Years of Wake Forest University," by Thomas C. Taylor.

23. Some of the material presented here was taken from "The Wake Forest University Summer Session-Past and Future" and "In the Good OL' Summertime: The Summer Session at Wake Forest College, 1921-1964." The latter appeared in the August, 1964, issue of *The Wake Forest Magazine*. Both accounts were written by Dr. Percival Perry.

24. Information for this section was compiled in part from the following sources: "The Wake Forest University Library, 1879-1982; by Merrill G. Berthrong; "Through Thirty-One Years; a report by Ethel Taylor Crittenden covering the period 1915-1946; "A History of the Wake Forest College Library, 1878-1946," a master's thesis by James M. Nicholson, Jr.; "The Wake Forest Library, 1928-1975, An Overview," by Carlton P. West; "Toward Half a Million Volumes," by Nicholson and West in the *Wake Forest University Library Newsletter* for March, 1973; and an unpublished statement about her career as reference librarian, 1948-1975, by Minnie S. Kallam.

XIII The Graduate and Professional Schools

1. The material presented here is a condensation of "A Brief History of the Graduate School, 1866-1982, prepared for the Wake Forest University Sesquicentennial," by Dr. Henry S. Stroupe.

2. Some of the material for this section was adapted from an excellent and detailed study by Cama Clarkson Merritt, "The Wake Forest University School of Law, 1943-1984." Her work is particularly rich in biographical information. Parts of the account presented here are taken from other college sources.

3. This is the testimony of Dr. Carpenter in his personal memoir, *The Story of Medicine at Wake Forest University*, published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1970. Some of the data in this section are taken from that work. Carpenter was an excellent physician and a competent administrator, but he was not a historian. His slim volume (79 pages) scarcely does justice to Wake Forest medicine, and the definitive history has yet to be written. In this collegewide study the author can only hope to touch on the high points in the Winston-Salem experience.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 30.

5. The amounts are carried in President Tribble's annual reports. 6. Carpenter, p. 43.

7. See the *Alumni News* for October, 1951, p. 6.

8. President Tribble's annual report for 1964-65.

9. *Bulletin of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine*, 1966-67.

XIV Student Life

1. *Old Gold and Black*, Jan. 14, 1949, p. 1.

2. *Ibid.*, Oct. 18, 1965, p.1.

3. See President Tribble's annual report for 1964. 4. *Ibid.*, 1963.

5. Excerpted from the *Winston-Salem Journal* in *Old Gold and Black*, Sept. 26, 1966, p. 7.

6. Presidents of the student body elected for the period covered by this history were: 1943-44, Roscoe Mason; 1944-45, Stacy Kinlaw was elected, but he graduated early and Clarence Bowen was chosen to replace him; 1945-46, Henderson D. "Buster" Mabe, Jr.; 1946-47, Samuel Behrends, Jr.; 1947-48, Horace R. "Dagwood" Kornegay; 1948-49, John Mathis; 1949-50, T. Lamar Caudle III; 1950-51, Marion J. Davis; 1951-52, Dan Fagg; 1952-53, Charles Barham; 1953-54, Eugene Boyce; 1954-55, Coy Privette; 1955-56, Thomas Frank; 1956-57, David Hirano; 1957-58, Larry Williams; 1958-59, Harvey Durham; 1959-60, Donald Schoonmaker; 1960-61, Howard Bullard, Jr.; 1961-62, Stanley H. Jackman; 1962-63, Ste-

phen Glass; 1963-64, William Constangy; 1964-65, Clifford B. Lowery; 1965-66, Jerry Partney; and 1966-67, Warren L. "Butch" Pate.

7. Editors of *The Student*: 1946-47, Jesse E. Glasgow, Jr.; 1947-48, William Hadley Robbins; Fall, 1948, Harold T. P. Hayes; Spring, 1949, William F. McIlwain and Walter Friedenberg, co-editors; 1949-50, Robert Sherrill, Romulus Weatherman, and Bill Underwood, co-editors; 1950-51, Jewell Livingstone; 1951-52, Carl Meigs; 1952-53, Thomas S. Mezger, Jr. and Blevyn Hathcock, co-editors; 1953-54, Byrd Barnette and John Durham, co-editors; Fall, 1954, Frank Andrews; Spring, 1955, William Laughrun; 1955-56, Owen Herring, Jr., and Shirley Mudge, co-editors; 1956-57, Hamilton Richards and Dorothy Braddock, co-editors; 1957-58, Bert Walton; 1958-59, Jerry Matherly; 1959-60, Janet Binkley; 1960-61, Dwight Pickard; 1961-62, Sylvia Burroughs; for 1962-63 John Rosenthal had been elected editor, but in July, 1962, *The Student* was suppressed, as recounted in Chapter IX. It did not reappear until the fall of 1964. For 1964-65, Jo DeYoung; 1965-66, James Woolley; and 1966-67, Richard C. Fallis.

8. Editors of *Old Gold and Black*: Fall, 1943, Martha Ann Allen; Spring, 1944, Betty Stansbury; 1944-45, Russell H. Brantley until February, followed by an editorial council made up of Charlotte Boone, Simmons Fentress, Al Jennings, and Nan Lacy Harris; 1945-46, Edgar E. Folk III, Bettie Horsley, Sue Marshall, and Richard Brinkley as an editorial council; 1946-47, William H. Robbins; 1947-48, Bynum Shaw; 1948-49, Robert Grogan; 1949-50, William Bethune and Herbert Paschal, co-editors, succeeded in February by Bill F. Hensley; 1950-51, David M. Clark and Carol Oldham, co-editors; 1951-52, Neil Gabbert and William N. Austin, co-editors; 1952-53, L. M. Wright, Jr.; 1953-54, Wilfred Winstead; 1954-55, Daniel Poole; 1955-56, Charles Newman; 1956-57, Lloyd Preslar; 1957-58, William A. Connelly; 1958-59, Hannah Miller; 1959-60, John Alford; 1960-61, Ray Rollins; 1961-62, Lynn Smathers; 1962-63, Ray Southard; 1963-64, Charles Osolin; 1964-65, Lineta Craven; 1965-66, Carol Claxon and Sherry Pryor, co-editors; and 1966-67, Sylvia Pridgen.

9. Editors of *The Howler*: 1943-44, Elizabeth Jones; 1944-45, Nancy Easley and Bobby Creech, co-editors; 1945-46, Richard Griffin and W. T. McLean, co-editors; 1946-47, Parley A. King; 1947-48, Campbell W. McMillan; 1948-49, Judson Trueblood; 1949-50, Edward J. Friedenberg; 1950-51, Betty Isbell; 1951-52, Fred Upchurch; 1952-53, Kenneth Grigg; 1953-54, Guy Revelle; 1954-55, Motsie Burden and Parker Wilson, co-editors; 1955-56, Larry Pearce; 1956-57, Douglas Graham and Kitty Booth, co-editors; 1957-58, Jane Lewis and Bob Williams, co-editors; 1958-59, Winfrey Whicker; 1959-60, Ann Whicker and Bill Smith, co-editors; 1960-61, Mary Gail Koontz and Don Phelps, co-editors; 1961-62, Suzanne Da-

vis; 1962-63, Rick Wilson; 1963-64, Catherine Bernhardt; 1964-65, Donia Whitelev; 1965-66, Shela Turpin, and 1966-67, Faye Setzer.

10. This controversy is covered in *Old Gold and Black*, the issue of Sept. 28, 1953, p. 8.

11. The *Biblical Recorder*, Jan. 18, 1964, p. 20.

12. *Ibid.*, June 19, 1965, p. 19. 13. *Ibid.*, June 11, 1966, p. 18.

XVI The Retirement of Dr. Tribble

1. The tapes and a transcription are available to scholars, along with Dr. Tribble's papers, in the Ethel Taylor Crittenden Collection in Baptist History at Wake Forest University

APPENDIX A

Necrology

Daniel Bunyan Bryan, dean emeritus and professor emeritus of education, December 9, 1963.
James G. Carroll, professor of mathematics, May 17, 1955.
W. R. Cullom, professor emeritus of religion, October 20, 1963.
Edith Taylor Earnshaw, bursar's assistant, July 14, 1962.
Elliott B. Earnshaw, retired bursar, January 3, 1952.
Francis Pendleton Gaines, former president (1927-1930), December 31, 1963.
Murray C. Greason, assistant director of athletics, January 1, 1960.
Gerald G. Grubb, associate professor of English, May 31, 1957.
Needham Y. Gulley, professor emeritus of law, June 24, 1945.
Walter D. Holliday, retired superintendent of buildings and grounds, September 22, 1953.
Thurman D. Kitchin, president emeritus, August 23, 1955.
James L. Lake, professor emeritus of physics, September 1, 1952.
Clarence N. Nuckles, campus policeman, September 21, 1959.
George Washington Paschal, professor emeritus of Greek, June 13, 1956.
Hubert M. Poteat, professor emeritus of Latin, January 29, 1958.
Charles M. Ramsey, professor of economics, October 29, 1963.
Claude V Roebuck, instructor in philosophy, February 12, 1961.
Everette C. Snyder, retired manager of the College Book Store, September 8, 1964.
William C. Soule, professor of law, July 26, 1953.
William E. Speas, professor emeritus of physics, January 24, 1961.
Edgar W. Timberlake, professor emeritus of law, January 19, 1957.
Philemon M. Utley, gymnasium director, June 15, 1950.
Herbert M. Vann, professor of anatomy, October 14, 1951.
Robert Bruce White, professor emeritus of law, November 28, 1944.

APPENDIX B

Baccalaureate and Commencement Speakers

1943-1967

1943 Baccalaureate *Dr. J. A. Easley, professor of religion, Wake Forest College.* Commencement *Emery B. Denny, associate justice, North Carolina Supreme Court.*

1944 Baccalaureate *Dr. George D. Heaton, pastor Myers Park Baptist Church, Charlotte.* Commencement *Gerald W. Johnson, Baltimore journalist and essayist.*

1945 Baccalaureate *Dr. Ralph A. Herring, pastor First Baptist Church, Winston-Salem.* Commencement *Dr. Sankey Lee Blanton, pastor First Baptist Church, Wilmington.*

1946 Baccalaureate *Rev. C. Oscar Johnson, pastor Third Baptist Church, St. Louis, Missouri.* Commencement *Rev. George A. Buttrick, pastor Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City.*

1947 Baccalaureate *Dr. Harold W. Tribble, professor of theology, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.* Commencement *Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor First Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia.*

1948 Baccalaureate *Dr. Olin T. Binkley, professor of Christian Ethics, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.* Commencement *Dr. Kenneth Scott Latourette, professor of missions and Oriental history, Yale University.*

1949 Baccalaureate *Dr. Edward Hughes Pruden, pastor First Baptist Church, Washington, D.C.* Commencement *Robert Lee Humber, founder, United World Federalists, Greenville.*

1950 Baccalaureate *Dr. J. Glenn Blackburn, pastor Wake Forest Baptist Church, Wake Forest.* Commencement *Dr. Sankey Lee Blanton, dean, School of Religion, Wake Forest College.*

1951 Baccalaureate *Rev. J. Winston Pearce, pastor First Baptist Church, Durham.* Commencement *Colgate W. Darden, president, University of Virginia.*

1952 Baccalaureate *Rev. George D. Heaton, pastor Myers Park Baptist Church, Charlotte. Commencement Robert P Holding, president, First-Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Smithfield.*

1953 Baccalaureate *Dr. R. Paul Caudill, pastor First Baptist Church, Memphis, Tennessee. Commencement John S. Battle, Governor of Virginia.*

1954 Baccalaureate *Dr. Robert J. McCracken, pastor Riverside Church, New York City. Commencement Rev. J. Clyde Turner, pastor First Baptist Church, Greensboro.*

1955 Baccalaureate *Rev. Broadus E. Jones, pastor First Baptist Church, Raleigh. Commencement Gilbert T Stephenson, Pendleton attorney.*

1956 Baccalaureate *Dr. Willis R. Cullom, professor emeritus of religion, Wake Forest College. Commencement Dr. Hubert M. Poteat, professor of Latin language and literature, Wake Forest College.*

1957 Baccalaureate *Rev. Claude U. Broach, pastor St. John's Baptist Church, Charlotte. Commencement Gordon Gray, director, Office of Defense Mobilization, Washington, D.C.*

1958 Baccalaureate *Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor Druid Hills Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia. Commencement Dr. Robert J. McCracken, pastor Riverside Church, New York City.*

1959 Baccalaureate *Dr. Herbert Gezork, president, Andover-Newton Theological School. Commencement Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president, Washington and Lee University.*

1960 Baccalaureate *Dr. Douglas M. Branch, general secretary, Baptist State Convention. Commencement Dr. Lam Chi-Fung, president, Hong Kong Baptist College.*

1961 Baccalaureate *Dr. Mark Depp, pastor Centenary Methodist Church, Winston-Salem. Commencement Dr. Josef Nordenhaug, general secretary, Baptist World Alliance.*

1962 Baccalaureate *Dr. Samuel H. Miller, dean, Divinity School, Harvard University. Commencement Dr. Liston Pope, dean, Divinity School, Yale University.*

1963 Baccalaureate *Dr. Carlyle Marney, pastor Myers Park Baptist Church, Charlotte. Commencement Luther H. Hodges, United States Secretary of Commerce.*

1964 Baccalaureate *Dr. W. Randall Lolley, pastor First Baptist Church, Winston-Salem.* Commencement *Dr. Edgar F Shannon, president, University of Virginia.*

1965 Baccalaureate *Rev. Warren T Carr, pastor Wake Forest Baptist Church, Winston-Salem.* Commencement *Terry Sanford, former Governor of North Carolina.*

1966 Baccalaureate *Dr. James C. Hughes, pastor Home Moravian Church, Winston-Salem.* Commencement *Dr. Vittorio Giannini, president, North Carolina School of the Arts.*

1967 Baccalaureate *Rev. A. Douglas Aldrich, pastor First Baptist Church, Gastonia.* Commencement *Dr. Harold W. Tribble, president, Wake Forest College.*

APPENDIX C

Honorary Degrees Awarded 1943-1967

- A. Douglas Aldrich, pastor, First Baptist Church of Gastonia, Doctor of Divinity, 1967.
- William Brantley Aycock, chancellor, University of North Carolina, Doctor of Laws, 1959.
- Charles Henry Babcock, Winston-Salem philanthropist, Doctor of Laws, 1958.
- John Stewart Battle, Governor of Virginia, Doctor of Laws, 1953.
- Ivan Loveridge Bennett, military chaplain, Doctor of Divinity, 1949.
- Olin Trivette Binkley, professor, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Doctor of Divinity, 1951.
- Sankey Lee Blanton, pastor, First Baptist Church of Wilmington, Doctor of Divinity, 1945.
- Walter J. Bone, Nashville Judge, Doctor of Laws, 1954.
- Carey Hoyt Bostian, associate dean, North Carolina State College, Doctor of Science, 1954.
- Douglas McKinley Branch, general secretary, Baptist State Convention, Doctor of Divinity, 1956.
- Nathan C. Brooks, Jr., president, Carver School of Missions, Doctor of Divinity, 1957.
- Ray Everett Brown, superintendent, University of Chicago Clinics and Hospitals, Doctor of Humanities, 1958.
- John Tyler Caldwell, chancellor, North Carolina State College, Doctor of Laws, 1960.
- A. Carlyle Campbell, president, Meredith College, Doctor of Laws, 1950. Leslie Hartwell Campbell, president, Campbell College, Doctor of Laws, 1955.
- Irving Edward Carlyle, Winston-Salem attorney, Doctor of Laws, 1953. Warren Tyree Carr, pastor, Wake Forest Baptist Church, Doctor of Divinity, 1965.
- Guy Thomas Carswell, Charlotte attorney, Doctor of Laws, 1962.
- Carl Henry Claudy, executive secretary, Masonic Service Association of the United States, Doctor of Letters, 1949.
- Albert Coates, director, Institute of Government, Doctor of Laws, 1960. Henry Clay Coburn, military surgeon, Doctor of Science, 1943.
- Oscar Creech, Jr., professor of surgery, Tulane University Medical School, Doctor of Science, 1966.

- C. Christopher Crittenden, director, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Doctor of Laws, 1956.
- Archibald K. Davis, Winston-Salem banker, Doctor of Laws, 1967.
- Charles Bennett Deane, president, Baptist State Convention, Doctor of Humanities, 1961.
- Emery Byrd Denny, associate justice, North Carolina Supreme Court, Doctor of Laws, 1947.
- Walter Mark Depp, minister emeritus, Centenary Methodist Church of Winston-Salem, Doctor of Divinity, 1962.
- William Augustus Devin, Oxford judge, Doctor of Laws, 1952.
- Spright Dowell, president, Mercer University, Doctor of Laws, 1950.
- Edwin Burke Dozier, missionary and educator, Doctor of Divinity, 1955.
- Clement Eaton, Hallam Professor of History, University of Kentucky, Doctor of Literature, 1967.
- Arthur Hollis Edens, president, Duke University, Doctor of Laws, 1951.
- Philip Lovin Elliott, president, Gardner-Webb College, Doctor of Laws, 1959.
- Howard J. Ford, former president, Baptist State Convention, Doctor of Divinity, 1966.
- Thomas Augustus Fraser, Jr., Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, Doctor of Divinity, 1961.
- William Clyde Friday, president, University of North Carolina, Doctor of Laws, 1957.
- Adelaide Fries, Moravian archivist, Winston-Salem, Doctor of Literature, 1945.
- Vittorio Giannini, president, North Carolina School of the Arts, Doctor of Laws, 1966.
- Everett Gill, missionary; Doctor of Divinity, 1944.
- Dale Hartzler Gramley, president, Salem College, Doctor of Literature, 1955.
- Gordon Gray, Winston-Salem businessman and government figure, Doctor of Laws, 1951.
- Isaac Garfield Greer, superintendent, Baptist Orphanage of North Carolina, Doctor of Laws, 1944.
- T Sloane Guy, Jr., superintendent, Southern Baptist Hospitals, Doctor of Humanities, 1960.
- Frederic Moir Hanes, professor of medicine, Duke Medical School, Doctor of Science, 1943.
- George Foster Hankins, Lexington philanthropist, Doctor of Laws, 1952.
- Bernice Kelly Harris, Seaboard novelist, Doctor of Letters, 1959.
- Ippy Purvis Hedgepeth, pastor, Orrum Baptist Church of Lumberton, Doctor of Divinity, 1951.
- Bruce Heilman, president, Meredith College, Doctor of Laws, 1967.

- Garland Alford Hendricks, professor, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Doctor of Divinity, 1962.
- Ralph A. Herring, pastor, First Baptist Church of Winston-Salem, Doctor of Divinity, 1945.
- Hubert Inman Hester, vice president, William Jewell College, Doctor of Divinity, 1950.
- Luther Hartwell Hodges, United States Secretary of Commerce, Doctor of Laws, 1963.
- James Fulton Hoge, New York attorney, Doctor of Laws, 1954.
- Robert Powell Holding, Smithfield banker, Doctor of Laws, 1957.
- Leon Howard Hollingsworth, pastor, First Baptist Church of Boone, Doctor of Divinity, 1959.
- Chevis Ferber Horne, pastor, First Baptist Church of Martinsville, Virginia, Doctor of Divinity, 1960.
- Malloy Alton Huggins, executive secretary, Baptist State Convention, Doctor of Laws, 1949.
- Robert Lee Humber, founder, United World Federalists, Doctor of Laws, 1949.
- Mary Lynch Johnson, chairman, Department of English, Meredith College, Doctor of Humanities, 1957.
- English E. Jones, president, Pembroke State College, Doctor of Laws, 1965.
- Douglas Maitland Knight, president, Duke University, Doctor of Literature, 1964.
- Henry Hsieh Lin, president, University of Shanghai, Doctor of Laws, 1947.
- J. Grafton Love, neurosurgeon, Mayo Clinic, Doctor of Science, 1952.
- Robert James McCracken, pastor, Riverside Church of New York City, Doctor of Divinity, 1958.
- Carlyle Marney, pastor, Myers Park Baptist Church of Charlotte, Doctor of Literature, 1963.
- David Grier Martin, president, Davidson College, Doctor of Laws, 1959. Sanford W. Martin, editor, *Winston-Salem journal*, Doctor of Laws, 1956. James Alfred Martin, Jr., professor, Union Theological Seminary, Doctor of Literature, 1965.
- George M. Modlin, president, University of Richmond, Doctor of Laws, 1947.
- John Motley Morehead, Rye, New York, engineer and public servant, Doctor of Engineering, 1944.
- Odus McCoy Mull, Shelby attorney, Doctor of Laws, 1957.
- Wayne Edward Oates, professor, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Doctor of Literature, 1962.
- George W. Paschal, Jr., Raleigh physician, Doctor of Science, 1963.

- Wendell M. Patton, president, High Point College, Doctor of Laws, 1961. J. Winston Pearce, pastor, First Baptist Church of Durham, Doctor of Divinity, 1952.
- J. Kenneth Pfohl, Moravian bishop, Doctor of Divinity, 1966.
- Howard Mitchell Phillips, education administrator, Alabama College, Doctor of Science, 1953.
- William H. Plemmons, president, Appalachian State Teachers College, Doctor of Laws, 1958.
- James Samuel Potter, pastor, Pritchard Memorial Baptist Church of Charlotte, Doctor of Divinity, 1964.
- M. Theron Rankin, executive secretary, Foreign Mission Board, Doctor of Divinity, 1946.
- Nancy Susan Reynolds, Greenwich, Connecticut, philanthropist, Doctor of Humanities, 1967.
- Richard J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem philanthropist, Doctor of Laws, 1958.
- Terry Sanford, former Governor of North Carolina, Doctor of Laws, 1965. Henry Thomas Shanks, dean, Birmingham-Southern College, Doctor of Humanities, 1954.
- Edgar Finley Shannon, Jr., president, University of Virginia, Doctor of Humanities, 1964.
- Susie Marshall Sharpe, associate justice, North Carolina Supreme Court, Doctor of Laws, 1965.
- Budd Elmon Smith, president, Wingate College, Doctor of Laws, 1961. Charles George Smith, professor of English, Baylor University, Doctor of Letters, 1946.
- Francis Wayland Speight, professor of art, East Carolina College, Doctor of Humanities, 1962.
- Edwin Monroe Stanley, Greensboro judge, Doctor of Laws, 1964.
- Sydnor Lorenzo Stealey, president, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Doctor of Divinity, 1952.
- Gilbert T. Stephenson, Pendleton banker and attorney, Doctor of Civil Laws, 1955.
- Samuel Alcott Thompson, surgeon, New York Medical College, Doctor of Science, 1960.
- Ennis Posey Thorne, chaplain, Veteran's Administration, Doctor of Divinity, 1956.
- Harold Wayland Tribble, president, Andover-Newton Theological School, Doctor of Laws, 1948.
- Lucurgus Rayner Varser, Lumberton judge, Doctor of Laws, 1948.
- Casper Carl Warren, president, Baptist State Convention, Doctor of Divinity, 1948.

- W. Herbert Weatherspoon, Raleigh attorney, Doctor of Laws, 1953.
Martin Dewey Whitaker, president, Lehigh University, Doctor of Science, 1947.
- Lee McBride White, Birmingham, Alabama, minister, Doctor of Divinity, 1950.
- Ransom Kelly White, president, Belmont College, Doctor of Divinity, 1954.
- Kenneth Raynor Williams, president, Winston-Salem State College, Doctor of Laws, 1963.
- William Harrison Williams, pastor, Pritchard Memorial Baptist Church of Charlotte, Doctor of Divinity, 1958.
- James Bennett Willis, pastor, First Baptist Church of Hamlet, Doctor of Divinity, 1953.
- Kyle Monroe Yates, pastor, Second Baptist Church of Houston, Texas, Doctor of Divinity, 1947.

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