

The History of
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY
VOLUME V | 1967-1983

The History of
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY

VOLUME V | 1967-1983

by Edwin Graves Wilson

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY
COPYRIGHT © EDWIN GRAVES WILSON, 2010
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

FOR PERMISSION, REQUIRED TO REPRINT OR BROADCAST MORE THAN SEVERAL LINES, WRITE TO:
LEGAL DEPARTMENT, WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, P.O. BOX 7656, WINSTON-SALEM, NC 27109.
JACKET AND BOOK DESIGN BY DAVE URENA. TYPESET USING MINION PRO AND SOLEX.
PRINTED ON ACID-FREE, RECYCLED PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONTROL NUMBER: 2010923735
ISBN 978-0-615-34254-2
FIRST NORTH AMERICAN EDITION

WILSON, EDWIN GRAVES, 1923-
THE HISTORY OF WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

In Grateful Memory

RUSSELL HAROLD BRANTLEY
(1924-2005)

ROBERT ALLEN DYER
(1913-2001)

MARK HOLCOMB REECE
(1926-1997)

JAMES RALPH SCALES
(1918-1996)

WILLIAM GRAY STARLING
(1935-2001)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

So many friends and colleagues—from the faculty, from the staff, from the ranks of the alumni—have helped me during the writing of this *History* that I dare not even begin to list them all. I hope that they will forgive me if I do not mention them, one by one, but instead single out a few people whose contributions have been necessary and continuing.

First, I want to acknowledge the authors of the fifteen “In Retrospect” essays, all of them students during the Scales presidency. I hope that readers of this *History* will appreciate, as much as I do, their memories and observations as providing a perspective on campus life that I would not have been qualified to give.

Members of the staff of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library have been unfailingly ready to assist me, but I must name, as having been particularly helpful, Julia Bradford from the University archives. I don’t know how many times she has opened the locked door of the sixth floor stacks so that I could explore papers and documents that I needed to consult.

When I have turned in my writing to athletics, I have regularly sought the advice of Assistant Athletic Director William “Bill” Faircloth, who was here as a football coach during the years about which I write. Emily Richey in Media Relations has, again and again, found pictures of Wake Forest athletes that I needed as illustrations for my text.

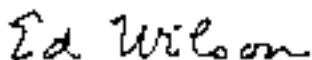
All the men and women in the News Service and in Creative Services—Kevin Cox, Kerry King, Cherin Poovey, Cheryl Walker, Janet Williamson, and Priscilla Wood—have been available to give me information and photographs. I realized anew how valuable and how loyal they have been in their long-time service to Wake Forest.

The pictures in this *History* are the work of many talented photographers, including students (unidentified) working for *The Howler*, unknown (to me) staff photographers for *The Wake Forest Magazine*, and the various professional photographers whose pictures made their way, usually without accreditation, into the University archives. I mention with gratitude McNabb Studios and, because it is likely that I have used their work, the names of “Cookie” Snyder, Claude McNeill, Bill Ray, and Hobart Jones.

I also appreciate the contributions of Susan Mullally, who opened her files to me and whose remarkable talents are visible here and there throughout this book. (She and Emily Herring Wilson also created the Sesquicentennial poster of 150 Wake Foresters which has been reproduced and is included as a bonus for readers who want to see the faces of Wake Forest men and women of our legendary past.) Ken Bennett, who is now the University's official photographer, has come to my aid whenever I called, and I offer him my heartfelt thanks.

Anyone writing about the history of Wake Forest must acknowledge, as I do, the presence of Professor Ed Hendricks, who is more familiar with that history than anyone I know and who is always generous with his suggestions and insights. Jim Barefield and Reid Morgan have also been occasional and welcome advisers.

In recent months, as the book has finally come together, I have relied on the generous support of Sandra Boyette, who has read what I have written, made constructive suggestions, and been on all occasions a wise and friendly counselor. Dave Urena, who is responsible for the design of this book, has shown his mastery of his craft, notably for me in his creation of the book jacket and in his page-by-page blending of text and pictures. Susan Robinson used her characteristic skill and good nature when she became my assistant on those occasions when Susan Faust was traveling or on leave. And that leads me to the most important person of all: Susan Faust, my steadfast assistant, whose good ideas have made their way into this book, who reminded me day after day of what I might else have forgotten, who has reviewed every page of this *History* without showing boredom, and whose good cheer always makes her a delightful person to be with. She really deserves to be called my collaborator or even co-author.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ed Wilson".

Edwin Graves Wilson
Provost Emeritus
Wake Forest University
April 2010

CONTENTS

- AN EXPLANATORY PREFACE** 1
- A PERSONAL PREFACE** 3
- 1 FROM TRIBBLE TO SCALES: FROM COLLEGE TO UNIVERSITY** 14
- 2 THE ELEVENTH PRESIDENT: HIS FIRST YEAR** 3
IN RETROSPECT *The Experimental College and Other Memories* 37
- 3 THE END OF CHAPEL AND THE CHANGING COLLEGE SCENE** 44
IN RETROSPECT *Reflections on Covenant House* 62
- 4 A WHIRLWIND OF IDEAS** 64
IN RETROSPECT *Daniel in the Lion's Den* 80
- 5 VENICE, VISITATION, AND VICTORY** 85
IN RETROSPECT *A Milestone in Sports History* 102
- 6 TOWARD "ARTES PRO HUMANITATE"** 104
IN RETROSPECT *A Convivial Relationship* 116
- 7 THE SIXTH-YEAR PLATEAU** 121
IN RETROSPECT *A Queen Remembers* 130
- 8 BOOKS, GOLF, AND CALENDARS** 135
IN RETROSPECT *What Happened Those Nights in March* 148
- 9 DEPARTURES AND RETURNS** 153
IN RETROSPECT *WFU/WFDD/WAAA* 170
- 10 A YEAR OF CONFIDENCE** 172
IN RETROSPECT *An Intensely Absorbing Activity* 183
- 11 A DEDICATION, A NOMINATION, AND A HOUSE
IN HAMPSTEAD** 188
IN RETROSPECT *"Let Me Know If There Is Anything I Can Ever Do For You"* 199
- 12 CAUSE AND EFFECT** 206
IN RETROSPECT *Dr. Scales and the Flippy Flops* 216

13 **BAPTISTS, BUSINESS COURSES, AND BELLS** 221

IN RETROSPECT *A Room Upstairs at the President's House* 230

14 **A COVENANT, A FIRE, AND A TANGERINE BOWL** 236

IN RETROSPECT *"I Was Captivated by the Theatre"* 248

15 **ON THE WAY TO THE SESQUICENTENNIAL** 254

IN RETROSPECT *Ode to a Newspaperman* 264

16 **DARKNESS AND LIGHT** p. 399

IN RETROSPECT *"My Own Personal Wake Forest"* 279

17 **MUSIC AND FAREWELL** 285

18 **EPILOGUE** 299

19 **AFTERTHOUGHTS** 308

DEPARTMENTS OF THE FACULTY 319

HISTORICAL LISTS 377

APPENDICES 403

INDEX 425

PREFACE

An Explanatory Preface

FROM THE FIRST, I CONSIDERED TWO POSSIBLE APPROACHES to the writing of this *History*. One option was to construct the central narrative around topics: academic affairs, for instance, or athletics or student activities or administrative decisions on important issues or some other focus that would specifically illuminate a designated area of University life over the entire sixteen years when James Ralph Scales was president. A second option was to proceed chronologically and to tell the story of each year as the year unfolded, mixing together within the same time frame all the events that seemed to be significant to an understanding of what was happening at that time.

As the pages of the *History* indicate, I chose the second option. Among other reasons I wanted those readers who were on the campus during a particular year to be able to look again at that year and see themselves in the context of their own memories. Also, I believe that what happens in one place on the campus at a given time feeds naturally into what is simultaneously happening elsewhere and that insights and perceptions from various sources, when brought together, provide a coherence that is otherwise difficult to develop.

Therefore, I suggest to readers who are looking primarily for a straightforward narrative that they begin with my “Personal Preface” and proceed through the seventeen chapters and the “Epilogue” and the “Afterthoughts,” setting aside for the time being—if they choose—the notes that appear at the end of each of the sixteen chapters covering the Scales administration.

These “Notes,” by the way, are intended to indicate the totality of the University, in all its drama, and to provide a historical record, beyond the evidence presented in the “chapters,” of what individual



The Z. Smith Reynolds Library

participants in college life were doing and what, in athletics and at cultural events, they were experiencing. Thus I have provided “Faculty Notes,” “Administrative Notes,” and “Student Notes” as well as some of the highlights of the “Calendar of Events,” the “Year in Athletics” and the Spring Commencement exercises. I have also paid a moment’s tribute at the end of each chapter to members of the faculty and staff who died during the year under consideration.

Believing that a history of this kind is also a record of data and information that might some day be useful to future readers and writers, I have included, at the end of the volume, various lists and statistics that seemed to me important. I have looked at each academic department in the undergraduate college and concentrated on the men and women in that department: their degrees, their progress through the professional ranks, honors they won, and services they rendered. Of necessity I have omitted much that I would like to have said, but I wanted at least to recognize, however briefly, each of my colleagues in teaching and research.

The appendices that follow the reports on the academic departments and that, except for the index, bring the volume to an end explain themselves, I think. I hope that they provide information that can—and will—be easily and conveniently used.

A Personal Preface

WHEN I WAS AN UNDERGRADUATE ON THE “OLD,” THE ORIGINAL CAMPUS OF WAKE FOREST COLLEGE in Wake Forest, North Carolina, I hardly ever studied in the Heck-Williams Library. The chairs and tables in the reading room were not inviting, and I preferred the comfort and convenience of my own upstairs bedroom (for three years in Mrs. Lillian Brewer’s home and, during my senior year, in the home of Mrs. Fannie Gorrell).¹

Once in a while, however, I had to prepare a term paper, and my search for needed information would take me behind the Library’s circulation desk into the stacks. Often, as I walked down the main aisle, I would look to my right and see, at a table crowded with books and periodicals, a retired faculty member at work. I had met him once, and I knew him as one of Wake Forest’s most unforgettable professors. He was Dr. George W. Paschal, who had a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and who had taught Greek from 1900 until his retirement in 1940. He was writing the *History of Wake Forest College*, and Volume One had already been published in 1935. He was now preparing for publication Volumes Two and Three which would carry the story of Wake Forest down to 1943, coincidentally the very year in which I would receive my B.A. degree.

I don’t know who helped Dr. Paschal with his formidable project. He seemed always to be by himself as he looked over manuscripts and records and as he wrote. I heard that Miss Ellen W. Ewing, a librarian, assisted him, and in his *History* he praised her as “most efficient in her work.” But Professor of English Edgar E. Folk is the only person whom he thanks in his Preface (Folk “cheerfully read the proof,” Paschal says), and I conclude that, without a typist, secretary, or amanuensis, Paschal, virtually by himself, completed the

¹ Mrs. Brewer was the widow of Richard L. Brewer and the sister of the late Thomas Walter Bickett (B.A., 1890), Governor of North Carolina from 1916 to 1920. Mrs. Gorrell was the daughter of the late Charles E. Taylor, President of Wake Forest College from 1884 to 1905, and the widow of J. Hendren Gorrell, Professor of Modern Languages at Wake Forest from 1895 to 1939.



The Calvin Jones House: The Wake Forest College Birthplace

² *Paschal's History is out of print, but, thanks to Professor of History J. Edwin Hendricks, it is on a CD digitized and copyrighted in 2003 and made available at Wake Forest University Stores. The CD also contains Volume IV of the History, written by Bynum G. Shaw. Professor Hendricks supplies an introduction.*

more than sixteen hundred pages of his three-volume history. And it is an indispensable work, crowded with facts and insights that all Wake Foresters continue to rely on whenever they explore the College's origins and development.² (I hope that I will be forgiven if I point out, with some satisfaction, that my own name appears in a Paschal footnote: as the editor of the 1943 *Howler*.)

In the early 1970's, President Scales asked Bynum G. Shaw to continue Paschal's *History* by writing a fourth volume which would cover the last seven years of the administration of Thurman Kitchin (1943–1950) and the seventeen years in which Harold Tribble was president (1950–1967). The move of the College to Winston-Salem would, of course, be the centerpiece of such a volume.

Scales could not have selected a better person than Shaw, who said of himself that "at first sight" he had fallen in love with Wake Forest. He had been an English major on the old campus, had graduated in 1948, had been an accomplished newspaperman, writing with particular distinction for the *Baltimore Sun*, and in 1965 had succeeded his mentor Edgar E. Folk as "Lecturer in" (later "Professor of") Journalism at Wake Forest. He was also the author of three

novels (*The Sound of Small Hammers*, *The Nazi Hunter*, and *Days of Power, Nights of Fear*) and a history of the Baptists called *Divided We Stand*.

I was especially happy that Shaw was willing to write Volume Four of the *History*. We had been friends since he arrived on the campus in the fall of 1940, and I knew of no one who both understood and loved Wake Forest with more perceptiveness and with more passion. Scales's decision to appoint him to his new writing task was more than justified when, in 1988, Volume Four was published. It is thorough, it is honest and balanced, and it is entertaining.

When President Thomas K. Hearn approached me about writing Volume Five of the *History*, I was hesitant to say yes. I had been Provost during the sixteen years of the Scales presidency, and I had taken part in a number of controversial administrative decisions. Could I be fair and unbiased as I reported on what happened from 1967 to 1983? Could I look objectively at campus events in which I had played a role or about which, even if I had not been an actor, I had strong personal opinions? Furthermore, how would I refer to myself when the occasion required: as "the Provost," as "Wilson," or simply as "I" or "me"?

I finally answered my doubts by recognizing that my *History* would inevitably be both a "history" and a memoir. I would base my "history" on available and dependable records, and I would always try to be fair to points of view that were opposed to my own. But I would write in the first person, and it would therefore become obvious to any reader that the perspective of the author was shaped, day by day, by his intimate working relationship with the President and with the other men and women who made up the Scales administration. Occasionally I might even wander down some inviting path that lured me as a person, even though it might seem to have little relevance to the themes and issues that formed the central narrative of the history.

I was, ultimately, the more willing to accept President Hearn's request because I remember with fondness and gratitude my years with President Scales. His tenure as President was marked by struggle and anxiety, as the chapters of this *History* will amply show. But the campus was alive, day by day, with a creative passion that I had not seen before at Wake Forest and that I have not seen since. In student government, in the unpredictable pages of *Old Gold and*

Black, in the Experimental College, in the extraordinary student-administered “Challenge” programs that took place every other spring, in faculty debates over the calendar, in all the rapidly developing responses to the war in Vietnam and the civil rights movement, in the seemingly endless and often heated discussions about the Baptist Convention and about “intervisitation:” voices could be strong and persuasive, and sometimes they were loud and maybe a little reckless, but they were employed, usually to good effect, and they were listened to wherever students and professors and administrators came together to talk. I suppose that what I especially recall is that so many people cared so much about what was going on—in our nation and in the world and, of course, on our campus.

And, if Wake Foresters needed inspiration or provocation from outside, it was readily available: in campus speeches by Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, Eugene McCarthy and George McGovern, John Connally and Gary Hart, Strom Thurmond and Lester Maddox, Edward Muskie and Sargent Shriver, William Buckley and George Will, Bill Moyers and Tom Wicker, Hubert Humphrey and Moshé Dayan, Timothy Leary and Betty Friedan. Wake Forest students—at least many of them—were hungry for debate and for learning.

And, until I concluded my comprehensive review of the Scales years, I guess I had not fully realized how often and how eagerly Wake Forest audiences, in the first two decades after integration, welcomed and heard African-Americans. The list is long and inclusive: James Baldwin and Maya Angelou, Alex Haley and Nikki Giovanni, Julian Bond and Vernon Jordan, Dick Gregory and Andrew Young, Bill Cosby and Bill Russell, and Jesse Owens and Hank Aaron—not to mention performers like Dionne Warwick and Chuck Berry and Duke Ellington.

Campus concerts and other entertainments drew large and enthusiastic audiences: Leontyne Price and Marilyn Horne, Yehudi Menuhin and Itzhak Perlman, Carlos Montoya and Marcel Marceau, Billy Joel and James Taylor, Bonnie Raitt and Jimmy Buffet, Simon and Garfunkel, Arlo Guthrie and Sha Na Na, George Burns and Steve Martin, the Preservation Hall Jazz Band, and symphony orchestras from New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, Berlin, Leipzig, and Zurich. And I could not overlook Wake Forest’s honored film series of which one observer said, “If students went to movies every night of their four years at Wake Forest, they

could see practically every important motion picture, American or foreign, ever made.”

I am trying to tell, as thoroughly as I can, the story of the Scales years, and I am trying to recover what I think was the mood, the atmosphere of those years, but I know that I will never really succeed. I can read every issue of *Old Gold and Black*, turn the pages of every *Howler*, review the official catalogs and alumni magazines, examine all the Trustee records, interview others who were here with me, and yet I will never be able to say what was happening in those places where students were alone—or where they saw just each other—and in the minds and hearts of those same young men and women for whom colleges and universities exist. Their stories, collectively and individually, are the true history of whatever is lasting and significant about a college: what was said one day in a classroom, what was discussed one night in a dormitory, a few words of encouragement from a friend, a moment of unexpected joy or sorrow or disappointment or hope; what happened once on Pub Row or backstage at the Theatre, in the middle of a debate or a concert, in a locker room before a critical game, after midnight at a fraternity party, during a Scripture reading in Chapel; what suddenly took place while someone was looking through a microscope or reading a book in the library stacks or hurrying across the campus for an appointment or going home for the Christmas holidays or cheering at the Coliseum. These events—remembered but not usually recorded for anyone to read—are what really count about Wake Forest or about any college, and sadly—in this “public” history—I can only hint at the interiors of all those interwoven lives that make up the enormously complex—and, for me, endlessly fascinating—life of a college campus. “Time past and time future,” T.S. Eliot said, “Point to one end, which is always present.” And the *present* tense, not the past tense, is the true tense of college life. For it is in the *present*—the present that was yesterday, the present that will be tomorrow, the present that is now—it is in that present that students live—it is where they “Hold infinity in the palm” of their hands. History, Eliot wrote, is “a pattern of timeless moments.” How can a “historian”—like myself—be expected to find, underneath or within the narrative, the “pattern of timeless moments”?

I must also confess that even though, because of the change in the name of the institution in 1967, this volume carries the title of

History of Wake Forest University, it is really, for the most part, another volume in the *History of Wake Forest College*. And there are good and sufficient reasons why I chose to accept this limitation on my perspective.

First, the history of the School of Medicine, as well as that of the North Carolina Baptist Hospital, has already been written by Manson Meads, Dean of the Medical School from 1963 to 1966 and Vice President for Health Affairs from 1966 to 1983. His book is entitled *The Miracle on Hawthorne Hill*, and it covers all the years from the founding of the school down to 1983, the same year in which my *History* ends. It enlarges upon an earlier volume, *The Story of Medicine at Wake Forest University*, by Coy C. Carpenter, Meads's predecessor as Dean and as Vice President. Meads was assisted in the writing of his history by Katherine Davis, who, over many years, served as the Vice President's assistant, first to Carpenter and then to Meads.

Similarly, there is already an admirably written and beautifully assembled history of the School of Law, published in 1994 under the title *Wake Forest University School of Law: One Hundred Years of Legal Education 1894–1994*. The author is J. Edwin Hendricks, Professor of History at Wake Forest, who knows Wake Forest intimately and for some years has been teaching a course and giving lectures on the history of the institution. He is also the author of other publications on American history and biography and on local history.

Concerning the Babcock Graduate School of Management, another problem arises. The Babcock School opened its doors in 1971 and thus experienced twelve years of history during the Scales presidency, but in 1983 it still had not become stabilized into a regularly functioning school, and many issues about its development and its promise remained unsettled. A future historian will—happily, I think—write about its later growth and its many later successes. Meanwhile, I have simply provided in Appendix A a brief summary of the early years of the School, written in 1986 by Emily Herring Wilson.

Programs in the Graduate School—those, that is, that are not in the School of Medicine—are mentioned, where relevant, in the accounts of the various College departments in which they have their homes.³ It seemed wiser not to separate the curriculum or the faculty into undergraduate and graduate categories.

Thus it is that my *History* will touch little or not at all on Wake Forest's professional and graduate schools. Occasionally an event

³ See Appendix B for a record of graduate degrees awarded on the Reynolda campus from 1967 to 1983.



The Plaza (or, popularly, the Quad) in front of Wait Chapel

did take place which had significant impact on the Scales presidency—as, for example, the conflict between the President and the Dean of the School of Law over the Institute for Labor Policy Analysis or the debate within the faculty over the final form that business education at Wake Forest ought to take—and I felt obliged to include it in my narrative. Also, I have recorded on my “In Memoriam” pages the deaths of faculty and staff members from the entire University, and some of the statistical tables in the appendices are University-wide in their coverage of the years and the data under consideration.

I have spoken of the liveliness of the Scales years, and I will speak, in my chapter-by-chapter narrative, of the underlying tensions that surfaced with some regularity to arouse and even to afflict the administration. In the middle of every crisis, however, we were fortunate to have in Reynolda Hall men and women who were devoted to Wake Forest and who, when the occasion required, served it selflessly and well. We were also tied to one another by close bonds of friendship which made it possible for us to deliberate and to work together without rivalry or rancor.

In the course of this *History* I will speak appreciatively of some of my administrative colleagues who played clearly visible roles in

the public life of the University: Dean of the College Tom Mullen and Dean of the Graduate School Henry Stroupe; Gene Lucas and John Williard in business and finance; Director of Communications Russell Brantley; Mark Reece, Dean of Men, and Lu Leake, Dean of Women; Bill Straughan and Bill Joyner in development and alumni affairs; Gene Hooks in athletics; and, of course, James Ralph Scales himself. There were others, too, who, usually behind the scenes, guided and counseled students and were dependably active in support of Wake Forest's traditions and values.



Robert Allen Dyer

I think—to take only one name—of Robert Allen “Bob” Dyer, who became a faculty member in religion in 1956 and who for twenty-four years was an assistant, first to me and then to Tom Mullen, in the Office of the Dean. I once said of Bob Dyer: “We saw each other almost every day, we served together on committees, we went to meals together (if we were fortunate, the meal was prepared by his wife Mary), we talked often and at length. And, in particular, I watched students as they came to see him. Some came because they needed advice: he gave it freely and wisely and sometimes with startling directness and candor. Some came because they

were in trouble; he helped them to find a way out. Some came because they were lonely; he offered himself as a friend. Some came because they were black or Asian or from a foreign land; he told them he loved them. Some came because they were poor; he gave them money. Some came because they had no place to live; he gave them a room in his house. No one who came remained outside the embrace of his arms. The rest of us in the office were, I think, kind and helpful people too. But Bob was more than kind and helpful. He gave others his home, his heart, himself.”

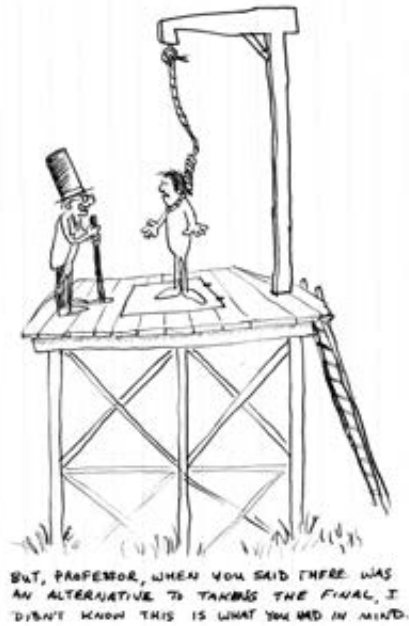
For about a decade beginning in 1974, another gifted counselor, David Hills, was Coordinator of Student Services. He came to this position after fourteen years in the Center for Psychological Services. He was happily remembered by many of us as the coach of a 1963

College Bowl team—a logical assignment for him because of his wide-ranging knowledge well outside his own field of psychology—and he was known, especially to all those who ever attended meetings with him, for his rare gifts as a cartoonist. With a few exact strokes he could create, out of what had just happened, faces and scenes, and he would then give to the speaking characters words of insight and wit such as one would seldom see outside of, for example, a *New Yorker* magazine. His cartoons deserve to be collected.

Allied to our cluster of College deans, and yet operating independently, was Percival Perry, Dean of the Summer Session. A Wake Forest alumnus (class of 1937) and a member of the history department since 1947, he was a patient and steady man, executing his responsibilities with sureness and kindness and without a trace of ostentation. His wife, Margaret Ruthven Perry, who succeeded long-time Registrar Grady Patterson in 1972, presided with efficiency and careful management over indispensable student records. Every spring, at Commencement time, we once more became indebted to her and to her staff for arranging diplomas with such precision that the graduation ceremonies could proceed without error.

As I reflect upon the years during which my colleagues and I worked together, I realize how many of us were Wake Forest College alumni. Henry Stroupe, Mark Reece, Russell Brantley, Gene Hooks, Percival Perry, Tom Elmore, and I: all of us attended classes on the old campus. Bill Straughan, Bill Joyner, and Toby Hale were graduates from the Winston-Salem campus. And I have not even mentioned two other alumni who played important roles during all the sixteen years of the Scales administration: Chaplain Ed Christman and Director of Admissions Bill Starling. They will be remembered elsewhere in this volume.

Somehow, I think, we—especially those of us from “old” Wake Forest—felt a responsibility to transfer to Winston-Salem the same



A cartoon by David Hills



Dean Percival Perry and Registrar Margaret Perry

atmosphere, the same way of life, the same “friendliness” that we had encountered in our own undergraduate years. It is worth noting that many of us—administrators and faculty members alike—built our Winston-Salem homes just south of the campus on or near Faculty Drive and Royall Drive. The Dean of Men and the Director of Athletics were two doors away from each other, and the Dean of the Graduate School lived across the street. A few houses away were the Dean of Women, the Treasurer, and the Director of Libraries: the three of them did not have Wake Forest degrees, but they all absorbed the traditions that we Wake Foresters cherished. Not far down one street or another were the Chaplain and the Director of Communications, as well as faculty members from almost every department.

In a historic sense we were the last “old College” generation, having been born in the years before World War II and having begun our careers either just before the War or in the decade or two thereafter. We had been invited to come to Wake Forest at a time when the College gladly employed alumni and when alumni wanted, more than anything else, to come back “home.” It could certainly be argued—and legitimately argued—that we were exemplars of too much inbreeding, that with a few exceptions we were men, that we were all white, and that, being somewhat alike in our perspectives and in our ambitions for Wake Forest, we ran the risk of not being sufficiently forward-looking or progressive. Such doubts can

ultimately be resolved only after one evaluates the many things that actually happened to change Wake Forest between 1967 and 1983. Did not those years point progressively to the future as well as nostalgically to the past?

Perhaps because we of the administration lived among faculty members—my closest neighbors included professors from English, mathematics, economics, psychology, and politics—we tried (not always successfully, I'm sure) to listen to the faculty. And, fortunately, the faculty had candid and determined spokesmen. Harry Miller of chemistry constantly challenged what he saw as our disregard for graduate programs. Mac Bryan from religion was never quiet about any lack of progress he thought we should be making toward the fulfillment of human rights goals at Wake Forest. Delmer Paul Hylton, famous among accountancy students for the uncompromising standards he maintained in his classes, was in strong opposition to the way in which we resolved the various questions that came up about business education at Wake Forest. (See his book, *A Personal History of the School of Business and Accountancy at Wake Forest University, 1949–1991*, privately printed.) Charlie Allen of biology was quick with his dissenting opinions, and—to mention just two—Jeanne Owen and Don Schoonmaker often stood on the floor of faculty meetings to ask of the administration “What are you doing?” or “What do you mean?” (I hope I have not left out any faculty members who would like to be recorded among those opposed to administrative judgments. There isn't room for every negative opinion.)

I have written this extended preface to provide a personal context for what follows in my more impersonal *History*. I am, admittedly, by temperament and by education, a Romantic, and I tend to be sentimental and elegiac about the past. I know that not everyone who studied or taught or worked on the Wake Forest campus between 1967 and 1983 was as happy here as I was, but let it be said that my memories, even of bad days, have become sweet, or at least acceptable, through the passage of time. And let it also be said that, during the years about which I write, I experienced, every day, the enveloping happiness of coming home after work to the wife I love and to our three incomparable children.

From Tribble to Scales: From College to University

“THESE HAVE BEEN EVENTFUL YEARS, exacting but exhilarating, controversial yet constructive.... I have tried at all times to give my best in thought and labor to the service of the College. Now I am tired, very tired.... The institution needs new and vigorous leadership.”¹

¹ The Wake Forest Magazine, *XIII* (Nov. 1966), 4.

With these words Harold W. Tribble—on October 14, 1966, soon after the beginning of his seventeenth year as President of Wake Forest College—announced to the College’s Board of Trustees that he wanted to retire. My “three-fold mission” has been accomplished, he said: the College has been moved to its new home in Winston-Salem; a building program has been successfully financed; and graduate studies have been resumed and expanded. Tribble was 66 years old. The last day of his presidency would be June 30, 1967.

President Tribble chose with care the adjectives he used to describe his years at Wake Forest. They had indeed been “controversial”: in 1956, by the astonishingly close vote of 20 to 13, the Trustees had decided to retain him in office despite the opposition of some of Wake Forest’s most respected and influential alumni. And there had been the December night in 1955 when five hundred students, angry because the Director of Athletics and the football coach had resigned, had marched to the President’s home and burned him in effigy.

But the Tribble years had also been “exhilarating”—perhaps never more so than on the day (November 13, 1963) when, returning from the defeat by the Baptist State Convention of a modest proposal to change requirements for membership on the College Board of Trustees, Tribble, who had fought courageously for the proposal, was welcomed back to the campus by an estimated thousand supporters, mostly students, who cheered and threw confetti. Tribble



President Harold W. Tribble in his office in Reynolda Hall

sat in an open car, smiling. He knew that, although he had lost at the Convention, he had won the affection of those who counted most: his friends and admirers at home.

It was a measure of Tribble's sense of purpose, as well as his tenacity and his courage, that he had survived the many difficult days of his presidency and had emerged triumphant. In the words of William C. Archie, Dean of the College from 1956 to 1958, he "never wavered. His energy, his boundless optimism, his simple yet profound faith . . . swept him along." And so, when he announced his retirement, he was deservedly praised and applauded for his many achievements, but especially because under his guidance Wake Forest had settled with security and strength—and optimism—onto a beautiful new campus in Forsyth County. Now there was no turning back, and the College could look confidently to the future.²

That future, President Tribble hoped, would be marked by two changes in the name and structure of the institution. One would be the recognition of "University" status for the "College," and the other would be "the liberalization of the relationship between the

² For a detailed report on Harold Tribble and his presidency see Bynum Shaw, *The History of Wake Forest College*, Volume IV (1943–1967), especially Chapters VI and XVI. Dean Archie's tribute is on page 135.

³ The Wake Forest Magazine, *XIII* (Nov. 1966), 4.

institution and the Baptist State Convention.” The time had come, Tribble said, for “bold action” on both fronts.³

The first of Tribble’s proposals was unanimously approved by the Trustees on January 13, 1967, and was scheduled to become effective on June 12 so that, by the time of Tribble’s retirement, he would already have become “President of Wake Forest University.” The change in title might well, in fact, have occurred as far back in history as 1894, when the School of Law was founded, and certainly by 1902, when the School of Medicine first offered classes, but Wake Forest had always been modest about its public claims for itself, and the “College” name had survived, enjoying the affection of many generations of students. Now “Wake Forest College” would continue to be the name of the undergraduate school—a designation coveted and admired by College alumni—and “Wake Forest University” would become the official name for the entire institution.

The second proposal from Tribble concerning the Baptist State Convention would remain dormant until it became a central issue for the next Wake Forest administration. It will be discussed in later chapters of this history.

Though less emphasized by Tribble in his final reports to the Trustees or in his public appearances during his last year as President, other issues were coming to the surface which foretold campus controversies for the years immediately ahead. Increasingly, the war in Vietnam was a topic for discussion and debate, and, although Wake Forest students had not become active in protesting against the war, as had some of their contemporaries in colleges and universities, especially in the Northeast and on the West Coast, they too would soon be affected by the national anti-war movement and by a growing anxiety, especially among eligible male students, about the Selective Service laws then in effect.

For the time being, however, Wake Forest students were preoccupied with matters of local interest. Dancing was still not permitted on campus—a rule, regularly insisted upon by the Baptist Convention, which had made Wake Foresters over many generations angry and embarrassed and which now, among really radical changes in student conduct taking place across the landscape of the 1960’s, seemed strangely old-fashioned. Students were also more restless than ever about the requirement that they attend chapel twice a week: every Tuesday and Thursday morning from ten to

eleven. A recommendation from the College faculty that Saturday classes be abolished, passed in April by a 79–40 vote and endorsed—naturally—by students, had still not been acted upon by the Trustees. And certain regulations about campus conduct—among them such rules as that “The possession or use on the Wake Forest College campus of any intoxicating liquors, wines, or beer is forbidden” or “Women are not permitted in the dormitory sections of men’s dormitories”⁴—still gave students reason to act, though historically in vain, toward changes in the social arrangements of campus life. Hardly anyone in 1967, however, not even among student leaders, could have foreseen how suddenly, in just a few years, the atmosphere of the campus would change and how a word that perhaps no one had yet formulated—“intervisitation”—would become a goal for future student activists.

⁴ “Regulations,” Student Handbook 1966–67 (Wake Forest College, 1966), p. 53.

Meanwhile, the Board of Trustees’ search for President Tribble’s successor had begun. In October Maurice Hill, Chairman of the Board, appointed a committee to undertake this important effort: Lex Marsh, a Charlotte realtor and mortgage banker, as chairman; Thomas Davis of Winston-Salem, president of Piedmont Aviation; George Paschal Jr., a Raleigh surgeon; Carlton Prickett, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Burlington; and Leon Rice, a Winston-Salem attorney. Subsequently, when their terms on the Board came to an end (December 31, 1966), Davis and Prickett were replaced by James Mason, an attorney from Laurinburg, and Claude Broach, pastor of St. John’s Baptist Church in Charlotte.

Three members of the College faculty were named to advise the Trustee committee: Associate Professor of English John Carter, Professor of Chemistry John Nowell (chairman), and Professor of Psychology John Williams. They were joined by D. Paul Hylton from the School of Business Administration; Norman Wiggins from the School of Law; and James Harrill and Robert Morehead from the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. And five students were appointed to serve in a similar capacity: Henry Bostic, a College junior from Elizabethtown, N.C., Dana Hanna, a graduate student from Dunn, N.C.; Allan Head, a first-year law student from Atlanta; Warren “Butch” Pate, a College senior, also from Dunn; and Susan Rabenhorst, a College senior from Louisville, Kentucky.

Almost at once, names of possible candidates for the presidency were put forward, among them Pope Duncan, president of Georgia

⁵ *Coincidentally, Chandler spoke—with his characteristic eloquence—at the College’s Founders’ Day Convocation on February 2, 1967.*

Southern College; Paul Geren, U.S. Ambassador to Libya; Sam Hill, professor of religion at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Hugh McEniry, dean of Stetson University; and Harry Philpott, president of Auburn University. Faculty members who remembered alumnus John Chandler from the days when he was a student and from later years, when he was a Wake Forest faculty member in philosophy, were hopeful that he might be interested (he was then dean of the faculty at Williams College).⁵ Terry Sanford, former Governor of North Carolina, was also mentioned (in October 1966 he had agreed to become chairman of a \$72,000,000 campaign for the College), but search committee Chairman Marsh made it clear that Wake Forest’s next president must, as always in the past, be a Baptist. (Chandler would later become president of Williams, and Sanford, a Methodist, would be named president of Duke University. There is no indication that either of them would have been available for the Wake Forest presidency in 1967.)

Ultimately, Marsh said, even though more than one hundred names came to their attention, there was only one which “met with the approval of the entire committee.” That was James Ralph Scales, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Oklahoma State University. The position was offered to him after the Board gave its unanimous approval on April 28, 1967, and he enthusiastically accepted.⁶

⁶ *An article entitled “Selecting a University President” by Trustee James Mason [The Wake Forest Magazine, XIV (July 1967), 7–9] provides a detailed account of the process that led to the selection of Scales.*

In many ways Scales was a natural choice for the Wake Forest presidency. Besides his earned degrees (B.A., Oklahoma Baptist University; M.A. and Ph.D., University of Oklahoma) he had done postgraduate work at Chicago and at the University of London; he had taught history and government at Oklahoma Baptist; and for four years he had been president of OBU. He was, in the words of James Mason, “a dedicated Baptist” who, as another observer said, “has more religion accidentally than most people have on purpose.” During World War II he had been in the Navy, serving for part of the time as signal officer aboard an aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. Saratoga. He was married—to the former Elizabeth Ann Randel—and had two teen-age daughters, Laura and Ann.

But it was not Scales’s academic qualifications alone that commended him to the search committee. When Mason and Rice went to Oklahoma to interview him in his home state, they met “many people in all walks of life,” and everyone agreed that Scales “had an



Tribble Hall, named in the spring of 1967 for President Tribble

aura about him that is hard to explain.” He was seen as likable and gregarious, as sincerely interested in other people, as dignified and yet democratic. Behind every decision that he made, one close friend and colleague said, was the question: “What will my decision do to other people?”

Wake Forest faculty members who met Scales during the interview period were likewise impressed. Professor Nowell—for the faculty committee—made a favorable report to the Board of Trustees. And Professor Carter recalls that, during the time that Scales spent with the committee, he put everyone at ease, listened intently, and stressed the centrality of the faculty in institutional governance. Faculty members were not meant to be simply “spear carriers,” Scales said.

From the perspective of Scales himself, Wake Forest was an especially attractive destination. He was forty-eight years old, he was ambitious to be a college president again, and he believed in the kind of liberal arts tradition that Baptist colleges at their best

provided. It was said of him that, when he was at Oklahoma Baptist, he sometimes remarked that he wanted OBU to become like Wake Forest. He himself, as an undergraduate, had had English classes under two Wake Forest alumni, Edgar E. Folk and Henry L. Snuggs, both of whom later became much respected professors at Wake Forest. He already admired Wake Forest and welcomed an opportunity to be part of its 133-year-old history.

During the closing months of the Tribble administration I was serving as Dean of the College and had the pleasant experience of helping both to honor President Tribble and to prepare for the arrival of President-Elect Scales. At the request of a faculty committee appointed to find an appropriate way to recognize Tribble, I asked the Trustees, at their meeting on June 3, to consider naming the so-called “Humanities” building “Harold W. Tribble Hall.” The Trustees concurred, and so the classroom building east of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library, completed in 1963 and housing nine departments from the humanities and social sciences, became “Tribble Hall,” perhaps the most frequented classroom building—by faculty and students—for many college generations to come.

⁷ Subsequently, four additional members were assigned to the committee: Professor of Biology Charles M. Allen, Director of Communications Russell H. Brantley Jr., Professor of Law Hugh W. Divine, and Associate Dean of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine Robert L. Tuttle.

At that same meeting on June 3, I was asked by the Trustees to chair a committee to make plans for the inauguration of President-Elect Scales in the spring of 1968. Also named to the committee were Professor of Biology John Davis, Professor Emeritus of Religion J. Allen Easley, Assistant Professor of Music Calvin Huber, Professor of Chemistry John Nowell, and Professor of English Henry Snuggs.⁷ With such expectations the 1966–67 academic year came to an end, and we awaited the arrival of Wake Forest’s eleventh president.

CHAPTER TWO
1967–1968

The Eleventh President: His First Year

“WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY” OFFICIALLY CAME INTO BEING during the summer of 1967, but “Wake Forest College,” founded in 1834, continued at the center—the heart—of the institution. At the beginning of the 1967 fall term, 2406 students¹ were enrolled in the College, divided almost equally between in-state and out-of-state students. 743 of the students were women—about 31%. There were fourteen blacks² in the student body: a disturbingly small number, especially considering that Wake Forest was in its sixth year of integration, Edward Reynolds, the first black student, having been admitted in the fall of 1962.

The School of Business Administration, founded in 1948, and open for admission to qualified Wake Forest juniors and seniors, enrolled 123 students (118 men and five women) for the 1967 fall term. The School of Law, in its seventy-fourth year, enrolled 196 students (192 men and four women), rather equally distributed among the three years of the LL.B. program. And the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, entering its sixty-sixth year as a two-year school and its twenty-seventh year as a four-year school, enrolled 223 students (213 men and ten women), the four classes of the M.D. program not differing appreciably in size.

The Graduate School, which came into existence in 1961 but until 1967 had been called the Division of Graduate Studies, enrolled 215 students (147 men and 68 women) in eleven departments of the College (biology, chemistry, education, English, history, mathematics, physical education, physics, psychology, religion, and sociology and anthropology³) and five departments of the School of Medicine (anatomy, biochemistry, microbiology, pharmacology, and physiology).

¹ Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Florida—in that order—supplied the largest number of students from outside North Carolina.

² Following the practice usually adopted during the years from 1967 to 1983, I have used the word “blacks” to refer to those minority students who came in later years to be more often identified as “African-Americans.”

³ Sociology and anthropology were then combined into one department.

Such was the size and diversity of the University's student body when James Ralph Scales entered upon his first year as Wake Forest's eleventh president. He looked favorably on the University's quickly expanding graduate programs but warned that the University should "never weaken the AB degree to set up a costly and inadequate Ph.D. degree." (At the time, there were no Ph.D. programs except at the medical school.) What the campus most needed, he said, was a "fine arts complex," and he was to take steps almost at once toward reaching that goal.

Soon after his arrival, President Scales had expressed himself as being content with the administrative staff that he had inherited from the Tribble years. By nature he was not inclined to make changes among the personnel with whom he worked. His only new administrative appointment—actually, he recommended it to the Trustees even before his own term began—was that of Gene T. Lucas as Vice President for Business and Finance. Lucas had been vice-president and treasurer of Oklahoma Baptist University, and Scales said that he was "anxious to resume a working relationship that I found enjoyable at OBU." Lucas' assignment was to be in charge of "the business and other non-academic affairs of the University, including budget preparation and control, physical plant and clerical services, and auxiliary enterprises." He was, as Wake Forest would soon discover, admirably qualified for his job, and he would become not only an efficient and highly professional manager of the University's business affairs but also appreciated for his availability to the faculty, his willingness to listen sympathetically to others, his innate fairness, and—perhaps above all—his engaging wit, delivered with a touch of irony and an almost never-fading smile.

At the same time that Lucas was named vice-president, John G. Williard, who had served as Assistant Treasurer since 1958, was named Treasurer. Williard was a quiet and industrious business officer, with a C.P.A., who understood budgets and investments and who brought to his position an air of dependability and authority and who invited the trust of those with whom he worked. For the next ten years he and Lucas were to act in concert to strengthen the University financially.

At the end of the 1966–67 academic year, when President Tribble had retired, Dr. Coy C. Carpenter, Dean of the School of Medicine



Gene Lucas and John Williard



Tom Mullen

from 1936 to 1963 and Vice-President for Medical Affairs since 1963, had also announced his retirement.⁴ He had been widely acclaimed for the qualities of leadership he had shown over three decades: supervising the move of the medical school to Winston-Salem and its expansion into a four-year program and overseeing its fast-growing reputation as a medical center of “miraculous” achievement and promise.⁵ Carpenter was succeeded as Vice President by Manson Meads, Professor of Medicine and, since 1963, dean. In Dr. Carpenter’s words, Meads had a “wisdom, judgment, and smoothness of administration that probably could not be surpassed.” He was also a congenial and warm-hearted man who found great pleasure in the company of colleagues and friends.

I had served as Dean of the College (the first two years as “Acting Dean”) since 1958. I had, from the beginning of my academic career, thought of myself as primarily a teacher, and I enjoyed teaching in a way that no other University activity could possibly equal. Also, as the campus prepared for the years following Tribble, I wanted to give the new president absolute freedom in forming his own administration. Accordingly, I had announced—in November 1966, months before Scales was selected—that I would

⁴ For a full account of Dr. Carpenter’s years at Wake Forest, as well as the history of the medical school from its beginnings, see his book *The Story of Medicine at Wake Forest University* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1970).

⁵ “The Miracle of Hawthorne Hill” is an epithet that Wake Forest physicians like to use to describe the medical school’s remarkable growth.

leave the deanship at the same time that Tribble left the presidency. When Scales arrived, however, I was immediately impressed by his vision of Wake Forest's future, I agreed with his values, and, moreover, I liked him personally, and when he asked me to become the University's first provost, I accepted. I told him that I wanted to continue teaching at least one course each semester, he approved the plan, and he and I began a close association—rewarding to me and, I hope, to him—that would continue throughout his sixteen years as president.

The position of provost, because of the increasing complexity of University affairs and the ever growing list of responsibilities assigned to a president's office, was by 1967 becoming a familiar title in American university life. It was designed to free the president from close oversight of the University's internal agenda. In the words used by the Wake Forest Trustees, I as provost would be "responsible for the academic program of the institution," would "co-ordinate the work of the Deans of the colleges and schools which comprise the University," and would be "responsible for student welfare."⁶

⁶ An article by Robert Moore Allen, "Provost at Wake Forest University," in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XV (January 1968), 14–17, discusses the significance of this new administrative position.

Coincident with the creation of the provostship was the formation of a "faculty senate" (eventually to be called the "University Senate"). The idea of a Senate had been under discussion for almost a year, and it was envisioned as a body which would bring together, several times a year, elected representatives from each of the University's constituent schools and designated members of the administration. It would concern itself with those issues of University-wide significance not already assigned to the faculties of the individual schools. The Senate had its first meeting in the fall of 1967, elected Professor of Mathematics Ivey Gentry as its chairman, and appointed a committee to undertake a search for a new Dean of the College to succeed me. Members of the committee were Associate Professor of Chemistry Paul Gross, chairman; Professor of Psychology Robert Beck, Professor of Law Robert E. Lee, Professor of History Percival Perry, and Professor of Biochemistry Cornelius Strittmatter.

In the spring of 1968 the Senate committee recommended that Associate Professor of History Thomas E. Mullen (B.A., Rollins; M.A., Ph.D., Emory) be named Dean of the College. He was a specialist in European diplomatic history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and had been on the faculty since 1957. He had also

served as the first coordinator of the College's interdisciplinary honors program. He was known as a particularly thoughtful and sensitive colleague, with a lively and infectious sense of humor and an integrity and kindness that brought him respect from all quarters of the campus. He had a rare gift, almost intuitive, for selecting, from candidates being interviewed for a teaching position, the one person best suited for a place at Wake Forest. He and I would collaborate on academic affairs—in harmony and with pleasure—for more than two decades.

With his administrative staff firmly in place—both those who were newly appointed and those who were continuing—President Scales was ready to assume the governing responsibilities of his office. He was a more relaxed, a more casual, a less apparently organized person than his predecessor, nor was he inclined toward a bureaucratic or managerial approach to his handling of University issues. He was, rather, sometimes impulsive, acting quickly and suddenly toward a possibility that caught his attention. As he himself noted, he would occasionally, in the middle of an arranged meeting, begin to “chase rabbits” and leave the topic at hand to go somewhere else. And yet there was, inevitably, some goal or some attitude toward which he was striving, even if he was the only one who knew precisely what the goal or the attitude was. His style was, ultimately, reflective, speculative, even professorial.⁷

Scales was perceived, both by the faculty and by the students, as a “liberal.” Certainly he was a political liberal, a convinced Democrat whose views on national issues had been formed during the New Deal years of Franklin D. Roosevelt and who never wavered in his loyalty to the party.⁸ In his home state of Oklahoma he had been recognized as having potential, if he chose to use it, for political office in Washington, and friends said about him that he would have made an excellent Senator, his part-Cherokee ancestry bringing him appropriate status as a spokesman for the “Sooner” state.⁹

In Scales's conversations with faculty, staff, and students he suggested, usually by indirection, that he was prepared to accept changes in campus life that would have the effect of liberalizing traditional policies. He showed himself willing to take a new look at Saturday classes, at compulsory chapel, and at parietal rules. One historic prohibition was lifted: dancing on campus would now be allowed, not as the result of some public declaration but simply

⁷ *In order to illustrate Scales's creative gifts as a writer and as a speaker, I have included in Appendix C a speech he called “Regional Differences.” It was given to the Wake Forest University Club at the Club's Thanksgiving dinner in the Magnolia Room on November 20, 1967. It captures much of his personality and style, and, as far as I know, it has not been published anywhere else.*

⁸ *In 1956 he had been a member of the Oklahoma delegation at the Democratic National Convention.*

⁹ *Scales was the co-author, with Danney Goble, of Oklahoma Politics: A History (Norman: University of Oklahoma, 1982).*

by the University's choosing no longer to pay any attention to it. Ironically, by this time in the 1960's, after so many decades of agitation about dancing, students, having forsaken jazz and swing for rock and roll, seemed no longer that eager to dance, at least in the old-fashioned ballroom manner.

The College faculty also showed a new willingness to examine its own regulations about the curriculum and about class attendance. In the fall of 1967 a pass/fail system was instituted, whereby each junior and senior student would be allowed to take one course each term on a pass/fail basis, so long as the course was not in the student's major department or among the courses specifically required for graduation. The intent of this plan was to encourage students to select courses in fields in which they might be interested but for which they might fear they would be inadequately prepared.¹⁰

¹⁰ Credit for this plan went to Professor David Smiley, who had suggested such an approach in a speech he gave in May 1966.

¹¹ Grades were then assigned "quality points" as follows: for each semester hour of A, 4 points; of B, 3 points; of C, 2 points; of D, 1 point; and of E and F, no points.

¹² See the "In Retrospect" essay, "The Experimental College and Other Memories," by Norma Murdoch-Kitt.

Motivated by a similar spirit, the faculty decided to abandon long-standing requirements about class attendance. Henceforward, students would not be required to go to class, and no penalties for class absences, such as the loss of quality points,¹¹ would any longer be imposed. Individual teachers might still, if they chose, establish more stringent attendance policies for their own classes, and some departments did develop requirements of their own, much to the chagrin of the students.

Almost as a kind of supplement to actions being taken by the faculty, a group of forward-looking students—led by Norma Murdoch, a junior from Macon, Georgia—proposed the creation of an "Experimental College," its first courses to be offered in the spring of 1968.¹² The courses would carry no credit; they would typically meet two hours a week for eight weeks; and they would be open not only to Wake Forest students and staff but also to students from Salem College, Winston-Salem State University, and the North Carolina School of the Arts. The purpose of the "College" would be to satisfy a "desire for knowledge" that springs "from an aroused interest in subject matter rather than an aroused interest in grade points." It would be "a laboratory for new teaching methods and subject matter." Some of the courses would be taught by faculty members; others by students. The founders of the "College" were justifiably proud to note that only one such program existed in our state—at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill—and only thirty-five in the nation.

In the spring seven hundred students registered for twenty-six courses in the Experimental College. They studied such subjects as “civil disobedience,” stock market investments, the theology of Paul Tillich, and “ESP and dreams”; they learned about “psychedelic drugs” and how to appreciate a movie; and they took courses in snow skiing, sailing, karate, and sewing. It is obvious that the “College” was attempting to respond to student interests—some of them having a close relationship to familiar themes of the ’60’s—that found no home in the official curriculum.

Two administrative actions that were to have long-range implications for the University occurred during the first year of the Scales presidency. One was a decision to establish an art department. At the time the only art courses offered at Wake Forest were taught by Associate Professor of English A. Lewis Aycock, who over his years at the College had moved beyond the teaching of literature to explore art history and who, with a commendable pioneering spirit, had—on his own—developed a program within the English department which included courses in ancient and medieval art, Renaissance and modern art, and American art. Sterling Boyd of the Washington and Lee University faculty (Ph.D., Princeton) was named to chair the department which was about to be developed; he would arrive on campus the following fall. Scales said that it was the University’s intention to have “first-rate programs in art history and in studio.” “I want it all,” he announced.

The second administrative action with far-reaching significance for the University came shortly after the death on December 13, 1967, of Charles H. Babcock, a Winston-Salem investment banker who, perhaps more than anyone else, had been responsible for Wake Forest’s opportunity to move to a new campus in Winston-Salem. He and his first wife, Mary Reynolds Babcock, the daughter of R.J. Reynolds, contributed the land on which the campus was created. He also played a major role in making possible the gifts to Wake Forest of Reynolda Village, the building on Reynolda Road occupied by the Western Electric Company, and the land on which the new football stadium was then being built. He was himself a bibliophile, a collector of rare books,¹³ and took a special interest not only in the University Library but in academic matters generally. I recall that sometimes, when I saw him, he would ask me whether there was some instructional or research need, from the perspective of

¹³ *Some years later, Mr. Babcock’s collection was given to Wake Forest. See Chapter Eight of this History, pp. 137–138.*



Charles and Mary Reynolds Babcock

the Dean's or Provost's office, to which he could help me respond. And he invariably answered any reasonable request I made.

Mr. Babcock's funeral was held in Wait Chapel. In keeping with his well-known modesty—he traditionally avoided public recognition or praise—the service lasted only eighteen minutes. There were prayers and readings from the Scriptures, but no eulogy. President Scales later said of Babcock that he had “an incisive mind, and he was knowledgeable about educational institutions, but he never sought to dictate University policy or programs. He gave careful thought to his role, and he exercised the restraint of a genuine friend.”¹⁴ A few weeks after the funeral Wake Forest received one million dollars in Babcock's memory, \$500,000 from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and \$500,000 from Nancy Susan Reynolds, the sister of his first wife. The money was designated for a new building to

¹⁴ *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XV (January 1968), 8.

house the “Charles H. Babcock School of Business Administration,” to be located on the Magnolia Court north of the School of Law. Funds would also be available for a “worthy” graduate faculty, a “stronger library,” and “additional facilities.” Eventually, following a later decision by the Trustees, the envisioned “Babcock School of Business Administration” would become the “Babcock Graduate School of Management” and the existing “School of Business Administration” would remain separate from the “Babcock School” as an undergraduate program. At the end of the 1967–68 academic year Gaines M. Rogers, who had been on the business school faculty from its beginning and who had been its first dean, resigned to accept an appointment as Dean of the School of Business at Mississippi State University. Rogers, who had been an effective spokesman for



Clara (Mrs. Guy) Carswell. A portrait of Guy Carswell hangs on the wall.

business education and an influential leader in University affairs, was disappointed that the proposed graduate program was not to be included as part of the undergraduate school and recognized the “uncertainties surrounding the future of the school.” He said that he felt he could make a “greater contribution” to “collegiate education” at Mississippi State.

Just two months before the death of Charles Babcock another generous friend of Wake Forest had died: Guy T. Carswell (B.A., 1922; LL.B., 1923), a Charlotte lawyer who for many years—together with his wife, the former Clara Horne—had helped individual Wake Forest students with the cost of their education and who now, in his will, bequeathed to the University half of his estate (about \$1,300,000) for the establishment of the Carswell Scholarship program. Each scholarship would have a value of up to \$2000 for each of four years, and it would supplement the existing Hankins Scholarship program in attracting outstanding students to the College. The impact of Carswell Scholars on the academic life of the institution in all the years to come would be profound, and an annual gathering of Carswell Scholars, past and present, would become a festive springtime occasion, attended happily by Clara Carswell as long as her health permitted.¹⁵

¹⁵ Tom Phillips, from the Admissions Office, recalls that he was one of several people who chauffeured her from Charlotte to Winston-Salem in her old white Cadillac. In his words, she “would sit in the back seat, her hands folded delicately over her lap.” She died on March 14, 1986.

In the fall of 1967 conversations on the campus, as elsewhere in the nation, turned increasingly toward the war in Vietnam. Wake Forest students were more conservative, politically, than many of their counterparts in other colleges—a poll of the student body the following February gave Republican challenger Richard Nixon a more than two-to-one majority over incumbent Democrat Lyndon Johnson (he had not yet withdrawn from the race)—and they were slow to move toward the kind of protest that other places were experiencing. But after an announcement by the government in October that Selective Service requirements were becoming more stringent and that, under new rules being imposed, as many as half the currently enrolled male students at Wake Forest would run the risk of losing their deferments, some students, assisted by some faculty members, began organizing teach-ins and voicing their fears about the war.

On October 21 the first of several silent vigils, attended by four faculty members and between twenty and thirty students, took place in front of the post office in downtown Winston-Salem. The

protests remained “silent” until the following February, when one student, three instructors, and a representative from the staff of the “Southern Student Organizing Committee” received permission from the administration to pass out anti-war literature in the foyer of Reynolda Hall. As several hundred students looked on, the leaders of the protest were taunted by a dozen or so angry critics, one of whom reportedly “grabbed and shook” one of the instructors. That student later apologized and withdrew from the University. No further incidents of this kind occurred during the spring, but the campus was becoming more and more divided in its attitude toward the war and the draft, and in March seventeen members of the faculty signed a petition supporting students who decided conscientiously to refuse military service.

The unrest brought about by the Vietnam war was paralleled by a growing crisis in race relations in the City of Winston-Salem. In the afternoon of Thursday, November 2, “unorganized roving gangs”¹⁶ of blacks, mostly youths, in the heart of downtown, set fires, broke windows, looted stores, and threw bricks and bottles at passing cars. The riots spread to other parts of the city, and there were sporadic outbursts for several days, but the city police, aided by the National Guard, gradually established order, and by the following Monday the city was quiet again.

The Wake Forest campus, located several miles from downtown, was not touched by the riots. On Saturday evening there was a Homecoming football game with South Carolina, played in the Bowman Gray Stadium in East Winston, and there were reports of rocks and bottles being thrown at cars going to and from the game, but no serious damage seems to have occurred.

Several weeks after the riots, three black leaders, including the Reverend J.T. McMillan, president of the local chapter of the NAACP, were invited to the campus to discuss the causes of the violence in the city. The program drew a capacity crowd to DeTamble Auditorium in Tribble Hall. The moderator for the panel was Professor of Religion G. McLeod Bryan, widely known for his far-seeing and courageous leadership in the civil rights movement. Reasons given by the panelists for the riots included white paternalism, “tokenism,” instances of police brutality, the deplorable housing situation for many blacks, and the fact that all positions in the Winston-Salem court system were filled by whites.

¹⁶ *These were the words used by Winston-Salem Mayor M.C. Benton Jr. to describe the rioters. For a fair and thorough coverage of the riots and their aftermath see the Winston-Salem Journal for November 3, 1967, and the next several days.*

In the aftermath of the riots and the discussions and newspaper articles that followed, both the City of Winston-Salem and the campus of Wake Forest began to focus creatively on what were characteristically called “urban problems.” In April 1968 three hundred Wake Foresters—students and teachers—walked the four and a half miles to the city’s downtown to urge that actions be taken to “alleviate” these “problems.” Two hundred students pledged to give eight hours of labor to serve in some constructive way. The administration gave to the marchers the strong official support of the University, and the Trustees followed with their own applause and commendation. President Scales announced the formation of an “Urban Institute” which would look at such problems in the city as “health, housing, education, employment, physical development, cultural renewal, and community organization.” Assistant Professor of Economics J. Van Wagstaff was named director of the Institute, and Professor Emeritus of Religion J. Allen Easley was appointed to plan a program for the training of the City police.¹⁷

¹⁷ For an account of the establishment and achievements of the Institute see “The Urban Affairs Institute,” by J. Van Wagstaff, in *The Wake Forest Magazine* XVI (May 1969), 13–15.

Issues of race continued to receive public attention in the spring. At a meeting of the still unrecognized Wake Forest “Afro-American Society” black students called upon their white classmates to fight racism. Howard Fuller, director of the Foundation for Community Development in Durham and a “black power advocate,” spoke on campus, as did U.S. Representative John Conyers from Michigan. Following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4, five hundred mourners came to Wait Chapel and heard Chaplain L.H. Hollingsworth thank God “for the gentleness and goodness and courage of this good man, but most of all for his insight, for his dream.” Inevitably, some of us who had been at Wake Forest at the time recalled Dr. King’s one visit to the campus: in October 1962 for a speech in Wait Chapel. I remembered walking over to the chapel that evening with Trustee James Mason, grateful that we were about to hear a man of rare eloquence and vision.

The perplexing problems surrounding Wake Forest’s relations with the Baptist State Convention were, as had been true for a long time, regularly discussed—by the University administration, by Convention leaders, and by interested alumni—but no advances toward a solution were made during the first year of the Scales presidency. Not long after Scales’s arrival he had expressed the hope that one-fourth of the University Trustees might in the future be selected

from among the ranks of non-Baptists and non-North Carolinians,¹⁸ but he waited for a more propitious time to make such a recommendation. Meanwhile, he proposed that a “Ecumenical Institute” be established which would, from a Baptist point of view, “be a witness to the world that our people are not in fact spiritual isolationists, separated from the mainstream of Christian thought.” In particular, he suggested, Baptists should enter into meaningful dialogue with Roman Catholics. The Trustees approved the formation of the Institute, and Brooks Hays, a former President of the Southern Baptist Convention and a member of the House of Representatives from Arkansas for eight consecutive terms, was named director.¹⁹ Hays said that the Institute would seek an understanding among churches that would be both “academic” and “historical.”

President Scales, at the same time that in a variety of ways he was advocating a liberalization of campus rules and of the University’s outlook, was also a traditionalist who liked ritual and ceremony and who considered “pomp and circumstance” to be an important feature of the public life of the University. For example, he authorized the creation of a Medallion of Merit, to be awarded each year to someone who had made significant contributions to the University and who deserved the highest honor that the University might bestow. In 1968 the Medallion was given to Dr. Camillo Artom, Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry at the School of Medicine, who had been one of the first scientists, internationally, to use radioactive isotopes in biological research.²⁰

Also, at the suggestion of Professor of Biology John Davis, Scales asked that a University mace be created which in the future would be carried at formal University convocations by a grand marshal. The mace was manufactured by Arnold Schiffman, a jewelry designer from Greensboro, and it was made of spun silver covered with gold. It had an ebony handle. The old Wake Forest campus was represented on the mace by drawings of the original Wait Hall, Lea Laboratory, the Old Well, and a bust of President Samuel Wait. The new campus was represented by etchings of Wait Chapel, Reynolda Hall, an arch at an entrance to the campus, and the Z. Smith Reynolds Library cupola. There were also panoramas of the medical school, the law school, and the Winston-Salem skyline. At the top of the mace was a double-cast seal of the University, the die of which would be used for the annual Medallion of Merit and for

¹⁸ A requirement for Wake Forest Trustees at that time was that they be Baptists and North Carolinians. No exception was allowed.

¹⁹ Until 1969, Hays was ably assisted by Assistant Professor of English Judson B. Allen. In that year Allen left Wake Forest to accept a position at Marquette University. Allen contributed an article, “Ecumenism: An Historical View,” to *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XV (March 1968), 8–13.

²⁰ The names of later recipients of the Medallion of Merit during the Scales administration are listed in a table on page 394.

other medallions which in the future would be worn by the President and members of the Board of Trustees.

The mace was used for the first time on April 11, the day set aside for the inauguration of President Scales. The weather could not have been better. Mid-April on the Wake Forest campus is always a time of beauty. On Inauguration Day it was especially so. The sky was appealingly blue, the weather was warm to the right degree, the grass was thick and green, the dogwoods were blooming: in short, the day was glorious. Among the estimated 2300 people who came to Wait Chapel for the program were presidents of forty colleges and universities and more than two hundred other representatives from academic institutions.

The inauguration ceremony itself was colorful, and it was rich in its implications for Wake Forest. “The most successful occasion



John Davis carrying the new University mace



On Inauguration Day: Hubert Humphrey, Harold Tribble, James Ralph Scales, and Edwin Wilson

in the recent history of the institution,” the Trustees later declared. One speaker after another brought greetings: Frederick L. “Chip” Cooper III, president of the student body; J. Smith Young, president of the Alumni Association; Henry L. Snuggs, Professor of English; W. Perry Crouch, general secretary-treasurer of the Baptist State Convention; William C. Friday, president of the University of North Carolina; and Dan K. Moore, Governor of North Carolina. I presided over the occasion.²¹

The main speaker for the inauguration, appropriately for a Democrat and an avid participant in political affairs like President Scales,²² was Hubert Humphrey, Vice President of the United States. Humphrey, cheerful and ebullient as always, recalled that President Harry Truman, “one of the great presidents,” had spoken at the ground-breaking ceremony for the Winston-Salem campus. “Wherever Harry Truman walked I’m always happy to follow,” he said. He called for a “new patriotism”: “Not the hurrah of patriotism, but of dedication, of commitment, of understanding, of the

²¹ *The entire May 1968 issue of The Wake Forest Magazine is given over to the Inauguration. Texts of all the speeches are included.*

²² *The following fall, Scales publicly endorsed Humphrey for the presidency of the United States. (In 1976 Scales attended the Democratic National Convention in New York City and covered the Convention as an on-the-scene reporter for the Winston-Salem Journal.)*



Procession at inauguration of President Scales

cleansing of our minds and our souls from every form of bigotry, prejudice, intolerance and blindness.”

President Scales, in his response, said: “Wake Forest will be speaking with a different accent, but the substance of its message is unchanged.... We remain a North Carolina fortress of independent thought. We remain a Southern school, grateful for the code that produced in its sons gallantry of character and nobility of spirit.... We remain a Baptist school.” But, he continued, “Let the critics know that this Baptist school proposes to lead... in the proclamation of soul freedom and its intellectual corollary, academic freedom”; in “non-conformist thought”; in “international concern”; in “the attacks on social injustice.” Let Wake Forest be “a place of concern for human beings, a place where ambition stoops to kindness; and intellect, to candor and humor.”

By the time Scales wrote the first “annual report” of his presidency, he was in a more somber mood. Looking ahead with what proved to be prophetic words, he warned: “We should not plume ourselves on our untypical serenity, especially if it is the quiet that goes before the storm—or worse if our placid ways mean the extinction of concern for the issues of life, or inertia in the whirlwind of radical ideas.”

There would be ample opportunity during the following year to show “concern for the issues of life,” and to confront “the whirlwind of radical ideas.”

IN RETROSPECT

The Experimental College and Other Memories

By Norma Murdoch-Kitt, née Murdoch (B.A., 1969)

I HAVE ALWAYS LOVED LEARNING. Therefore, it distressed me to discover that many of my classmates were not learning in response to curiosity, but were plowing through required major and distribution classes obsessively focused on the grades they were earning with which to apply to graduate school. Similarly, many of my professors were teaching required classes with no room left for their personal research interests or more current topics. Therefore, I decided to try to increase the love of learning and teaching for its own sake: no fees, no salary, no grades. I approached at least one highly-regarded professor in each department and invited each to teach something new, for fun, in the early evening, one night a week during the spring semester of my junior year (1968). Not a single professor turned down the opportunity. They located their own meeting places. I persuaded the library to purchase new books as reserved readings for each class. With my own money, I printed registration booklets with course descriptions and posted registration notices around the campus. Over 1,000 students registered! That week Dr. Scales picked up *Old Gold and Black* and discovered that he had a new college in his university. The spring of my senior year, I organized an experimental college with a new array of classes. Nearly 1500 participated. A classmate, Dr. Paul Orser, later became Associate Dean at Wake Forest and helped to establish Freshman Seminars which echoed this structure. When my daughter, Kelly, arrived in 1997 she was able to participate.

I decided to Chair “Challenge ’69: the Urban Crisis” because I wanted to expose some of the best educated people of my generation to the worsening problem of urban poverty and to inspire them to address that problem in their careers or civic activities after college. For the speaking fees, printing, and mailing expenses, I raised over \$60,000. Some was from student organizations. The largest



Norma Murdoch at registration for the Experimental College

student gift was from the Men's Residence Council. The bulk of the money was raised from businesses and individual philanthropists in Winston-Salem. Speakers ranged from Senator Ed Muskie to labor leader Saul Alinsky. Several thousand Wake Forest students and faculty participated. Delegates attended from over 150 other colleges and universities.

When the university community learned that President Scales's daughter was terminally ill with cancer, I and my friend, J.D. Wilson, who was the head of the Student Union, decided to work with the Alumni Office to solicit gifts to establish a memorial far more long-lasting than flowers. Immediately after her death, requests were sent to all alumni to contribute to a scholarship fund at Bowman Gray School of Medicine. Interest from the scholarship endowment was used for many years to pay a stipend to medical students to participate in cancer research during the summer. After his retirement, Dr. Scales was very involved in managing the funds and selecting the recipients. I have no idea how many were persuaded to become oncologists or cancer researchers as a result.

* FACULTY NOTES

Four women members of the faculty were honored by the Board of Trustees in the spring of 1968. Each of them was to play an important role in the history of women at Wake Forest.

Jeanne Owen, Professor of Business Law in the School of Business Administration, was appointed Acting Dean of the School of Business Administration



Jeanne Owen

following the resignation of Dean **Gaines Rogers**. She had previously served as Director of Evening Classes (1961–1962) and as Acting Dean of Women (1962–1964). Though not interested herself in a permanent administrative assignment, she was known for her willingness to accept any responsibility she was offered. She was also much admired for her quick and alert intellect and her frank opinions on University issues, even when they ran counter to the prevailing administrative orthodoxy.

Marjorie Crisp, since 1947 a member of the Department of Physical Education and the supervisor of women's intramural sports, was named Director of Physical Education for Women, the first person to be given that title. Her appointment foreshadowed significant progress in athletic opportunities for Wake Forest undergraduate women.

Elizabeth Phillips of the Department of English and **Mary Frances Robinson** of the Department of Romance Languages were promoted to the rank of Professor. They were the first

women from the College faculty to achieve that rank, and both would later serve as chairwomen of their respective departments. Professor Phillips would also be a leader in the development of Women's Studies at Wake Forest.

Also promoted to Professor in the spring of 1968 were **Robert Brehme** in physics, **Ralph Fraser** in German, **Carl Harris** in classical languages and literature, and **J. Robert Johnson** in mathematics.

Assistant Professor of Anthropology **David K. Evans**¹ was the leader in establishing an overseas center for interdisciplinary research in Belize, British Honduras. The center was designed to develop summer programs for students and faculty members in a variety of academic disciplines.

Old Gold and Black named Professor of Religion **G. McLeod Bryan** "Professor of the Year."

The Asian Studies program received a \$45,000 grant from the National Defense Education Act to hold an Asian Studies Institute for high school teachers in the summer of 1968.

Tales from Cabin Creek, by Professor Emeritus of Philosophy **A.C. Reid**, was published.

At the beginning of the Scales administration the departments in the College were chaired as follows: **Ralph Amen** (Biology), **John Nowell** (Chemistry), **Cronje Earp** (Classical Languages), **John Parker Jr.** (Education), **Edwin Wilson** (English), **James O'Flaherty** (German), **Henry Stroupe** (History), **Ivey Gentry** (Mathematics), **Thane McDonald** (Music), **Harold Barrow**

¹ See Evans' article, "Emerging Nations: A First Hand View," in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XVI (November 1968), 6–11.

(Physical Education), **Thomas Turner** (Physics), **C.H. Richards** (Political Science), **John Williams** (Psychology), **George Griffin** (Religion), **Mary Frances Robinson** (Romance Languages), **E. Pendleton Banks** (Sociology and Anthropology), and **Franklin Shirley** (Speech).

Visiting Professor **Vergilius Ferm** was serving as interim chairman of Philosophy. During the school year Associate Professor of History **Richard C. Barnett** ('54) and Associate Professor of English **John A. Carter Jr.** were appointed chairs of their respective departments, replacing Stroupe and Wilson.

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Professor of Psychology **Robert C. Beck**ⁱⁱ was named Director of the new Office for Research, established to coordinate and facilitate research projects of the Wake Forest faculty.

Dr. A.J. "Jack" Crutchfield (B.A., Wake Forest, 1938; M.D., Virginia) was appointed consultant in clinical services for the University's Student Health Service.

Craven E. Williams (B.A., Wake Forest, 1962), assistant director of development and alumni affairs since 1965, resigned to become vice president for development at Mary Baldwin College.

ⁱⁱ See Beck's article, "Research at Wake Forest," in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XVI (May 1969), 21–23, for a discussion of the University's first Intra-University Research Symposium, held on April 10–11, 1969.

* STUDENT NOTES

Two seniors—**Jo Cheryl Exum** of Kinston and **Richard T. Williams** of Mount Holly—were awarded Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships for graduate study. Williams also received the first William E. Speas Memorial Award in Physics, named for the late Professor Speas, who taught at Wake Forest from 1920 to 1959.

Another senior—**Stephen T. Wilson** of Leaksville—was awarded a Danforth Foundation Fellowship, also for graduate study.

The Student for 1966–1967, under the editorship of **Richard Fallis** (B.A., 1967), was given

an All-American Honor Rating for only the second time in the magazine's history.

Frederick L. "Chip" Cooper III of Murfreesboro was president of the student body for the 1967–68 school year; **Wendy Farmer** of Virginia Beach, Va., was president of the Women's Government Association; **William H. Overman Jr.** of Roanoke, Va., was chairman of the Men's Judicial Board; **F. Edwin Hallman Jr.** of Lithonia, Ga., was chairman of the Honor Council; and **J. Jeffrey Kincheloe** of Rocky Mount was president of the College Union.

Henry H. Bostic Jr of Elizabethtown and **Ralph A. Simpson** of Charlotte were co-editors of *Old Gold and Black*; **W. Brooks Stillwell** of Savannah, Ga., edited *The Howler*; **Timothy Brown** of Richmond, Va., was editor of *The Student* for the fall semester, was then succeeded by **Theodore F. Boushy** of Fayetteville as literary editor.

Old Gold and Black, for the third time in four years, was named the best major college newspaper in the Carolinas.



Bill Gordon

William "Flash" Gordon of Rome, Georgia, was selected by *Old Gold and Black* as "Student of the Year."

The "campus coffee-house," sponsored by the campus ministry, began its third year of operation in "The Attic" on the top floor of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library.

tute for the word "Dormitory" in designating names for men's residence halls.

Four students (**Ronald E. Bassett** of Aurora, NY; **Frederick L. Cooper III** of Murfreesboro; **Kenneth S. Johnson** of Louisville, Ky; and **Walter Brooks Stillwell**



Ken Johnson

III of Savannah, Ga.) were selected as senior orators. Johnson received the A.D. Ward Medal.ⁱⁱⁱ

Wake Forest debaters (**Laura Abernathy** of Kingsport, Tenn., and **Thomas Slonaker** of Ellicott City, Md., on the affirmative team; **Richard Leader** of Wayne, Pa., and **Duke Wilson** of Balboa, Canal Zone, on the negative team) won first place in the "Debate Days in Detroit" tournament. **Christopher Barnes** of Cincinnati, Ohio, and **Larry Penley** of Kingsport, Tenn., won first place in the novice debate tournament at Ohio University.^{iv}

The Trustees, at their meeting on April 26, 1968, approved the word "House" as a substi-

ⁱⁱⁱEach year several seniors—three or four—are selected, by an ad hoc committee from the faculty and administration, to speak on Sunday afternoon during the Commencement weekend. A panel of judges from outside the University selects the best speaker, who is then awarded the A.D. Ward Medal. This Medal has been given annually since 1909. (In 1977 Ethel Kanoy, Secretary to Dean Mullen, prepared a record entitled "Senior Orations at Wake Forest," covering the years from 1868 on. The record includes the names of all the participating orators, as well as their topics. It has, since 1977, been maintained by the Office of the Dean of the College.)

^{iv}Debating had been an important feature of Wake Forest student life almost from the beginning. (The first public exercises of the Philomathesian and Euzelian Literary Societies, organizations traditionally offering experience in public speaking, had taken place on July 4, 1835.) I have, therefore, in my "Student Notes," mentioned some—by no means all—of the Wake Forest debate team's successes as the years went by.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS^v

^v*Only a limited selection of campus events is possible. For each year I have tried to choose those that seemed most important at the time or that in retrospect impress me as most memorable. Other alumni would, of course, have their own favorites.*

From the Artists Series, directed by Professor of Biology **Charles M. Allen**: Marcel Marceau, the "greatest pantomimist since Charlie Chaplin"; the Atlanta Symphony under the direction of Robert Shaw; "An Indonesian Cultural Evening" (in cooperation with the Asian Studies Program).

From the College Union: novelist James T. Farrell; poet Mark Van Doren; professional basketball coach Arnold "Red" Auerbach; columnist Drew Pearson; flamenco guitarist Carlos Montoya; popular entertainers Dionne Warwick, Simon and Garfunkel, The Lettermen, and Smokey Robinson and the Miracles; ninety films, including a Humphrey Bogart Festival (planned by a film committee under the chairmanship of **R. Hayes McNeill** of Wilkesboro).

From the Institute of Literature: literary historian Malcolm Cowley.

From the University Theatre: productions of John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*, Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, and Jean Giraudoux's *The Madwoman of Chaillot*.

In chapel: Lester G. Maddox, Governor of Georgia; Lieutenant-General Lewis Walt, former commander of Marines in Vietnam; Terry Sanford, former Governor of North Carolina.

One event of topical interest from the '60's was the lecture given by Huston Smith, professor of philosophy from MIT, on the possibility of "increased religious awareness" when under the influence of LSD. He said that he himself had "taken several trips."

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS



Jack Lewis

The Wake Forest golf team won its second straight Atlantic Coast Conference championship. **Jack Lewis**, a junior from Florence, SC, who had won every regular season match, also won the individual ACC championship and was named a first team All-American. He also received from Wake

Forest the Arnold Palmer Athlete-of-the-Year Award. The team subsequently placed third in NCAA competition.

After losing the first six games of the season (to Duke, Clemson, Houston, Virginia, Memphis State, and N.C. State), the football team won its last four games: against UNC, South Carolina, Tulsa, and Maryland^{vi}. Coach **Bill Tate**, in his fourth year at Wake Forest, was given a new contract. Football players **Richard**

^{vi}*From The Howler, 1968 (p. 199): "It was a team of cocky, untried sophomores, of juniors, veterans of only a single season, and of seniors who had never known a winning record. It was a ten game season of mistakes, mismatches, big breaks, no breaks, and heart—above all it was a season of heart. Try to explain how you dropped six games in a row, with a 14–12 squeaker and a 50–6 slaughter played back to back, then, using the same plays, personnel and coaches, won the remaining four, without saying it was heart."*

Decker and **Freddie Summers** were named to the All-ACC first team, and **Joseph Dobner** was an Academic All-ACC selection.

The men's tennis team had a record of fifteen and five and finished fifth in the ACC. The

cross-country team finished fifth; the swimming team, seventh. The basketball team (won five, lost twenty), the baseball team, the track team: all finished eighth. Baseball player **Larry Cain** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

* THE 1968 COMMENCEMENT

At the 1968 Commencement exercises honorary degrees were awarded to Theodore F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Va.; **John W. Chandler** (B.A., 1945), president of Hamilton College; Dan K. Moore, governor of North Carolina; and John C. Whitaker, former president of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Adams delivered the baccalaureate

sermon, and J. Ollie Edmunds, chancellor and former president of Stetson University, was the speaker at the graduation ceremonies.

William Franklin "Billy" Graham had been approved for a Doctor of Divinity degree but was not able to come.

* IN MEMORIAM

Lawrence F. Conant, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, since 1965. Died September 25, 1967.

Mary Blalock Eames, housemother^{vii} of Babcock Dormitory since 1956. Died November 12, 1967.

Paul Leslie Garrison (B.S., 1947; M.D., 1950), Director of Student Health Services since 1962. Died November 23, 1967.

Eugene Irving Olive (B.A., 1910), director of Alumni Activities and Public Relations, 1947–1961.^{viii} He had also served previously as Pastor of the Wake Forest Baptist Church and as College Chaplain. Died March 6, 1968.

^{vii}The somewhat old-fashioned term of "housemother" was still being used in 1967. It was later replaced by "residence hostess."

^{viii}See "In Memoriam" page in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XV (July 1968), 35.

The End of Chapel and the Changing College Scene

FROM THE BEGINNING, RELIGIOUS SERVICES HAD BEEN a central, at times even dominant, feature of life at Wake Forest. In the “Wake Forest Institute” of 1834 students assembled twice a day, once before breakfast, and once again before supper, for worship led by “Principal” Samuel Wait.¹ And throughout the nineteenth century, in spite of occasional changes in form and schedule and content, attendance by students at “chapel” programs was required. During the administration of President Charles E. Taylor (1884–1905), for example, a service was held every day except Sunday, usually about eight o’clock in the morning. Members of the faculty were also strongly “advised” by the Board of Trustees to attend.²

In the early years of the twentieth century, although chapel services were still required for students and recommended for faculty members, they became “largely secularized” and were “less reverent and worshipful,” sometimes “given over to musical programs and student meetings of various kinds.” Penalties for non-attendance were established, but “there is no record that any student was ever expelled on account of failure to attend chapel.”³

In 1968, as for some years previously, the hour from ten o’clock until eleven o’clock every Tuesday and Thursday morning was reserved for “chapel.” Students were still required to attend, and their presence was checked by student monitors, using charts on which every student was assigned a numbered seat. Excessive absences were reported to the office of the Dean of Men, and sometimes delinquent students were reprimanded, but, as in the past, no one was ever suspended from school.

¹ It was not until 1838 that Wake Forest Institute became Wake Forest College and Principal Wait became President Wait.

² For information about chapel services during the years before 1943, I am indebted to George W. Paschal’s three-volume History of Wake Forest College. See, especially, Chapter XXIII in Volume II and Chapter II in Volume III.

³ Paschal, History, Volume III, pp. 13–16.



Students at “chapel”: a disappearing tradition

The chapel programs often included hymns, prayers, and readings from Scripture, and on occasion the speaker was a minister and the chapel hour resembled a traditional worship service not unlike what might have been true on the old campus in Wake Forest. But sometimes the programs were thoroughly secular, and speakers—or performers—came from a variety of backgrounds and with a variety of instructional or entertainment intentions. “Chapel” had become, to a considerable extent, an “assembly” or a “community gathering.”

It was not surprising, therefore, that students began to agitate for an end to compulsory chapel. Encouraged by a perceived greater receptivity to change on the part of President Scales than had been true of President Tribble, and also enlivened by nation-wide campus forces of the late 1960’s which brought under attack traditions and restraints of all kinds, an estimated fifteen hundred students signed a petition declaring that mandatory chapel was “anachronistic” and that it failed “utterly to contribute to the educational aims of this university.” Scales, receiving the petition, admitted that

chapel had “become a misnomer” and that it was “seldom religious” but more nearly a “college forum,” and he appointed a committee to study the matter. Professor of Physics Thomas J. Turner was named to represent the faculty, but otherwise the committee was composed of administrators and students. The President appointed Dean Mullen and myself, as well as Chaplain L. H. Hollingsworth and Director of Communications Russell Brantley, to the committee, and five students were also asked to serve: James Sheffer of Hinsdale, Illinois, president of the student body; James Carver of Durham, vice-president of the student body; Linda Carter of Madison, editor of *Old Gold and Black*; Richard Staiger of Gaithersburg, Maryland, who had been instrumental in drafting the petition; and Jennie Lynn Boger of Concord.

Members of the committee essentially agreed with the student petitioners that chapel no longer achieved its historic purpose of providing worship services and that its function of presenting speakers had been largely superseded by the College Union and other agencies. They therefore recommended that the “chapel hour” be retained for voluntary worship services, as well as for other meetings and activities that “bring students and faculty members together”; that University “convocations,” such as the one traditionally scheduled on Founders’ Day, be held “once or twice a month,” with students “expected” to attend and faculty members “encouraged” to attend; and that the chapel period also be used occasionally for continuing orientation for new students. The committee asked that the proposals be adopted for a one-year trial period and thereafter be reviewed, but no one doubted that “chapel,” as generations of Wake Foresters had known it, had been permanently abandoned.

The committee’s recommendations were accepted by the President and became effective immediately. The last compulsory chapel in Wake Forest’s history was held on January 14, 1969, with Ross Coggins, a regional administrator for VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), as the speaker. A few weeks later, L. H. “Holly” Hollingsworth (B.A., 1943), who had served as Chaplain since the summer of 1959, was named Director of Church Relations, with the responsibility of “interpreting Wake Forest to the Baptist people of North Carolina, to the Baptist State Convention, and to other denominations in North Carolina.” For nine years, blessed with a strong and persuasive voice, Hollingsworth had brought graciousness and

dignity to his assignment as chaplain and had been remarkably inventive in the planning of chapel programs. He had also become widely known because of the eloquent prayers he wrote and delivered before all Wake Forest home football games.

Even many of those who sought the abolition of chapel services recognized that, in the loss of twice-weekly campus assemblies, the University community would be somehow diminished. No longer would students gather regularly in large numbers to talk, to argue, to cheer together, perhaps on occasion to groan together. No longer would they have a chance to learn from public announcements about forthcoming campus events or administrative decisions. No longer could the entire student body—as one—be on hand to honor athletic teams, debaters, or others who had, in one realm or another, achieved success. Student government would, as a result, gradually decline in visibility and in authority, and the spirit of the community would require strengthening from sources outside Wake Chapel.

The same cultural climate that brought about the elimination of required chapel provided the setting for changes in the College's rules of conduct, especially those for women students. Before the fall of 1968 Wake Forest women had been forbidden to visit men in off-campus apartments: a manifestation of what *Old Gold and Black* called the “worn-out philosophy” of *in loco parentis*. Now, speaking for the administration, Dean of Students Thomas Elmore announced that it was no longer the role of the University “to stand *in loco parentis*” and that the rule about men's apartments would be abandoned. The University would continue to “disapprove” women's visiting in bachelors' quarters where an acceptable hostess was not present or staying overnight in nearby motels unless with their parents, but agreed that the responsibility for making such decisions rested not with the University, which could provide only “guidance and counsel,” but with students and their parents. It was “obviously” impossible, a letter sent by the University to parents pointed out, to control “the off-campus behavior of students.”

Rules for “on-campus behavior,” especially those relating to women's visiting men's dormitory rooms, were not relaxed, however, and before long there would be an organized student movement, in the name of “intervisitation,” to modify those rules also.

In the spirit of greater campus freedom the dress code for women also became less restrictive. In October 1968 new regulations made



Students walking to the City in support of efforts by Wake Forest to collaborate with the City on racial and urban problems

it acceptable for women to wear slacks on campus except to class, chapel, the Magnolia Room, and administrative offices on the second floor of Reynolda Hall, and on Sundays before two o'clock in the afternoon. "Cut-offs, sweatshirts, bare feet, and curlers" were still to be considered as being "in bad taste."

Racial tensions on campus, somewhat under control since the Winston-Salem riots of the preceding year, threatened to become explosive when thirty students—twenty-four white and six black⁴—announced that they planned to burn Confederate flags and a recording of "Dixie" on the "quad" after chapel services on November 19. Fortunately, the ceremony took place without provoking any public reaction except for the display of three Confederate flags hanging from one of the men's dormitories.

Incidents such as this one alerted the Student Legislature to the urgent need for combating campus bias and prejudice, and the Legislature unanimously passed a resolution urging the University to "reject and seek to eliminate any racism that exists on the campus and in the City of Winston-Salem"; to permit the existence of a student organization supporting "the total campus life of black students";

⁴ *When the demonstration occurred, ten blacks and thirteen whites took part.*

to recruit “persons of all races” to the teaching and administrative staff; and to accelerate efforts “to attract capable Negro students.”

Seventy members of the faculty, in a petition proposed by Assistant Professor of Biology Peter Weigl, took action in their own way toward supporting the cause of better race relations. They said that henceforward they would be “unwilling to serve as chaperones⁵ of any function at any segregated facility.” Also, Assistant Professor of History Howell Smith announced that, during the following year, he would offer a course in the “History of the American Negro.”

One response by black students to these developments was the formation in the spring of an Afro-American Society to “promote respect, unity, dignity, and recognition of the black student, his race, culture and heritage.” The Society’s constitution was approved by the College faculty. Thirty-three students joined, and Freemon Mark, a sophomore from Elon College,⁶ was named president.

Meanwhile, several programs already underway in the city of Winston-Salem were illustrative of a continuing desire on the part of both the city and the University to collaborate on racial and urban problems. Wake Forest’s Urban Institute offered a seven-week training course for thirteen city policemen. Students began to fulfill pledges they had made the previous spring to work in underprivileged sections of the city, concentrating some of their efforts at the YMCA on Patterson Avenue downtown. And four students—Roger Hull of Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee; John Perry of Greensboro; Mack Shuping of Salisbury; and Laura Stringfellow of Bethesda, Maryland—announced the formation of a “Covenant Committee,” sponsored by the Campus Ministry and working with the Experiment in Self-Reliance, which would explore the possibility of renting a house downtown which would become a “home” for students wanting to live in the central part of the city.⁷

Closer to the campus, the Old Town Country Club, bordering Wake Forest on the southeast, announced that its golf course, previously made available during certain hours to faculty, staff, and students, could no longer be used by University personnel except for members of the golf team. The reason given publicly for this policy change was that the course was becoming “overcrowded,” but University observers noted that there were no black members among the 325 families in the Club and that the Club must therefore have decided to maintain its segregated status.

⁵ In 1968 chaperones were still required for student parties, dances, and other similar functions.

⁶ To avoid confusion, I should explain that “Elon College” is the name of Mark’s home town.

⁷ See the “In Retrospect” essay, “Reflections on Covenant House,” by Laura Stringfellow Wilson. It captures in an especially poignant and personal way the mood of the times—and of the campus—which led some students to confront a world that they saw changing all around them.

For the second year, again under the leadership of Norma Murdoch, now a senior, the Experimental College offered a varied and conspicuously timely curriculum: courses in judo, fencing, and cooking; “movie appreciation” and “contemporary rock”; and somewhat more intellectual explorations into Tolkien, the thought of Harvey Cox, and the “New Left.” Seven hundred students registered, more than in the previous year. The general verdict seems to have been that some courses succeeded and others failed.

The Founders’ Day Convocation in February featured as the main speaker Irving Carlyle (B.A., 1917) of Winston-Salem, a prominent attorney and a renowned leader in liberal North Carolina politics. Under the new regulations governing chapel, attendance was not required, but Wait Chapel was full, and President Scales could say to the students appreciatively, “You have passed the first test.”

Carlyle, who also received the University’s second Medallion of Merit, was ill on Founders’ Day,⁸ and his daughter, Elizabeth Byerly, read the speech he had prepared. It was typical of Carlyle’s candor and courage that he used the occasion to talk about two controversial subjects: religion and athletics. About the former he said that some non-Baptists and some non-North Carolinians should be named promptly to the Board of Trustees. With regard to the latter he said that he was concerned about “the ease and frequency with which this University and the College before it have hired and fired athletic coaches.”

Arrangements about the future of business education at Wake Forest continued to receive attention from the University administration. Robert S. Carlson (B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; M.B.A., Ph.D., Stanford), Associate Professor in the Harvard Business School, was named Dean of what was being called the Charles H. Babcock School of Business Administration, and Jeanne Owen was appointed Administrative Director of the B.B.A. program. It was announced at the same time that the B.B.A. program would be gradually phased out; that, as recommended by the faculty, departments of economics and accounting would be created within the undergraduate business school; that the new degree would be the Bachelor of Science; and that graduate work would be located in a new “school,” the precise shape of which was still to be determined. Business programs, as well as the Department of

⁸ Carlyle died on June 5, 1971. See, in Appendix D, the editorial, written by Wallace Carroll, that appeared in the Winston-Salem Journal on June 7.



Trustee Lonnie Williams with Dean and Mrs. (Mary Parks) Weathers

Mathematics, would be moved from Reynolda Hall to a new building already being constructed on the east side of the campus, across from the Reynolds Gymnasium.

At the 1968 Commencement Carroll W. Weathers (B.A., 1922; LL.B., 1923), who had served as Dean of the School of Law since 1950, announced that he planned to retire as Dean, though continuing to teach, as soon as his successor could be found. Before becoming Dean, Weathers had practiced law in Raleigh for twenty-eight years and had served as a Wake Forest Trustee and as a member of the State Senate. A courtly man, impeccably dressed and impressively formal in manner and even in casual conversations, he was esteemed for his courteous treatment of others and for his insistence that the study and practice of law should always be guided by the highest ethical considerations. It was said of him that his students learned to “weatherize” a document so that it would be free from anything illegal or improper. He was also admired for a singular—and, as far as I know, unprecedented—commitment he made to the nurturing of the law student body: he personally interviewed every applicant for admission to law school.⁹

⁹ An interview with Carroll Weathers, conducted by Emily Herring Wilson, is in *Wake Forest: The University Magazine*, XXVIII (September 1981), 14–17.

President Scales said of Dean Weathers: “Wherever men labor to give meaning and purpose to their lives, ... wherever men do

justice and revere the law,” his name “will be remembered.” I was asked to chair a committee to recommend a successor to Weathers, and seven others were appointed to serve with me: Hugh W. Divine and James E. Sizemore (LL.B., 1952) from the law faculty; Professor of Chemistry John W. Nowell (B.S., 1940) from the College faculty; Leon L. Rice Jr. and James W. Mason (LL.B., 1938), both attorneys, from the Board of Trustees; Edwin M. Stanley (LL.B., 1931), federal judge from Greensboro; and J. Samuel Johnson Jr. (B.A., 1955; LL.B., 1957) of Greensboro, president of the Lawyer Alumni Association.

¹⁰ *The Department of Speech subsequently became the Department of Communication.*

In the spring of 1969 two steps were taken to expand graduate programs on the Reynolda campus. The Department of Speech¹⁰ was authorized to offer the Master of Arts degree, beginning the following fall, and the Department of Biology was approved for the Ph.D. degree. President Scales warned the Trustees that further graduate work of this kind would be increasingly difficult for the University to finance unless federal aid should be forthcoming, pointing out that whether the Baptist State Convention, dedicated

to the historic principle of the separation of church and state, would allow Wake Forest to accept money from the government would be, as always, uncertain if not unlikely.



Henry Stroupe

Henry S. Stroupe (B.A., 1935; M.A., 1937) having served as Director of the Division of Graduate Studies from 1961 to 1967, was now completing his second year as Dean of the Graduate School. He had started teaching at Wake Forest in 1937, and, except for his years at Duke University, where he earned the Ph.D. degree, and his wartime service as an officer in the U.S. Navy, he had been a loyal and stalwart member of the faculty ever since. He taught courses in American—and in European—history but was perhaps especially recognized for his knowledge of the American South and of the state of North Carolina. He brought to his years as chairman of the Department of History and later to the deanship of the Graduate School the same precision of habits, the same organizational skills, and the same dedication to the traditions of

Wake Forest that had characterized his years as a teacher.

Two other Wake Forest alumni were given significant new assignments during the 1968–1969 academic year.

Edgar D. “Ed” Christman (B.A., 1950; J.D., 1953; B.D., Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary; S.T.M., Union Theological Seminary) was appointed to be University Chaplain, beginning the following September after his return from a leave of absence for further studies at Union Seminary. He had been Assistant to Chaplain Hollingsworth and Director of the Baptist Student Union since 1961. He would soon enter upon an assignment that would continue with happy results for more than three decades. On one occasion honoring Christman, I said that as a Baptist “he has ministered in a brotherly way to the Baptist Student Union, to Poteat Scholars, and to others who live within the oldest of Wake Forest’s religious families. But he has been a Chaplain to everybody—to those of another faith, to those of no faith, to those on the road somewhere. And I have known (and still know) students and professors, disposed not to like—certainly not to accept—chaplains in general, who have none the less found in Ed Christman a friend whom they could respect and honor and trust. . . . There is no other Ed Christman. Ed stands apart. He is unique.” Among Christman’s memorable responsibilities was his supervision of the pre-school retreat in the country at Camp Hanes, where every year those students who chose to attend—and teachers who were invited to participate—gathered for several days to worship, to play, to talk, to listen, and to learn. Following the retreat, they often said, they were “ready” to start classes.¹¹

William G. “Bill” Starling (B.B.A., 1957), who, just one year after his graduation, had been picked by Dean William Archie to work in the new admissions office and had been Director of Admissions since 1960, was now named Director of Admissions



Ed Christman

¹¹ Andrew McNeill Canady (B.A., 2003) wrote “A History of the Preschool Conference at Wake Forest University” for Professor Hendricks’ History 162 class in the spring of 2003.

and Financial Aid, a position to which he would give a lifelong commitment and selfless dedication. Years later, at a memorial service for Starling, I said, “How can even those of us who knew him best ... begin to count and to consider the thousands of young college-bound men and women whom he, with a welcome and a handshake, met and then patiently listened to and wisely counseled? He was more than smart or talented. He did not parade his intellect or lead by commandment. Rather, he had a quiet confidence that he could do what had to be done.... He was shrewd in his judgments and fair in giving voice to them.” Much of Wake Forest’s steadily growing reputation among high school students was surely due to Starling’s admissions wisdom and his whole-hearted embrace of his responsibilities.

Both the Office of the Chaplain and the Office of Admissions were strengthened by other appointments: Richard W. McBride (B.S., Virginia; B.D., Union Theological Seminary) as Assistant Chaplain and Director of the Baptist Student Union; William M. Mackie Jr. (B.S., 1964) as Associate Director of Admissions and Financial Aid; and Ross A. Griffith (B.S., 1965) as Assistant Director of Admissions. Shirley P. Hamrick (B.A., North Carolina), who had worked with diligence and imagination in Admissions since 1957, continued as Associate Director.



The staff of the Office of Admissions and Financial Aid (in 1988). Seated: Shirley Hamrick, Vonda Reece. Standing: Thomas Phillips, Martha Greene, Douglas Bland, Georgia Brown, Wayne Johnson, William Starling, Martha Blevins Allman.

The athletic ambitions of the University received a major strengthening on September 14, 1968, when a new football stadium was dedicated. From the time the College moved to Winston-Salem, home football games had been played in the municipal Bowman Gray Stadium on the east side of the city: an unsatisfactory arrangement because of the size of the stadium and its distance from the campus. Now Groves Stadium¹² was ready for use. Built at a cost of four million dollars on land across Cherry Street,¹³ east of the campus, it had 31,000 seats (twice as many as Bowman Gray Stadium) and modern facilities, and it was beautifully designed for a particularly appealing setting. Fund-raising for the stadium had taken place under the chairmanship of Bert L. Bennett of Winston-Salem and Supreme Court Justice Joseph Branch (LL.B., 1938), and R. B. Crawford of Winston-Salem had been chairman of the construction committee. Unfortunately, given the glamor of the dedication ceremonies and the happiness of the crowd, Wake Forest lost the game to North Carolina State by the score of 10 to 6.

Four new gifts during the 1968–1969 school year indicated the continuing generosity of the Reynolds family toward Wake Forest. Anne Cannon Forsyth, the daughter of Z. Smith Reynolds, gave the University approximately sixty-eight acres of mountain property near Fancy Gap in Carroll County, Virginia, just north of the border separating North Carolina and Virginia. The two houses on the property became available to Wake Forest employees who wanted a few days' vacation in a rural setting, and the larger house was designed in such a way as to accommodate overnight groups of students or faculty members. I recall being present several times at Fancy Gap for University retreats when there were issues to be discussed or problems to be resolved. Long walks in the mountains offered exercise and relaxation when conferees became weary of talking and listening.

Also, Winifred Babcock, the widow of Charles Babcock, gave Wake Forest a "Southern Collection" of rare books: 679 volumes which Mr. Babcock had carefully and lovingly acquired. These books were placed in the "Library of Charles Lee Smith" rooms on the sixth



Groves Stadium

¹² *Groves Stadium* was also the name of the football stadium on the old campus. It was named in honor of Henry Herman Groves Sr. (B.A., 1913), then of Gastonia. The new stadium was also named in honor of Groves as well as two of his brothers, Earl E. Groves and L. Craig Groves, both already deceased in 1968.

¹³ *University Parkway* now separates Groves Stadium from the campus.

floor of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library where “special collections” are kept.

The Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation made a gift of \$140,000 to the Department of Art to assist with plans for programs in art history and in studio art. The College Union’s collection of contemporary art, begun in 1963 after an inspirational suggestion by Dean of Men Mark Reece, added twenty-one pieces of art work selected during tours of New York galleries by a committee composed of Dean Reece and myself, Associate Professor of Art Sterling Boyd, Professor Emeritus of Religion J. Allen Easley, and four students: College Union president J.D. Wilson; Beth Coleman of Elizabethton, Tennessee; Leslie Hall of Alexandria, Virginia; and Harvey Owen of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Among the artists whose works were chosen were Paul Cadmus, Robert Indiana, and Ben Shahn.

The Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation made a grant of \$750,000, to be paid over a five-year period, to improve faculty salaries in the College, and also increased the Foundation’s annual support to Wake Forest (“in perpetuity”) from \$500,000 to \$620,000.



Junius Brown

The death of Junius Calvin Brown (LL.B., 1913), a Madison attorney, on December 31, 1968, was noted with sympathy by the Board of Trustees. In 1957 he had established a scholarship fund for needy and deserving students from North Carolina, with preference given to students from Madison and from elsewhere in Rockingham County. Eleven years later, the fund had become—after the Hankins and Carswell Scholarship funds—the third largest in the University.

At the end of the 1968–69 school year, reflecting a growing anxiety about student protests and disruptions that were occurring elsewhere on the nation’s campuses and fearful that Wake Forest might not be immune to such disorder, the Trustees decided to give to President Scales “emergency disciplinary powers” which would permit him, in cases of “clear and present danger to lives and property,” to suspend summarily “any student who commits acts of violence to persons or unlawfully occupies University property.”

The next several years would demonstrate how President Scales would, if necessary, use his new authority.

* FACULTY NOTES

Three members of the College faculty—Professor of Physical Education **Harold Barrow**, Professor of German **James O’Flaherty**, and Professor of English **Henry Snuggs**—were awarded Wake Forest’s first sabbatical research leaves in a new program financed by a gift from the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Because of illness Professor Snuggs was not able to accept his leave. Professor of Psychology **John E. Williams** was appointed in his place.

Associate Professor of English **A. Lewis Aycock** was reassigned to the developing Department of Art, where, in addition to his teaching responsibilities, he would be the Slide Librarian for a collection of slides already numbering more than 10,000.

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology, heretofore offering a combined major in the two disciplines, began to offer two separate majors, one in sociology and one in anthropology.

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Robert Moore Allen (B.A., Vanderbilt), at Wake Forest since 1966, was named editor of *The Wake Forest Magazine*, succeeding **M. Henry “Hank” Garrity** in that position. Garrity, director of development and alumni affairs since 1964, subsequently resigned to take a position with the national staff of the Boy Scouts of America. **Charles G. Furr** (J.D., 1960), on the development and alumni affairs staff since 1966, was named acting director; he resigned in the spring to go to the University of Florida as director of development. **H. Donald Griffin** (B.S., 1960), assistant director of development and alumni affairs since 1965, also resigned.

Marshton “Bunker” Hill of the campus police retired after ten years at Wake Forest. He was to be remembered for calmly issuing parking tickets.

Assistant Professor of Political Science **Donald Schoonmaker** was named “Professor of the Year” by *Old Gold and Black*.

Harry Lee King Jr. was promoted to the rank of Professor of Spanish.

Two members of the Department of History were Fulbright lecturers abroad for the 1968–1969 academic year: **David L. Smiley** at the University of Strasbourg in France and **W. Buck Years Jr.** at Jadavpur University in Calcutta, India.

A year-long course on Asian thought and civilization was taught by four Visiting Professors: **Marcelino A. Foronda** from Manila; **Shoichi Watambe** from Tokyo; **Tai Jen** from Taiwan; and **Ananda Guruge** from Sri Lanka.

Professor of Marketing **Ralph Cyrus Heath** retired at the end of the academic year.

Jack K. Talbert (B.B.A., 1967) was named assistant director in the Office of Development and Alumni Affairs. He remained in that position for one year.

Robert E. Knott (B.A., 1962; B.D., Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary) served this year, during Ed Christman’s absence, as assistant to the Chaplain and director of the Baptist Student Union.

Marvin “Skeeter” Francis, Sports Information Director since 1955, resigned to assume the directorship of the Atlantic Coast Conference’s Service Bureau.

Mrs. H. Raymond Madry retired. She had been a housemother for thirteen years.

* STUDENT NOTES

James Sheffer of Hinsdale, Illinois, was president of the student body for the 1968–1969 school year; **Sandra “Sandy” Edwards** of Newnan, Georgia, was president of the Women’s Government Association; **Andrew Porter** of Salisbury was chairman of the Men’s Judicial Board; **William Lambe** of Charlotte was chairman of the Honor Council; and **Jackson “J.D.” Wilson** of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, was president of the College Union.

At the University of South Carolina debate tournament the Wake Forest debate team (affirmative: **John Cooper** of Kingsport, Tenn., and **Russell Stout** of Oskaloosa, Iowa; negative: **Roger McManus** of Hartville, Ohio, and **Keith Vaughan** of Bluefield, W.Va.) won a first-place trophy for most speakers points. **John Cooper** and **Houston “Hu” Odom** (of Maple) took first place honors at the Wayne State University novice debate tournament.

Linda Carter of Madison was editor of *Old Gold and Black*; **Barbara Brazil** of Potomac, Maryland, edited *The Howler*; and **Theodore Boushy** of Winston-Salem was editor of *The Student* (after **Timothy Brown**’s resignation in February).

The first edition of *Caesura*, a magazine of poetry written by University students, appeared in March. It was edited by **Theodore Boushy**. (A second edition came out the following year.)

William “Bill” Lambe and **Jackson “J.D.” Wilson** were named “Students of the Year” by *Old Gold and Black*.

Senior orators this year were: **Linda Sue Carter** of Madison; **James Nello Martin, Jr.** of Virginia Beach, Virginia; **Phyllis McMurry**



Students named to “Who’s Who” in 1968–69:
from *The Howler* for 1969

Tate of Winston-Salem; and **Mary Ann Tolbert** of Richmond, Virginia. Carter received the A.D. Ward Medal.

Tassels, the University’s senior women’s honorary society, with standards comparable to those of Omicron Delta Kappa (at that time, for men), became North Carolina’s first chapter of Mortar Board, the national collegiate senior women’s honorary society.



* **THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

From the Artists Series: Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, and his sister Hephzibah Menuhin, pianist; Montserrat Caballe, Metropolitan Opera soprano; and Christopher Parkening, guitarist.

From the College Union: writers Alex Haley and Jonathan Kozol; poet John Ciardi; anthropologist Loren Eiseley; television newsman Peter Jennings; Sir David Ormsby-Gore, Lord Harlech, former ambassador from Great Britain; trumpeter Al Hirt; and Timothy Leary, the

"high priest of LSD" (he came to the lecture wearing bell-bottom denims and barefoot).

From the University Theatre: Robert Bolt's *A Man for All Seasons*; George Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House*; and Tennessee Williams' *Summer and Smoke*.

From the Institute of Literature: German scholar Erich Heller and poet James Dickey.

From the Young Republican Club: Gerald Ford, minority leader of the House of Representatives.

From "Challenge '69" (a student-directed symposium on contemporary American affairs)¹, directed by **Norma Murdoch**: a three-day program on "The Urban Crisis" featuring speeches by Saul Alinsky, Harvey Cox, Michael Harrington, and 1968 Vice-Presidential candidate Senator Edmund Muskie, and a concert by duo-pianists Ferrante and Teicher.

There had been two earlier "Challenge" symposia, one in 1965 and another in 1967. They were among the most ambitious and inventive student projects in the University's history, and the third "Challenge" was similarly provocative.

The College Union's film series, chaired by **Douglas Lemza** of Kendall Park, New Jersey, was ranked by the American Association of Film Studies as the fourth best program of films in the nation. The highlight of the 1968–1969 season was an Alfred Hitchcock Festival.

In chapel: baseball celebrity Bill Veeck; Jack Vaughn, director of the Peace Corps.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS



Jim Leighton

Inside Tennis: Techniques of Winning, by **James H. "Jim" Leighton Jr.**, tennis coach since 1962, was published.

The football team defeated UNC and Maryland, tied Clemson, but lost the seven other games (to N.C. State, Minnesota, Virginia Tech, Purdue, South Carolina, Duke, and Florida

State). On November 25 Coach **Bill Tate** resigned, to be replaced by **Calvin C. Stoll**, assistant coach at Michigan State University. Stoll became the twenty-second head football coach in Wake Forest history. Football player **Digit Laughridge** was named to the All-ACC first team, and **Joseph Dobner** and **Lloyd Halvorson** were Academic All-ACC selections.

The basketball team, coached by **Jack McCloskey** in his third year at Wake Forest, finished the regular season with a 17–8 record, was seeded fourth in the Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament, defeated N.C. State in the quarter-finals, but lost to UNC in the semi-finals. Earlier in the season sophomore **Charlie Davis** set a Wake Forest record in a single game by scoring fifty-one points against American University, thus breaking an earlier record set by **Leonard Chappell** against Virginia in 1962 (Chappell had scored fifty points in only twenty-seven minutes of playing time). Davis was named to the All-ACC first team. **Jerry Montgomery** was an Academic All-ACC selection and received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

The baseball team had a record of thirteen wins and twenty losses. The tennis team placed fourth in the Conference, and the swimming team placed sixth. Baseball players **Jim Callison** and **Craig Robinson** were named to the All-ACC first team.

The men's golf team won its third straight ACC championship and placed second in the NCAA Tournament. At the World Cup Tournament for amateurs in Melbourne, Australia, the four American participants, one of them Wake Forester **Jack Lewis**, came in first. **Lanny Wadkins** was the ACC individual champion in golf, and Lewis and **Joe Inman** were named first team All-Americans.

Before the baseball season **Jack Stallings**, head coach since 1959, resigned to take a similar position at Florida State. He was succeeded by **Neil Johnston**, who was also Assistant Basketball Coach.

Robert I. "Bob" Bartholomew (B.A., 1957), a former All-American football player, was named executive director of the Deacon Club Foundation.

* THE 1969 COMMENCEMENT

At the 1969 Commencement exercises honorary degrees were awarded to Germaine Brée, Professor in the Institute for Research in the Humanities at the University of Wisconsin; **David M. Britt** (LL.B., 1937), judge of North Carolina's Intermediate Court of Appeals; John F. Watlington Jr., president of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company; and James Webb, former administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. **Graham Martin** (B.A.,

1932), former U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, could not attend the ceremonies but received an honorary degree at the opening University convocation in the fall.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Jack R. Noffsinger, pastor of the Knollwood Baptist Church of Winston-Salem. In Graham Martin's absence President Scales gave the Commencement address.

* IN MEMORIAM

George Carlyle Mackieⁱⁱ (B.S., 1924; B.S. in Medicine, 1926), Wake Forest College physician, 1941-1956; Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest Medical School, 1930-1941. Died January 8, 1969.

Laura Elizabeth Scales^{iv}, a twenty-year-old sophomore at Oklahoma State University, the daughter of President and Mrs. Scales. Died March 28, 1969.

Julian Wilbur Bunnⁱⁱⁱ (LL.B., 1907), General Counsel for the College, 1941-1963. Died January 11, 1969.

ⁱⁱ For a tribute to Dr. Mackie see "Health Center to Be Named for Dr. George C. Mackie," by M. Henry Garrity in *The Wake Forest Magazine of September 1967* (pp. 22-23).

ⁱⁱⁱ See "Julian Wilbur Bunn '07," in *The Wake Forest Magazine XVI* (March 1969), 23.

^{iv} See "Laura Elizabeth Scales, 1949-1969," in *The Wake Forest Magazine XVI* (March 1969), 35.

IN RETROSPECT

Reflections on Covenant House

By Laura Wilson, née Stringfellow (B.A., 1971)

LIKE MANY STUDENTS ON OTHER CAMPUSES, in the late '60's, I came to university with a restless soul. Many of us wanted something well beyond the classroom. Anti-war protest was escalating at Harvard, Columbia and other colleges; the nonviolent civil rights movement had taken a back seat to Black Power—even in Winston-Salem. WFU had a Black Student Union, and “teach-ins” on Vietnam and curriculum reform appeared on the campus calendar. During my stay, the ban on dancing lifted, and women began to wear slacks, then jeans, and a few of us the style of the day—tie-dyes, long dresses, long hair. We questioned the curfew and rules for women which did not apply to men on campus.

My sophomore year in 1968 meant even more dissatisfaction with dorm life. With nine other students, Mary (Rutherford) Blanton, Ted Blanton, Roger Hull, Leslie Hall, Marcia Stone, Mack Shuping, Sam Covington, Priscilla Barkley and George Kuhn, I requested approval for a Covenant House, modeled on a program in Greensboro. Dr. Phyllis Tribble, my Old Testament professor, also had a hand in Covenant House, for it was her interpretation of scripture that gave me the program's name. The Biblical yearning for peace and justice came alive in those times; “Jesus Christ Superstar” made its debut, and Bob Dylan's music found its way into Baptist services.

Chaperoned by Dr. Bert and Lenore Webber from the biology department, we moved into a “handy man's special” on West End Boulevard of Winston in the fall of 1969. We had created a plan to tutor neighborhood children, keep up our studies, represent the university appropriately in the community, and provide a way for other students to reach out to needy people. Co-ed living arrangements were unheard of in 1969; Deans Leake and Mullen, Provost

Wilson, and Chaplain Ed Christman, who approved the project, took a chance on our idea.

Very few inner-city problems improved due to our presence in downtown Winston, but inside the house of West End, hearts changed and lives found direction. The nine students grew up to be lawyers, government consultants, nurses, international aid workers, teachers and social workers. No one knew what to expect, but we were in a place where we could be touched by people with very different needs, very different backgrounds from our own. I had lived with middle class students, sat dutifully in white classrooms for nineteen years, and I wanted to learn up close and personal how other people lived. My wish came true. The covenant turned out to be an agreement to learn in a new way.

This '60's spirit evolved into demand for college reform and reaction to the Vietnam lottery; the desire for community action was eclipsed by student concern for change in curriculum and campus rules. I studied in England for a semester and returned to a campus much the same as when I left—with the exception of a final push to end the Vietnam War. The shooting of four students at Kent State, an incredibly tiny number of casualties by today's standards of violence, brought us together with a candlelight vigil, Covenant House little more than memory compared to the huge concerns to end the draft and military involvement in a civil war so faraway.

We are who we are, and Covenant House resides inside me forever. The steep climb up cracked stairs, distant sounds of a family argument, "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club" playing over a backyard of broken cars and barking dogs, the pot-luck dinners, the neighborhood kids in homemade Halloween costumes; these memories are now a part of me, and always have been. Blended with Shakespeare, the Bible, Darwin, Marx, and John Lennon, Covenant House provided a unique education. Perhaps that's what college is for: to find out who we are against a backdrop of change and things which never change.

CHAPTER FOUR
1969–1970

A Whirlwind of Ideas

NOT SINCE 1955–1956, THE LAST YEAR ON THE OLD CAMPUS, had there been a comprehensive review of the curriculum of the undergraduate College. During the intervening years the quality of the student body, as judged by commonly used standards, had improved: course offerings in the various departments had expanded; and there was a widespread concern, among both faculty members and students, that too many specific courses were still being required for graduation. Besides, as with the rules governing student life outside the classroom, and as dramatically indicated by the disappearance of chapel, every requirement or practice inherited from the past was being looked at critically, and words like “freedom” and “innovation” and, especially, “relevance” were used to humble academic traditionalists and to point the way toward a more “challenging” future.

Within that environment—suggesting, as it did, a need for change and reform—the College faculty asked the Dean (the year was 1967, and I was still serving as Dean) to appoint a committee to undertake a curriculum study which would “particularly look into adjustment of the number of clock hours of class time required of students” and “consider any other aspects of the College’s program which similarly affect the intellectual productivity and growth of students and faculty.” The committee was asked to bring its recommendations to the faculty within the next three years.

The Curriculum Study Committee¹, as it came to be labeled, did, in fact, spend most of the allotted three years (1967–1970) on its assignment. All members of the faculty were invited to submit their opinions about curriculum change, and many did. The Committee

¹ For this extended discussion of the curriculum I have relied upon the minutes of the Curriculum Study Committee and, subsequently, the printed agendas of the College faculty meetings.



A rainy day on the campus

met with every department in the College, and the Student Government established its own committee to parallel what the faculty was doing. The AAUP devoted one of its sessions to “Curricular Reform,” and other open forums were held so that there could be a full discussion of every idea under review. The Committee also looked at curriculum changes taking place at other colleges and tried to determine whether any of them would be worth consideration by Wake Forest. The members of the Committee, besides myself, were Associate Professor of English Doyle Fosso, Assistant Professor of Political Science Donald Schoonmaker, Associate Professor of Religion Phyllis Tribble, Professor of Physics Thomas Turner, and Assistant Professor of Psychology John Woodmansee.

Members of the Committee realized that only a set of recommendations balanced between tradition and change would survive a faculty vote and were also aware of an understandable tendency in each department to protect its own academic “turf.” Their proposals were ultimately presented to the faculty in the spring of 1970 and

were planned in such a way as to take effect in the fall of 1971. The faculty endorsed the Committee's proposals by a vote of about two to one, and, in spite of opposition from both extremes of the spectrum, most observers seemed convinced that, at least for the time being, a friendly consensus had been reached. The Student Legislature also announced its support for the Committee's recommendations.

The most radical feature of the Committee's proposals—and the one that provoked the most passionate protests at the time and that would lead to continuing controversy in the future—involved the rearrangement of the College calendar from the traditional two-semester year into a three-term academic year that would include a “winter term” of four weeks. Under the proposed plan two weeks would be subtracted from the fall term and another two weeks from the spring term, and the month of January would constitute a short term all by itself. The fall semester would be concluded before Christmas, thus bringing to an end the old practice of scheduling final examinations after the holidays. This calendar was commonly called a “4-1-4” calendar and was at the time a fashionable way for a faculty to assert a willingness for innovation and experiment; it had been adopted by many institutions, especially smaller liberal arts colleges, across the country. Although there were differences of opinion across the faculty about the “4-1-4”, it was generally more favored within the humanities and social sciences than in the natural sciences.

The “winter term” was envisioned by its proponents as providing an opportunity for faculty members to design short courses that they would have neither the time nor the opportunity to offer during a regular semester. It would be possible, for instance, for a teacher to organize a study trip abroad or a visit in this country to art galleries or historic sites; or another teacher who remained on campus, knowing that students would be devoted exclusively to one subject or one theme, could invite an intense concentration of a kind that cannot be expected in the middle of the four or five courses that a student typically takes during a normal full-length term. And the Curriculum Study Committee did specify that, of the four “winter term” courses a student would take over a four-year period, two would have to be designed “especially for the winter term,” one in the student's major and one outside the major, and that they would be graded on “a pass-fail basis.”

The motivation behind the creation of the “winter term” was recognizably similar to what had prompted students in 1968 to start the “Experimental College,” and, interestingly, some of the courses that would be offered for credit in the years to come would be like the courses offered without credit through that earlier voluntary association of teachers and students.

The new College curriculum now being endorsed by the faculty, and to take effect in 1971, would be measured through a system based on the number of “courses” a student would take rather than, as in the past, on the basis of “hours” accumulated toward the degree. Thus, henceforth, 35½ “courses” rather than 128 “hours” would be the basic requirement for a B.A. or B.S. degree. Of these 35½ courses, 32 would have to be “full courses,” and a student would have to have a “C” average (a 2.0) on these “full courses.” The remaining 3½ courses could be selected from among designated “half-courses,” for example, those in applied music, music ensemble, sports activities in the Department of Physical Education, and military science, and a “C” average would be required on these “half-courses” also. In a given semester a student, except by permission of the Dean of the College, would be allowed to take only 4½ courses.

The list of requirements for the undergraduate degree was also changed in significant ways. Formerly, a student had to take 12 hours of English; 6 hours of religion; 3 hours of philosophy; 6 hours of history; 3 hours of mathematics; 8 hours of biology, chemistry, or physics; 6 hours of economics, political science, sociology, or anthropology; 2 hours of physical education; a foreign language through the second college year; and, depending on the student’s major, an additional 6 hours either in the foreign language or in mathematics or in business administration. Neither psychology nor the arts were included among the options available to satisfy a requirement.

The recommendations of the Curriculum Study Committee, as adopted by the faculty, led to the following requirements for graduation: one course in English composition; two courses in a foreign language beyond the first year of the language; three courses in English literature, American literature, foreign literature, or the arts; three courses in biology, chemistry, physics, or mathematics (to be selected from only two departments); one course each in history, religion, and philosophy; three courses in economics, political

science, psychology, sociology, or anthropology (to be selected from no more than two departments); and one-half course in physical education. The Department of English was authorized to require students in “freshman English” to meet up to five times a week, and the language departments were similarly permitted to arrange intermediate level courses on a five-times-a-week schedule.

Wishing to encourage more flexibility in course selection by the College’s most intellectually gifted students, the Committee proposed—and the faculty approved—an “open curriculum” plan by which “superior students,” so identified by a faculty committee, might waive standard degree requirements in favor of other courses more suited to their perceived needs or their academic goals. No more than three to five per cent of a freshman class, it was explained, would be eligible for this opportunity. In practice, not as many students volunteered to be in the “open curriculum” as the Committee had anticipated, some of them saying that they did not want to run the risk of missing some course that the faculty thought necessary for their full education.

The Curriculum Study Committee concluded its report with several general observations about the College curriculum of the future: “innovation and experiment, responsibly undertaken and carefully evaluated,” should be encouraged; more opportunities for “seminars, tutorials, and independent study” should be available; and departments, especially those in the same division of the curriculum (like the languages, the natural sciences, and the social sciences) should work together toward offering more courses of an interdisciplinary nature.

However divided members of the Wake Forest community may have been about a future college calendar and curriculum, discussions had proceeded in a calm and orderly fashion, and the work of the Curriculum Study Committee came to an acceptable conclusion. Such was not the case with several other issues that inflamed the campus during the 1969–1970 academic year: a year that, at least from my own perspective as one who has worked at the University for more than half a century, must be remembered as the most turbulent period in modern Wake Forest history.

First of all, America was still in the midst of the war in Vietnam. During the preceding year conversations about the war had continued, and protests had occurred, but they had been mild, and

they had not led to public displays of bitterness and anger. In October 1969, however, in response to a nation-wide movement, sponsored by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, which called for “American withdrawal or a negotiated settlement” in Vietnam, students from colleges and universities across America began making plans for a one-day boycott of classes and research work on October 15. Wake Forest students, characteristically hesitant about endorsing activism in support of a controversial cause, agreed to accept a suggestion by President Scales that, instead of supporting a boycott, they attend a “University Convocation for Peace,” a service of “prayer and witness against the continuous killing in Vietnam.” The convocation did take place, and an estimated sixteen hundred people were present. Some poems, as well as lessons from the Old and New Testaments, were read and appropriate prayers and anthems were said and sung. The administration also announced that individual faculty members and students could, if they chose, miss classes that day without penalty or blame. Class attendance was later reported to have been “slightly less than normal.”

The work of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee continued after October 15, and on the Wake Forest campus it was organized by co-chairmen Kirk Fuller, a junior from Kinston, and Bart Charlow, a senior from South Fallsburg, New York. Fuller said that he had been “very pleased” with the October 15 convocation but that it had been “too academic” and that he hoped the next “moratorium,” scheduled for November 14–15, would involve more students and townspeople and be more effective. He said that a boycott of classes was not being contemplated but that a march on November 4 was being planned by the Inter-Denominational Committee under the leadership of George Bryan, a sophomore from Winston-Salem.

The November 14 march took the form of a candlelight parade in downtown Winston-Salem: the local counterpart of a march in Washington which brought together an estimated crowd of a million and a half people. Charlow and Fuller announced that the goals of the Moratorium were not just to end the war speedily but also to deal with racial and social injustice at home. Increasingly, significant links were being forged between opposition to the war and devotion to civil rights causes.

The December Moratorium was centered on a march and rally in Fayetteville, near Fort Bragg, and was intended to show support

for the troops in Vietnam and their rights of freedom of speech and press. With Christmas approaching, Wake Forest students were urged to give part of their Christmas prayers toward peace in Vietnam. In January five students, including Charlow and Fuller, joined a group of counselors in opening a draft-counseling service at Fifth and Main Streets in Winston-Salem. The purpose of the service was to provide information on existing draft laws and, if requested, on legal means of avoiding the draft.



Students organized in protest over the war in Vietnam

In the late winter and early spring Moratorium efforts continued quietly, but on the campus even the Vietnam war was—as shall be shown later in this chapter—eclipsed by other more local issues. Then, in May, President Nixon sent thousands of American troops across the Vietnam border into Cambodia for the purpose of destroying North Vietnam’s military sanctuaries there, and the somewhat dormant peace movement was reawakened. Students from every part of America rose up in anger, not only on campuses in places

like Cambridge and Berkeley, where protests had been frequent and expected, but at more conservative universities like Nebraska and Arizona. Most memorably, at a gathering at Kent State University in Ohio, an event of ultimately historic proportions occurred: National Guardsmen fired into a crowd of unarmed civilians and killed four students: a twenty-year-old girl, a twenty-year-old boy, a nineteen-year-old girl, and a nineteen-year-old boy, no one of them a protest leader or even a radical. Campuses everywhere reacted with shock



and anger, and young college students across the United States saw, in the faces of the four who had been “murdered,” their own images—and their own helplessness against a power they could only condemn. Student responses varied from campus to campus: at Wisconsin there were twenty major fire-bombings; Yale students began organizing a “counter-commencement”; the President of Oberlin College canceled classes and examinations and brought the school year suddenly to an end.

At Wake Forest, on May 5, fifty or sixty students, carrying anti-war signs and chanting anti-war slogans, appeared peacefully at an ROTC ceremony. President Scales added his name to a list of between five hundred and six hundred students who were sending a petition to the Governor of Ohio, and Scales also sent a telegram to President Nixon from a “University of peaceful but profound protest.” Approximately five hundred students gathered for an evening vigil in front of Reynolda Hall and then sat in horseshoe formation around mock grave-sites on the green grass of the quad. The student government asked for a boycott of classes the following day, and Scales supported the request.

During the remaining weeks of the spring term most classes were held as usual, but meetings about the war became a regular part of campus life. A Committee for Political Action was formed under the leadership of Assistant Professor Donald Schoonmaker. Twelve hundred small wooden crosses, with the names of North Carolina Vietnam war dead printed on them, were placed along the streets of the campus, and a large wooden cross was set up on the quad between Reynolda Hall and Wait Chapel.

On the night of May 19, a few days before the end of classes and the beginning of final examinations, an estimated crowd of six hundred students, following a rally in front of Wait Chapel, marched to the President’s house to present him with a “list of demands.” The “demands” included the abolition of ROTC, the establishment of a day care center for University employees, and the disarming of the campus police. A more immediate “demand” was that students wishing to skip final examinations in order to work for peace be allowed to do so without penalty.²

² I have included, in Appendix E, a list of the “demands” presented to President Scales that night. As far as I know, they have not previously been published in their entirety.

When the students arrived at the President’s house, they sat down on the front lawn. Scales came out on the porch, and Kirk Fuller read the list of demands, saying that a student “strike” might become necessary if their demands were not met. Scales replied that he understood their goals but deplored their coercive tactics and pointed out that he was not empowered to suspend classes. He said that he had been “proud of Wake Forest students many times in the past” but that this was “not one of those times.” He then went back inside the house, and the students returned to campus. Thereafter, I remember, I joined a number of faculty members meeting with groups of students in Reynolda Hall, trying to persuade them that



The Afro-American Society: from The Howler for 1970

any further protests should be peaceful and never threatening. The planned “strike” was called off; most classes and, subsequently, most examinations were held as scheduled, and the school year ended.

The connection—in the minds of dedicated students and teachers—between opposition to the war and a growing awareness of injustices faced by American blacks was never more apparent than in 1969–1970. Sensitive observers at Wake Forest noted that after seven years of integration only seven black students had graduated, and there were still no black faculty members. In an effort toward future progress the College faculty unanimously passed a resolution asking that the University “pursue every possible means” to recruit competent teachers of all races and that the admissions office make “full use” of its scholarship resources to attract black students. The Afro-American Society thought the resolution too “hesitant and generalized,” but one modest gain was recorded in the spring when two part-time black professors—Joseph Norman in accountancy and Joseph Jowers in sociology—were named to the undergraduate faculty. Both men had full-time employment elsewhere; each of them taught only one course for Wake Forest. Also, the Afro-American

Society was assigned lounge space in Kitchin House and given three thousand dollars for furnishing the lounge and for organizing a “Black Week” to be held during the spring term.

³ *I have considered it best not to include in this history the names of the students.*

During February an unexpected crisis arose which was seriously to affect race relations on the campus. Two black students³ were accused of cheating and were sent to the Honor Council for trial. One of them was found guilty (he was said to have cheated on an hour test and on a final examination in a history class) after an open trial lasting about eight hours, and he was suspended from the College. The Afro-American Society argued that he did not get a fair trial, and the Council’s verdict was appealed to the Executive Committee of the faculty. The Executive Committee decided to allow the student to remain in school on probation but specified that he would be required to attend all his classes and that he would have to get permission whenever he wished to leave campus during the week. The sixteen members of the Honor Council, in a show of unanimity, objected vehemently to the Committee’s action, saying that it showed a “gross indifference” to the honor code, but the student stayed in school and later received his degree.

The second student, charged with a similar offense, refused to be tried by the Honor Council, saying that it would be impossible for him to get a fair trial from the Council. He asked that his trial be postponed until a new Council could be elected in the spring. The Executive Committee thereupon suspended him from the College, but he refused to leave the campus, and the Committee sought successfully a temporary restraining order from a Superior Court Judge. The student then withdrew, without ever having been tried.

On the grounds that the second student had not been treated fairly by the University and that racist attitudes had affected the outcome of the case, a group of students, both black and white, organized to work toward a legal defense in behalf of the student. Their efforts were in vain, however, and the student never returned to the College. Unfortunately, a legacy of mistrust by black students and their allies, as well as continuing confusion about the University’s legal processes, remained to envelop both the Honor Council and the Executive Committee. These lingering emotions delayed even the best-intentioned efforts to bring racial harmony to the campus.

Neither alleged racism on the campus nor the war in Vietnam attracted the whole-hearted attention of the student body that was

given to regulations about life in the dormitories. In October 1969 the student government began vigorously to work toward the goal of intervisitation, that is, toward receiving permission from the administration for women to visit, at least on a limited basis, in men's dormitory rooms. The suggestion now put forward by an *ad hoc* committee on visitation, chaired by sophomore Bill DeWeese of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, was that the hours from twelve noon until the closing of the women's dormitories at night, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, be acceptable times for "visiting." One safeguard was included in the proposal: three-fourths of the students in a hall or suite being visited would have to approve being "open." A student government poll showed that 94.5% of the student body were in favor of the basic principle of visitation. Armed with this widespread support, "no discussion and no debate" were necessary: student government was unanimous in its vote. "It's beautiful," said DeWeese. Conduct in the dormitories, he continued, is, after all, "primarily a matter of student concern."

Repercussions from the visitation proposal continued throughout the academic year. At various levels of University authority the response was negative. The Executive Committee of the faculty was opposed. President Scales said, "The answer is no!" The main issue, he pointed out, was one of "privacy in an increasingly congested world." Eventually, in the spring, the students' request came before the Board of Trustees, where it was resoundingly defeated by a vote of thirty-five to one. The only Trustee in favor was Jim Cross, serving as the student Trustee.⁴

Some students, resentful that their request was turned down, considered having a "visitation party" in defiance of the University's position, but the plan was suspended. About two hundred students, however, did assemble for a silent vigil outside administrative offices on the second floor of Reynolda Hall and remained for about forty-five minutes, leaving when President Scales came out of his office and said that he would continue to talk with them about the issue. By the end of the year, as far as the students were concerned, intervisitation remained a lively and provocative cause.

Even though higher officials in the administration and the Trustees had the power to make decisions about visitation, much of the burden of replying day by day to students' annoyance and displeasure was borne by Dean of Men Mark Reece and Dean of Women

⁴ For the first time, after Trustee action in 1969, a student was elected to the Board. Cross, who was also president of the student body, was a senior from Burlington.



Lu Leake and Dean of Women Emerita Lois Johnson

Mark Reece

Lu Leake, who were usually intermediaries between the students and ultimate University authority. Reece, a Wake Forest alumnus of the class of 1949, had served as Dean since 1958, and Leake had been in her office since 1964. Both of them were highly respected representatives, dedicated loyally to the University and to the University's governing standards, and they were often unfairly exposed to student criticisms, whether in person or in *Old Gold and Black*. I have included in Appendix F part of a memorial tribute to Mark Reece which I read in Wait Chapel on May 15, 1997, and Dean Leake is mentioned in that tribute. But I should add a few words more about her service to the University during the Scales years. A principled woman who believed in high standards of conduct and decorum, she worked valiantly during troubled times for Wake Forest, firm when necessary and flexible when necessary, but always listening with patience and responding with dignity.

The administration's negative reply to the students' request for visitation rights did not indicate an unwillingness to change other rules governing campus life. For example, the dress code for women

students, already much altered from earlier times, was abolished on a trial basis; it was not reinstated. The long-standing requirement that there be “acceptable” chaperones (that is, married faculty members) for student parties and dances was modified: chaperones would no longer be necessary for off-campus social functions. “Coeds,”⁵ from now on, would not receive a “call-down” for not making their beds every morning by ten o’clock. And in the spring the Trustees approved a long-sought five-day week of classes, to become effective as soon as calendar details could be worked out. Saturday classes would, like required chapel, become only a reminder of what once was.

⁵ *The word was commonly used for women students, even in the late sixties. It has since then, I believe, been almost universally rejected.*

One new prohibition, arising from the experimental age that Wake Forest was passing through in 1969–1970, became law. Students were told that if they were involved in the use or the distribution of drugs, on or off campus, they would be “subject to disciplinary action” which could include “dismissal from the University.” In the spring the first drug trial in University history led to the suspension by the Men’s Judicial Board of a sophomore for possession and use of marijuana.

The work of the Urban Institute, which received no financial support from the University and therefore had to rely on outside funding, continued in spite of necessary cutbacks. Julius H. Corpening (B.A., 1949; B.D., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary), pastor of Temple Baptist Church in Durham, was appointed to be the Institute’s first full-time director, succeeding Professor Van Wagstaff, who returned to full-time teaching.

The “Covenant Committee,” formed during the 1968–1969 school year after a suggestion by Laura Stringfellow, rented a house in the city at 136 West End Boulevard, and nine students (eight from Wake Forest, including Stringfellow, and one from Salem College) took up residence there, as did Assistant Professor of Biology Herbert Webber and his wife. The members of the “Covenant House” began offering tutorials, classes, and recreation programs for the interracial community in which they lived.⁶

⁶ *See “In Retrospect,” by Laura Stringfellow Wilson, in Chapter Three.*

The development of a two-tiered program in business administration continued apace with the dedication during Homecoming on October 11, 1969, of Charles H. Babcock Hall. Erected at a cost of \$1.15 million dollars, the building had 39000 square feet of space. All classrooms were equipped for full audio-visual use, and most students’ desks were movable. The principal speaker for the dedica-

tion ceremonies was John A. Perkins, president of the Wilmington (Delaware) Medical Center. Soon thereafter, the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation announced an endowment gift of two million dollars to the Babcock School. The income from the gift was to be used to support curriculum planning and to fund one Babcock professorship. Two different degrees were being planned: an M.B.A. in business management and a Master of Science in Administration for the management of non-profit sectors of the economy.

Following approval by the Graduate Council of a Ph.D. program in biology to begin in the fall of 1970, seventy-three members of the College faculty protested that they had not had sufficient opportunity to discuss the program and urged the administration to “proceed with caution.” They were concerned particularly that money traditionally set aside for undergraduate programs not be “siphoned off” for graduate work. The President asked administrators Lucas, Mullen, Stroupe, and myself to meet with each department in the College and determine whether the proposed Ph.D. in biology would be “economically feasible.”⁷

⁷ During a year of time-consuming and often bitter controversies, it may be worth noting that President Scales continued to look optimistically to the future. In the winter of 1970, reporting to the Trustees on what he considered to be the “needs” of the University, he emphasized, yet again, the top priority: a “fine arts center,” and he listed other buildings that he thought should be planned for: an infirmary, a physics and mathematics building, one or two more residence halls, an “administrative building” (presumably leaving Reynolda Hall as a student center), and a “public affairs center.” He also hoped for further renovation of

The Asian Studies program, established in 1960 with a grant from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation and directed by Professor Balkrishna G. Gokhale, received a new grant of fifty thousand dollars to support the program for another five years. Besides the scholarly productivity of Professor Gokhale and the recognition that was regularly coming to him both in this country and in India, the program earned distinction from a number of Asian performers and teachers who came to the campus, including Professor Htin Aung, a renowned writer and educator from Burma.

The Experimental College, continued under the leadership of Steven Baker of Salisbury, Maryland, and Kevin Mauney of New Bern, offered twenty-seven courses in the spring and attracted a reported eight hundred students.

After four years of extensive study and labor, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library completed the task of reclassifying the library collection from the Dewey Decimal system to a combination of alphabetical and decimal categorizing used by the Library of Congress. Begun a year after the appointment of Merrill Berthrong as Director of Libraries and under his careful and efficient leadership, the project would prove to be of enormous value to the library staff and to all those who used the library.



Dr. B.G. Gokhale and Mrs. Beena Gokhale

In January 1970 the Trustees, in an effort to maintain Wake Forest's traditional commitment to North Carolina residents, approved a \$150 tuition rebate to each student from North Carolina, but a strong protest came from both faculty members and students who contended that the Trustee action would make the campus less cosmopolitan. Both President Scales and I agreed, and the Trustees rescinded their earlier decision, though at the same time authorizing a fund to be established for the purpose of providing scholarship assistance for students from within the State.

Perhaps it was not surprising that, in the summer of 1970, following a year of conflict and change, President Scales decided to look abroad for something else that would be, in its own way, daring and far-reaching.

dormitories, improved landscaping (especially in Reynolda Woods and Reynolda Gardens), two overseas centers (one in Asia and one in Europe), an expansion of Professor Evans's program in British Honduras, and a faculty club. He also cited endowment needs for professorships, student scholarships, lectureships in the humanities, the Urban Affairs Institute, and the Ecumenical Institute.

IN RETROSPECT

Daniel in the Lion's Den

By James E. Cross, Jr. (B.A., '70; J.D., '73)

THE 1960S WERE EXCITING TIMES FOR STUDENTS. One of many emerging issues was student representation on college campuses. There was a big push nationally to have students elected to the Board of Trustees. The speculation was that either Duke or UNC would have the first student trustee in North Carolina.

The cards unfolded perfectly for Wake Forest to become the first university in the South to name a student as trustee. I was the student body president and a Baptist from North Carolina (making me eligible to serve), and there was a vacancy on the Board of Trustees. The trustees (especially Dr. Carlton Prickett, who also happened to be my pastor) exhibited courage and leadership in nominating me for approval by the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. Surprisingly, there was little opposition at the Convention.

I realized how important an event this was for Wake Forest when a reporter called me at Taylor Dorm during the Convention. He said he was a Wake alumnus, had been covering the Convention for years, and the appointment was the most exciting thing he had ever reported. The story made the *New York Times* and the front page of many North Carolina newspapers. The naming of a student trustee at Wake Forest, especially being a first of its kind, created a feeling of excitement and sense of pride on campus.

Having the first student trustee was a defining moment in Wake Forest's history. It was also a defining moment in my life. The board continued to expand student leadership. In the process, I had the richly unique opportunity to work with Dr. Scales and board members such as Supreme Court Chief Justice Joseph Branch and Congressman Jim Broyhill.

The Trustees were very receptive to my ideas and proposals and could not have been more hospitable toward me as a fellow member. However, I did go down to a blazing defeat over the intervisitation issue. My motion to have intervisitation between the male and female students in the dorms was defeated 35–1. As I told the board following the vote, I felt like Daniel in the Lion's Den. After visiting my daughter in a campus dorm a few years ago, I think that we, the students, finally won.

* **FACULTY NOTES**

The second round of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company leaves were awarded to Professor of Philosophy **Robert M. Helm**, Professor of Sociology **Clarence H. Patrick**, and Professor of English **Elizabeth Phillips**.

William F. McIlwain (B.A., 1949) was named the University's first writer in residence. He was at Wake Forest for the 1970 spring term, and again for the following fall term.

Associate Professor of Political Science **Jack D. Fleer**, Professor of German **Ralph S. Fraser**, Professor of Religion **Emmett Willard Hamrick**, Associate Professor of Music **Calvin R. Huber**, and Associate Professor of Philosophy **Gregory D. Pritchard** were appointed, beginning with the 1969–1970 academic year, to be chairmen of their respective departments. **D. Paul Hylton** was also named chairman of the Department of Business and Accountancy, and **J. Van Wagstaff** was appointed chairman of economics.

See Emily Herring Wilson's "Conversation" with him in The Wake Forest Magazine, XXVII (Spring 1980), 23–25.]

A. Lewis Aycock (English) and **Julian C. Burroughs Jr.** (Speech) were promoted to the rank of Professor. **Kenneth T. Raynor**, who had retired in 1961 as Associate Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, was given the title of Professor Emeritus.

Edward Reynolds (B.A., 1964), Wake Forest's first black graduate, returned to the campus to teach two history courses in the 1970 summer session.

Associate Professor of History **Richard C. Barnett** was named "Professor of the Year" by *Old Gold and Black*.

Professor of French **Harold D. Parcell** retired at the end of the academic year.¹

A new course, "Introduction to Film," was offered in the fall by Associate Professor **Julian C. Burroughs, Jr.**

* **ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES**



L.H. Hollingsworth

L.H. Hollingsworth, Director of Church Relations, resigned to accept a position as pastor of the Emerywood Baptist Church in High Point.

WFDD-FM was one of ten non-commercial educational radio stations in the United

States to receive a \$15,000 grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Another grant of \$7,000 was received the following year.

Carlos O. Holder (B.B.A., Wake Forest, 1969) was named Assistant to the Treasurer.

Russell Brantley, Director of Communications, was asked to coordinate activities of the alumni and development offices. Later in the year he was also appointed Assistant to the President.

Mrs. Malinda Overby, residence hostess in women's dormitories, retired after—in her words—"30 years of daily research and study of the procedures of today's youth."



Carlos Holder

G. William Joyner Jr. (B.A., 1966) was appointed Director of Alumni Affairs, and **J. William Straughan Jr.** (B.A., 1964; B.D., Union Theological Seminary) was named assistant in public affairs. **Ralph Simpson** (B.A., 1968) was named editor of *The Wake Forest Magazine*, succeeding **Robert Allen**, who became an associate in development and director of printing services.

* STUDENT NOTES

James E. Cross of Burlington was president of the student body for 1969–1970; **Betty Hyder** of Kingsport, Tennessee, was president of the Women's Government Association; **James M. East** of Charlotte was chairman of the Honor Council; **Samuel T. Currin** of Oxford was chairman of the Men's Judicial Board; and **Demming M. Ward** of Lumberton was president of the College Union.

J. Gray Lawrence Jr. of Asheville and **James B. "Barry" Robinson** of Alexandria, Virginia, co-edited *Old Gold and Black*; **Deanne Mellen** of St. Albans, West Virginia, edited *The Howler*; and **R. Allen Shoaf** of Lexington edited *The Student*.

Old Gold and Black was named again as the best large college newspaper in the Carolinas.

The first issue of *Labyrinth*, an intercollegiate literary magazine founded by **Doug Hux** of Reidsville and **Jeff Shue** of York, Pennsylvania, appeared in April.

Doug Lemza of Kendall Park, N.J., was named "Student of the Year" by *Old Gold and Black*.

Senior orators were: **Laura Susan Abernathy** of Kingsport, Tennessee; **Laura Christian Ford** of Lynchburg, Virginia; **Richard Allen Shoaf** of Lexington; and **Wayne Woltz Tolbert** of Mt. Airy. Abernathy received the A.D. Ward Medal.

Wake Forest debaters (negative: **Christopher Covey** of Winston-Salem and **Mark Phillips** of

J.D. Wilson Jr. (B.A., 1969) was named assistant director of alumni affairs. Later in the year, **Virgil L. McBride** (B.A., Mississippi College; B.D., Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary) was also added to the development staff. (Both Wilson and McBride left their positions at the end of the academic year.)

Kingsport, Tenn.; affirmative: **Janice Gruber** of Kingsport, Tenn., and **Richard Kendrick** of Middletown, R.I.) won first place in the Washington and Lee University Novice Tournament.

Debaters **Russell Stout** of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and **Ann Wood** of Falls Church, Va., took first place in an invitational tournament at Middle Tennessee State University. Wake Forest's negative team (**Laura Abernathy** and **Keith Vaughan**) took first place in another tournament at Illinois State University.



Al Shoaf and Stan Whitley

R. Allen "Al" Shoaf and **M. Stanley Whitley** (of Southern Pines) received Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for graduate study. Shoaf also received a Danforth Graduate Fellowship and became the first Wake Forest student to be awarded a Marshall Scholarship for study in Great Britain.

Though not recognized by the University, **Delta Kappa Epsilon** social fraternity was formally accepted as a member of the national organization. Their house was located off campus on Reynolda Road.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

From the College Union: speakers Julian Bond, Leon Keyserling, and Terence O'Neill (former prime minister of Northern Ireland); singer Glenn Yarbrough; the Fifth Dimension; and the Preservation Hall Jazz Band.

From the University Theatre: productions of Stephen Sondheim's *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*; Jean Anouilh's *The Lark*, and Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

From the Artists Series: baritone Simon Estes, the Osipov Balalaika Orchestra of Moscow, and the Indianapolis Symphony (conducted by Izler Solomon).

From the Wake Forest Chamber Music Society: the Prokofiev Quartet, the Claremont String Quartet, and the Clarion Woodwind Quintet.

Also appearing: Charles Bohlen, former U.S. Ambassador to Russia; astronaut Michael Collins; critic William Barrett; William Rusher, publisher of the *National Review*; speaker/entertainer Dick Gregory (sponsored by the Afro-American Society); **Harold Hayes** (B.S., 1948), editor of *Esquire* (Founders' Day speaker); and folk singer Gordon Lightfoot.

The College Union's film series, again under **Doug Lemza**, was selected by the American Federation of Film Societies, from sixteen hundred schedules submitted for judging, as the best in the nation, ahead of second-place Dartmouth, third-place UCLA, and fourth-place Harvard. During the year the film series had Federico Fellini and Stanley Kubrick festivals.

* IN MEMORIAM

Howard Holt Bradshaw, Professor of Surgery at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, 1941–1968. Died August 11, 1969.

N. Taylor Dodson, Professor of Physical Education (member of the faculty since 1957). Died August 13, 1969

Ora C. Bradbury, Professor Emeritus of Biology (member of the faculty, 1925–1961). Died September 2, 1969.

Joseph O. Gilliam, Jr., Assistant to the Treasurer, 1967–1969. Died September 20, 1969.

Walter Clinton "Dynamite" Holton, Director of Sports Publicity, 1937–1942. Died October 10, 1969.

Marceleno E. Delgado, Instructor in Spanish since 1947. Died December 18, 1969.

Camillo Artom, Professor of Biochemistry at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, 1939–1963. Died February 3, 1970.

Henry L. Snuggs², Professor of English (member of the faculty since 1945). Died June 12, 1970.

Roger Ray Jackson Sr., on the College development staff, 1945–1956. Died June 21, 1970.

²A tribute by Rev. Warren Carr of Wake Forest Baptist Church "in memory of Henry L. Snuggs, scholar" is printed in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XVII (July 1970), 30.

* THE 1970 COMMENCEMENT

At the 1970 Commencement exercises honorary degrees were awarded to Maung Htin Aung, Burmese poet and scholar; Albert L. Butler Jr., president of Arista Information Systems; **Lex Marsh** (J.D., 1921), chairman of Marsh Companies; Bill Moyers, former special assistant to

President Lyndon Johnson; and **Arnold Palmer**, alumnus golfer. Moyers gave the Commencement address, and Carlyle Marney, Baptist minister and executive director of Interpreters' House, preached the baccalaureate sermon.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS



Charlie Davis

Individual students in various sports were honored: basketball player **Charlie Davis** was named to the All-ACC first team and was selected by Wake Forest as the Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year; baseball player **Craig Robinson**, football players **Joseph Dobner** and **John Mazalewski**, and tennis player **Jim Haslam** were named to an All-ACC first

team; basketball players **Dan Ackley** and **Dick Walker** and football players **Joe Dobner** and **Ed George** were Academic All-ACC selections; and football player **Joe Dobner** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

The tennis team and the track team both finished fifth in the Conference, and the swimming team had its first winning season in school history, also finishing fifth in the Conference.

The golf team won its fourth straight ACC championship and took second place in NCAA competition. **Lanny Wadkins**, a sophomore, won both the Southern Amateur and the Western Amateur and came in second for individual honors at the NCAA meet. **Wadkins, Jack Lewis**, and **Joe Inman** were all picked for the Walker Cup team. **Wadkins** was named a first team All-American, and **Kent Engelmeier** won ACC individual honors.

The basketball team had a 14–13 record, defeating Duke in the Tournament quarter-finals but losing to South Carolina in the semi-finals.³ Football continued to look in vain for more wins than losses: wins over N.C. State, Virginia Tech, and Virginia; losses to Auburn, Maryland, Duke, Clemson, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Miami.

³A victory over UNC-Chapel Hill, 88–85, in February “before a frenzied sellout crowd,” inspired an Old Gold and Black Extra: “Deacs Tar Beloved Heels Again.”

CHAPTER FIVE

1970–1971

Venice, Visitation, and Victory

THE CAMPUS TROUBLES IN THE SPRING OF 1970—especially the march to the President’s house after the Kent State killings and the gathering of students in the hallway outside the President’s office to promote the cause of visitation—were, for a college like Wake Forest with its history of order and decorum, without precedent. Nothing untoward had happened, and the protesters had, with few exceptions, behaved with respect for the University and those who represented it, but elsewhere in the nation college unrest had led to violence, the Vietnam war was continuing, and no one could predict what lay ahead for Wake Forest. In this atmosphere of uncertainty President Scales thought it advisable to remind what he called the “now generation” of the “eternal verities of the Academy” (“recognition of the rights of others, reliance on precedent, objectivity, civility, and due process”) and to warn them that mob action can be counterproductive and can lead to repression. “Gifted but doctrinaire young people,” he said, must learn scholarship and humility.

The University Senate, similarly concerned, passed a resolution prepared by Associate Professor of English John Carter, Associate Professor of Psychology David Hills, Professor of Pathology Robert Prichard, Assistant Professor of Political Science Donald Schoonmaker, and Professor of Law James Webster. While defending students’ rights to “peaceful dissent” and to “free inquiry, rational debate and thoughtful action,” the Senate was sharply critical of those students who placed the University “in jeopardy by the tactic of intimidation. Decisions regarding crucial and substantive issues of Wake Forest will not be resolved on the president’s lawn at night in an atmosphere of rancor.”

Whether because of such obvious sternness on the part of both the President and the Senate or simply because vocal passion about Vietnam, not only at Wake Forest but elsewhere in America, had begun to spend itself, the 1970–71 school year saw no further antiwar protests or marches of any real significance. In the fall the Student Legislature established a legal defense fund to help twenty-five Kent State University students and teachers who had been indicted following the disturbances of the previous May. Statewide, a North Carolina Committee to End the War in Indo-



Casa Artom, Venice, Italy

China was formed, with former Trustee Irving Carlyle as chairman. In February about fifty people, mostly students, held a vigil downtown to protest the invasion of Laos by American and South Vietnamese troops, and in May President Scales' annual ROTC review was picketed by about twenty-five students who passed out leaflets condemning the war. Discussions, sometimes heated, continued to take place in classrooms and dormitories, but for the most part students seemed to have turned inward, and *Old Gold and Black* editor Kirk Jonas could say with some assurance at the end of the year that "The revolution is over. For the moment. The campuses are quiet and they are not supposed to be." And President Scales could give as a title to his annual report to Trustees and alumni "The Return of Optimism."¹

Racial tensions also subsided. At the beginning of the fall term the Afro-American Society developed a counter-orientation program to take place during the traditional period for freshman orientation. Freemon Mark, the coordinator for the proposed program,

¹ For his account of the Vietnam War as it affected Wake Forest I am indebted to Tyler Stone (B.A., 1997), who wrote *Pro Humanitate, Anti War: A Distinct Wake Forest Observance of the Vietnam Conflict, 1969–1971 for a history seminar taught by Professor Richard Zuber in November 1996.*



argued that the University's regular program was "irrelevant" to black students and amounted to nothing more than "indoctrination." The faculty's Executive Committee responded by declaring that the "counter-orientation" constituted an "obstruction of the normal procedures of the University," and the Afro-American Society's planned activities were either canceled or rescheduled.

As with the Vietnam war, the complicated issues of race and a painful awareness that the University was insufficiently alert to the perspective of black students (in the fall of 1970 there were still only twenty-one

enrolled) were cause for widespread concern. In public forums the continuation of the legacy of segregation was discussed and deplored, and in April Floyd McKissick, the organizer of the experimental and much heralded "Soul City" project in eastern North Carolina, spoke on "The Liberation of Black America." His emphasis was on "economic opportunity" for black citizens.²

For most students the inflammatory campus issue continued to be neither Vietnam nor race but the refusal of the administration and Trustees to accept their demands for visitation rights. In the spring election an impressively large turnout of voters—approximately sixty percent of the student body—chose as student body president Bill DeWeese, an energetic and determined junior already known as a sometimes fiery advocate of visitation, and as vice-president an independent candidate, George Bryan, equally well known for his bold positions on the war and on civil rights. Visitation, DeWeese said, is "the biggest social issue in the recent history of Wake Forest" and, at a combo party attended by about seven

² *I have read and used* *The History of Integration at Wake Forest University*, written by E. Kemp Reece, Jr. (B.A., 1981) for a history class taught by Associate Professor J. Howell Smith.

hundred students, named President Scales as “the sole reason” that visitation rights had not been approved by the Trustees. In a subsequent radio interview Scales said that the time had come for DeWeese and others to “get off of that issue” and to attend to other more important legislative matters.

In the frenzied atmosphere that almost always seems to characterize the last two or three weeks of a college’s spring term, tempers rose on every side. Student government leaders began discussing plans for a “massive” intervisitation party, even perhaps a sexually segregated “sleep-in” on the Magnolia Court. The administration warned that “disruptive tactics” would inevitably lead to “disciplinary action.” About five hundred students, though supporting intervisitation, signed a petition criticizing DeWeese for his “tactics and rhetoric” and arguing instead for “rational” discussions with the administration and Trustees. DeWeese could say, justifiably, that “we are no further today than we were one year ago today.” And so the year ended, and nothing had really changed—except perhaps for hints of compromise on both sides.

In spite of the blunt and even hostile exchanges that the visitation debate engendered, on other issues faculty and administrators were cooperating with students to make the campus more responsive to the dissatisfactions of the time. Except for twelve Saturday classes scattered through seven departments, all classes in 1970–71 were scheduled during the usual fifty-minute periods on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday or during seventy-five minute periods on Tuesday and Thursday; a year later there would be no Saturday classes at all. The historic rule against drinking anywhere on campus was being studied, and one proposal being considered was that students should be subject only to a state law that prohibited the sale or use of liquors and wines to anyone under twenty-one. For the first time in history the faculty voted to place two students, one of them with voting privileges, on each of the major faculty committees, including admissions, scholarships and student aid, honors, building and grounds, library planning, and even the powerful Executive Committee. Each student committee member would be chosen by President Scales from two nominees submitted to him by the faculty Nominations Committee.

Two actions, one by the students and another by the Trustees, foretold a lessening of distinctions in University policies between



The Scales family (Laura, Betty, James Ralph, and Ann) in Rome, Italy

campus men and campus women. The Women's Government Association (the "W.G.A."), which had existed since the early days of coeducation as an executive and legislative body for women students, was, by its own initiative, abolished, and its functions turned over to the coeducational student government. A new dormitory on the south campus, located on the same street as Bostwick, Johnson, and Babcock Dormitories, all of them for women only, was being authorized by the Trustees to embody an "experimental program" for "multiple purpose use" by both men and women. Fifty-six senior men would live on the bottom floor, with direct access to the street outside, and 243 women would occupy rooms on the upper floors. A stated purpose for the new dormitory was to increase the number of women students by about fifty percent.

The 1971 "Challenge" program, under the leadership of Christopher Barnes of Cincinnati, Ohio, was entitled "The Challenge of



Bianca Artom



Ambassador to Italy Graham Martin

Survival: Not Man Apart” and was devoted to discussions about the environment: the first major effort at Wake Forest to consider concerns raised in the 1960’s by pioneers like Rachel Carson in her book *Silent Spring*. The main speakers were consumer advocate Ralph Nader, environmentalist Rene Dubos, sociologist Daniel Bell, and California Senator John Tunney. The Experimental College went into its fourth year with courses on autosuggestion, macramé, and “amateur wine-making.” And the Covenant House enrolled ten students, one from Winston-Salem State University and the other nine from Wake Forest, in its living and learning experiment in downtown Winston-Salem. During this year the resident faculty adviser was Instructor in History Lorraine Van Meter.

One disquieting fact about campus life that came out of an *Old Gold and Black* survey revealed that, in accord with their contemporaries on other campuses, a third of Wake Forest students had smoked marijuana and that thirteen per cent smoked it regularly. Also, 6.4 percent had tried LSD. It was obvious from these findings that Wake Forest was in no way immune from the kind of experimentation with drugs that was taking place across America.

Two years after Carroll Weathers of the School of Law had announced his decision to retire as dean (though continuing to teach), Pasco M. “Bud” Bowman II was appointed to the law deanship. He was a B.A. graduate of Bridgewater College and had received his J.D. degree from New York University, where he was a Root-Tilden Scholar. For six years he practiced law in New York City, and then for another six years he was a member of the law faculty at the University of Georgia. In 1970, when he came to Wake Forest, he was only thirty-six years old. He expressed his hope that during his tenure as dean the law school would see a “vastly increased” scholarship program, a larger faculty with better salaries, a strong lectureship series, expanded facilities, and the building of a permanent endowment. Soon after his arrival he was encouraged by a \$100,000 gift to the law school from the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

During Carroll Weathers’ last term as dean the Trustees had approved a recommendation that the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree be awarded retroactively to all former LL.B. graduates who requested it and who paid the extremely modest fee of twenty-five dollars. The change in the law degree had first been authorized in time for law graduates at the 1967 Commencement exercises to receive the more prestigious J.D., and the University now wanted to extend the same privilege to law alumni from the past.

The Babcock School, still a year away from admitting its first students, received another major gift: \$750,000 from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. Among six new appointments to the School, Robert W. Shively from Cornell University was named to the position of Associate Dean.

Within the College administration Thomas M. Elmore, a 1956 Wake Forest alumnus who had served as Dean of Students since 1963, announced his decision to devote his energies full-time to teaching in the Department of Education and to his other administrative assignment as Director of Counselor Education in that Department. Elmore, a thoughtful and reflective man, had worked closely first with me and then with Dean Mullen and more particularly with Deans Leake and Reece and Robert Dyer, and he was gifted with the temperament of a scholar. He was known to be a patient listener and counselor, and he felt that his greatest contribution to the University would be in the classroom and in advising students who came within his counseling program.

At the same time that Dean Elmore was leaving Reynolda Hall, another alumnus, Toby A. Hale (class of 1965), was appointed Assistant to the Dean of the College, a title later changed to Assistant Dean. From the first, he displayed the temperament and the collegiality that would make him a wise counselor to students and an effective participant in the day-to-day work of the Dean's office. Also, Don Schoonmaker from the Department of Political Science, an alumnus of the class of 1960, became the first Director of the Winter Term, part of the academic calendar scheduled to take effect during the 1971–72 school year.

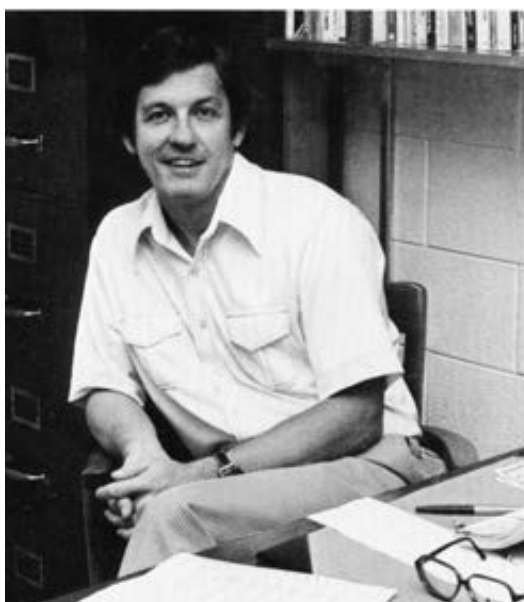
The University Library had a particularly eventful year. Nancy Susan Reynolds, the daughter of R.J. Reynolds and from Wake Forest's beginnings in Winston-Salem an extraordinarily generous benefactor to the University, gave to the Rare Books Room a Mark Twain collection of 337 items, including first editions of all of Twain's published works and fifteen editions of *Huckleberry Finn* ranging from the first (1885) to one published in 1901. The University also purchased a valuable Gertrude Stein collection of more than one hundred and fifty items. The late R. Hunt Parker, Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, left to Wake Forest his private library of more than three thousand volumes. It was especially welcome because it included copies of many of the most honored works in the traditional canon of English and American literature and history. The Baptist Historical Collection, recognized for its unique importance among Southern Baptist archives, was named in honor of Ethel Taylor Crittenden, the daughter of Wake Forest President Charles Taylor, who had been College Librarian from 1915 to 1946 and who in economically difficult times had built the foundation for the modern library.

Two national foundations known for their support of academically strong institutions made first-time gifts to Wake Forest. The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation selected Wake Forest as one of fifteen private, independent, liberal arts colleges to be awarded \$200,000 for salary increases for faculty members over a period of two years. And the William R. Kenan Jr. Charitable Trust gave the college \$500,000 for the establishment of an endowed professorship: the first such professorship in Wake Forest history.

The First Baptist Church of Greensboro established the College's first awards for "excellence in teaching." They were designed to honor



David Evans



Jon Reinhardt

young faculty members early in their careers, and recipients were therefore to be selected from the ranks of assistant professor and instructor. In 1970–71 Assistant Professor of Anthropology David Evans and Assistant Professor of Politics Jon Reinhardt were chosen for this distinction.

Members of the College Faculty were still divided about any expansion of programs within the Graduate School. A committee appointed by President Scales had recommended extreme caution, and Scales himself had reiterated his own doubts (“we should not strip ourselves of our [undergraduate] strength to have a relatively weak graduate department”). Moreover, Graduate School Dean Stroupe had spoken of a nation-wide financial crisis in graduate education. But the Graduate Faculty approved Ph.D. programs in chemistry and physics to begin as early as 1972 (the biology Ph.D. program had already begun enrolling students in 1970), qualifying their position by specifying that “no additional money” would be provided. The College Faculty subsequently scheduled a vote on not approving any new Ph.D. programs at this time. In an atmosphere of controversy, following intelligent presentations on both sides, members of the faculty proved to be evenly divided (61 to 61), and the proposal to try to overturn the decision of the Graduate Faculty, requiring majority approval, was defeated.

1970 was a year which was destined to be remembered for Wake Forest's first far-reaching efforts to educate its students beyond the borders of the United States. Balkrishna G. Gokhale, himself a native of India and since 1960 Professor of History and Asian Studies, directed a semester-in-India program in the fall. Twenty students accompanied him to Fergusson College in Poona for three months, and besides their studies at the College they toured India and Nepal for three weeks.

In the summer of 1970 President Scales asked me to accompany him to Italy to look for a house, preferably in Florence or in Venice, that Wake Forest might buy as a site for a "study abroad" program. Scales was fond of quoting Robert Browning ("Open my heart and you will see / Graved inside of it 'Italy.'"), and so it did not surprise me that his bold venture abroad took us to the country he most loved. Fortunately, the Ambassador to Italy at that time



Terisio Pignatti, who taught art history at Casa Artom

was one of America's most distinguished diplomats, Graham Martin, an alumnus of the Class of 1932 and the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Wake Forest just two years previously. He invited us to stay at the Ambassador's residence in Rome and entertained us in a style that for me at least was unprecedented: not only a tour of the city by automobile and a sound-and-light show at the Forum but a reception at the British Ambassador's home that had all the formality and glamor that an Anglo-ophile like myself could possibly have longed for. I also paid a solitary visit, much anticipated, to the Keats-Shelley Memorial House on the Piazza di Spagna and to the Protestant Cemetery, outside the old city walls, where both Keats and Shelley are buried.

From Rome, President Scales and I went north to Florence, where we inspected one villa in the hills above the city, not far from Bernard Berenson's I Tatti, and then to Venice, arriving just before dark. There had been a heavy rain, but the sun was out, and my first glimpse of the Doge's Palace and other nearby buildings, sparkling like the "fairy city" that Lord Byron

described, persuaded us that we had come to the place where Wake Forest should have a second home.

The next morning President Scales and I went to a house—a “little palace,” I have heard it called—on the Grand Canal at 699 Dorsoduro, next to the Guggenheim Museum. We were accompanied by trustee Egbert L. Davis Jr. and his wife Eleanor and Winston-Salem artist Joe King and his wife Earline. The six of us explored the building, then virtually empty; admired its incomparable location (across the Canal from a grand hotel known as the Gritti Palace) and the view from the upstairs rooms; and agreed that we had found a place even beyond our earlier imaginings. The house was owned by the American government and it had been used as the American Consulate, but consular duties had been consolidated in offices at Trieste, and the building, we were told by Ambassador Martin, was possibly available for purchase. When we returned to the United States, we leased the house for three years and started on what proved to be a tortuous path toward acquiring it.

For many Wake Foresters other than just President Scales and myself, Venice had an emotional appeal beyond its historic and cultural importance. In 1939 Dr. Camillo Artom, an eminent biochemist, had left his home in Italy to escape the frighteningly harsh and repressive measures being imposed by the Mussolini government, and he had come to America to accept a position which Dean Coy Carpenter had offered him at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He had died a few months before the Scales trip to Venice, but his wife Bianca, a native of Venice, remained in Winston-Salem and received, with joy and hope that only she among Wake Foresters could have given voice to, the news that the University was about to plant itself in a place that she so much loved.

Wake Forest athletics in 1970–71 enjoyed its best year since the University moved to Winston-Salem. The football team, coached by Cal Stoll, and led by quarterback Larry Russell, produced Wake Forest’s first victorious football season since 1959 and defied all preseason predictions by winning the University’s first Big Four title since 1951 and its first Atlantic Coast Conference championship since the Conference was founded in 1953.³ What made the season especially exciting was that the team, having lost its first three games against Nebraska, South Carolina, and Florida State, suddenly began to win and, by the time the season was over, had

³ *The University of South Carolina, a charter member of the ACC, withdrew from the Conference in 1971, protesting that the Conference’s new requirement that a recruited athlete have an SAT score of 800 was too strict. The seven schools remaining in the Conference were Clemson, Duke, Maryland, UNC-Chapel Hill, N.C. State, Virginia, and Wake Forest.*

defeated not only its three rivals in the Big Four but also Virginia, Virginia Tech, and Clemson.

Senior Charlie Davis of the basketball team was named ACC Player of the Year, the first black ACC basketball player ever to receive this award. Earlier, at halftime during the game with Maryland, his jersey (Number 12) had been retired. From the past only Dickie Hemric (Number 24), from the Class of 1955, and Len Chappell (Number 50), from the Class of 1962, had been so honored.

Under Coach Jesse Haddock the golf team won its fifth straight ACC championship, and Lanny Wadkins, a junior from Richmond, Virginia, became the U.S. Amateur Golf Champion. All other sports except baseball and cross country had winning seasons.

At the October 17 Homecoming game against Clemson, the first four members of the newly created Wake Forest Sports Hall of Fame were honored: Murray Greason, basketball coach from 1934 until 1957; Brian Piccolo, All-American football player from the Class of 1964 whose story was memorably told in the motion picture *Brian's Song*; Douglas "Peahead" Walker, football coach from 1937 to 1951; and James "Jim" Weaver, Director of Athletics from 1937 to 1953 and subsequently the first Commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference. All four men were deceased and were represented at the ceremonies by their widows.

The various athletic events, with their promise for the future, matched in their own way the academic successes the University had experienced in 1970–71: a series of valuable gifts for the Z. Smith Reynolds Library; grants from two national foundations for the strengthening of the College faculty; increased support from within Winston-Salem for the School of Law and the Babcock School; and a house in Venice where students could soon go for exploration and study. President Scales seemed justified in using the word "optimism" in putting together his annual report.

* FACULTY NOTES

Professor of Psychology **Robert C. Beck**, Associate Professor of History **J. Edwin Hendricks**, and Professor of Political Science **Claud Henry Richards** were awarded R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company leaves.

Associate Professor of Sociology [and Anthropology] **John R. Earle**, Professor of Chemistry **John W. Nowell**, Professor of French **Mary Frances Robinson**, and Professor of Physics **Thomas J. Turner** were appointed, beginning with the 1970-1971 academic year, to the chairs of their respective departments. Earle was the only new chairman in the group.



Mayor Franklin Shirley

Franklin R. Shirley, Professor of Speech and a Democrat, was elected Mayor of the City of Winston-Salem: an achievement without precedent in Wake Forest faculty annals. Associate Professor of Political Science **Donald O. Schoonmaker** was elected President of Winston-Salem's

Experiment in Self-Reliance; he was also appointed Director of the University's Winter Term.

Roland L. Gay was promoted to the rank of Professor of Mathematics.

The name of the Department of Political Science was changed to become the Department of Politics. The Department of Speech became the Department of Speech Communication and Theatre Arts.

Four members of the College faculty retired at the end of the academic year: Professor of English **A. Lewis Aycock**, Professor of Biology **Elton C. Cocke**, Professor of Classical Languages and Literature **Cronje B. Earp**, and Professor of Education **Jasper L. Memory Jr.** They had all played important roles in the history of Wake Forest on both campuses and were regarded as having contributed mightily to the best traditions of the College and University. Some of their achievements are discussed elsewhere in this volume.

Professor of Management **Karl M. Scott** from the Babcock School (undergraduate division) also retired.

Images of India, edited by Professor **B.G. Gokhale** and including essays by Wake Forest professors and former professors, was published. Six contributors from the faculty were Professors **Banks** from Anthropology; **Bryant** from Romance Languages; and **Barnett, Hendricks, Mullen**, and **Tillett** from History.

Professor of Biology **Charles M. Allen** was named "Professor of the Year" by *Old Gold and Black*.

Richard J. Murdoch (B.A., Pennsylvania Military College; M.S. in L.S., Villanova), was named Assistant to the Director of Libraries and Curator of Rare Books and given faculty status.

Professor of Religion **J. William Angell** was named Director of the Ecumenical Institute, succeeding **Brooks Hays**, who continued as adviser.

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Linda Carter Lee (née Linda Carter) (B.A., 1969) was named editor of *The Wake Forest Magazine*, succeeding **Ralph Simpson. T. Sloane Guy, Jr.** (B.A., 1939; B.D., Yale) was appointed Director of Deferred Gifts Program, remaining in that position for two years, and **James Floyd Fletcher** (B.A., 1934) served during one year as Director of Development.

The Z. Smith Reynolds Library was ranked second among member college libraries by the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries.

Professor of Mathematics **Ivey C. Gentry** was appointed acting director of the Office for Research, succeeding **Robert C. Beck**.

Assistant Dean of the College **Robert A. Dyer** was promoted to the rank of Associate Dean.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

From the Artists Series: Leontyne Price, soprano; Alicia de Larrocha, pianist; and the Paris Chamber Orchestra.

From the University Theatre: productions of Tom Stoppard's *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*; Noel Coward's *Blithe Spirit*; Chekhov's *The Three Sisters*; and *Three Penny Opera* by Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill.

From the College Union: rock performers Three Dog Night; humorist Henry Morgan; Betty Friedan, author of *The Feminine Mystique*; civil rights activist Allard Lowenstein; and film festivals devoted to the movies of Vittorio de Sica and Billy Wilder.

Also on the campus were **K. Wayne Smith** (B.A., 1960), director of program analysis for the Na-

tional Security Council; **John Chappell** (B.A., 1961) as "Mark Twain Tonight"; astronaut James A. Lovell; French scholars Germaine Brée and Henri Peyre; English literature scholar Harry Levin; on separate occasions, both Senators from South Carolina, Democrat Ernest Hollings and Republican J. Strom Thurmond; and an exhibition of prints by Leonard Baskin, American graphic artist.

The Department of Political Science and the interdisciplinary honors program sponsored an October symposium on "Culture and Anarchy." Participants were Henry D. Aiken of Brandeis University, Gerhart Niemeyer of the University of Notre Dame, Mulford Q. Sibley of the University of Minnesota, and Ernest van den Haag of the New School of Social Research.

* THE 1971 COMMENCEMENT

At the 1971 Commencement exercises honorary degrees were awarded to North Carolina Senator Samuel J. Ervin Jr.; Ben C. Fisher, executive secretary of the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention; Robert E.R. Hunt-

ley, president of Washington and Lee University; and W. Randall Lolley, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Winston-Salem. Fisher preached the baccalaureate sermon, and Huntley gave the Commencement address.

* STUDENT NOTES

Francis Edward "Ed" Wooters of Goldsboro was president of the student body for 1970–71; **Dianne C. Little** of Marietta, Georgia, was Women's Government Association president (the last person to hold this position); **Samuel F. Lewis** of Burlington chaired the Honor Council; and **Samuel T. Currin** of Oxford chaired the Men's Judicial Board. **Max William McCollum** of Monroe was president of the College Union.

Richard Kirk Jonas of Richmond, Virginia, served as editor and **Douglas C. Walker** of Annandale, Virginia, as co-editor of *Old Gold and Black*; **John Steven Baker** was editor of *The Student*; and **Pamela K. Jones** of Galax, Virginia, was editor of *The Howler*.

Three seniors were awarded Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships: **Eugene Jeffrey Griffith** of McLean, Virginia; **Fred Kevin Mauney** of New Bern; and **Duke Wilson** of Winston-Salem (formerly of Balboa, Canal Zone).

Old Gold and Black – again! – was named the best large college newspaper in the Carolinas and was also given an All-American honor rating by the Associated Collegiate Press.

Freemon A. Mark of Elon College and **Fred Kevin Mauney** of New Bern were named "Students of the Year" by *Old Gold and Black*.

1971 senior orators were: **Carol Lee Clark** of Asheville; **Freemon A. Mark** of Elon College; **Fred Kevin Mauney** of New Bern; and **Laura A. Stringfellow** of Bethesda, Maryland. Stringfellow received the A.D. Ward Medal.

Debaters **Thomas Cooper** of Orlando, Fla., and **Charles "Chuck" Meyrick** of Bedford, Mass., finished first at the Washington and Lee novice debate tournament. Both affirmative (**Sandra Conrad** of Bakersville and **C.H. McMahan** of Greensboro) and negative (**Pamela Carlson** of South St. Paul, Minn., and **Lee Knight** of Greensboro) teams won top honors in the North Carolina Debate Conference.

Debaters on the negative team (**Pamela Carlson** of South St. Paul, Minn., and **Lynne Eickholt** of Salisbury) won top honors at a novice debate tournament at Morris Harvey College.



The 1970 Atlantic Coast Conference championship football team

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

The 1970 ACC championship football team won numerous honors. Six players were named to the All-ACC first team: **Bill Bobbora, Win Headley, Larry Hopkins, Tracy Lounsbury, Larry Russell, and Ed Stetz.** Coach **Cal Stoll** was named ACC Coach of the Year. **Richard Bozoian** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

In addition to his other honors, basketball star **Charlie Davis** was named a first team All-American, was designated the ACC Player of the Year, was appointed for the third straight

year to the All-ACC first team, and received from Wake Forest one of two Arnold Palmer Athlete-of-the-Year Awards. Football star **Win Headley** also was named Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year.

The ACC championship golf team placed fourth in NCAA competition, and **Lanny Wadkins**, for the second year, was named a first team All-American, as was **Jim Simons.**

Tennis player **Jim Haslam** was named again to the All-ACC first team.



* **IN MEMORIAM**

*I have typically included in these "In Memoriam" pages only men and women who served Wake Forest as members of the faculty or staff, finding it impossible to mention all those many other alumni and friends who have been of significance in the University's history. I do, however, wish to record the death on November 10, 1970, of **Robert Lee Humber** (B.A., 1919; LL.B., 1921; LL.D., 1949): Rhodes Scholar, eloquent speaker, founder of the United World Federalists, inspirational leader in the establishment of the North Carolina Museum of Art. He dedicated his talents to Wake Forest time and again and, in the words of President Scales, "lifted the level of civilization in North Carolina. His faith inspired timid men to deeds of valor and visions of a better world." It was Humber, in a Founders' Day address in February 1968, who first (as far as I know) proposed a program of sabbatical leaves for Wake Forest faculty members. (The first Wake Forest sabbaticals were awarded by the Trustees in the spring of the following year.)*

Talcott W. Brewer, Treasurer of the University, 1912–1958. Died July 2, 1970.

Watson S. Rankin, Dean of the School of Medicine, 1904–1909. Died September 8, 1970.

James H. Weaver, Director of Athletics, 1937–1953. Died July 11, 1970.

Robert G. Deyton, Vice President and Controller, 1952–1957. Died December 27, 1970.

Douglas C. "Peahead" Walker, football coach, 1937–1951. Died July 16, 1970.

T. Thomas Armenaki, former director of dining services. Died January 10, 1971.

Elbert A. McMillan, formerly Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Psychiatry at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. Died August 1, 1970.

Justus C. Drake, Assistant Professor of English (member of the faculty since 1946). Died May 7, 1971.

IN RETROSPECT

A Milestone in Sports History

By Joe Lee "Jody" Puckett (B.A., 1970)



Lanny Wadkins, All-American golfer

THE 1970 ACC FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP WAS A MILESTONE IN WAKE FOREST SPORTS HISTORY, for a multitude of reasons. First of all, it was a sweet culmination of years of struggle on the gridiron; since the move to the Winston-Salem campus in 1956, the football program had seen very limited success. Second, the championship was a refutation of the pre-season predictions of many sports publications, one of which declared that the WF team had “no offense, no defense, no hope.” That scathing phrase became the

rallying cry for a group of hard-headed, hard-playing and determined footballers who banded together to prove the experts wrong.

We began the season with three losses, all away games: Nebraska, the eventual national champions, South Carolina, and Florida State. Then came the first win at the University of Virginia, 27–7. We subsequently defeated Virginia Tech, Clemson, North Carolina, Duke, and NC State. The critical game in that series was against

UNC. Wake Forest trailed 0–13 going into the fourth quarter; after scoring one touchdown to make the score 7–13, the Deacons regained possession of the football on our own 7-yard line with approximately three minutes to play, and 93 yards to go. For an underdog team that relied almost exclusively on running the football, a ground-attack victory seemed hopelessly out of reach, but Larry Hopkins broke for a 39-yard run up the middle, and four plays later scored with 12 seconds left on the clock. Lounsbury’s extra point gave us the margin of victory in one of the greatest games ever played in Groves Stadium.

The 1970 team was a group of memorable athletes who were probably the only ones who held a true conviction that we could win a football championship. Such players as Larry Russell, Larry Hopkins, Ed Bradley, Win Headley, Ed Stetz, Bill Bobbora and Tracy Lounsbury never doubted their ability to succeed against tremendous odds. The loyalty and resilience of these men molded them into a band of brothers who have remained close to this day.

This championship validated our membership in the Atlantic Coast Conference, and silenced those who had deemed it impossible. In addition, it stood alone until 2006. The importance of this championship cannot be perfectly measured, but it could be felt in terms of renewed energy and pride on the part of our school, our students and our emerging fan base. Once this was achieved, there would always be hope that it could come again.

CHAPTER SIX
1971–1972

Toward “Artes Pro Humanitate”

THE WINSTON-SALEM CAMPUS—CAREFULLY DESIGNED, ATTRACTIVELY LANDSCAPED, AND BLESSED WITH AN EXPERIENCED FACULTY—was, none the less, not hospitable to the arts, and after fifteen years in the University’s Forsyth County setting, the arts, relative to all the other disciplines in the liberal tradition, remained neglected. There were two buildings, Salem Hall and Winston Hall, for the sciences; Tribble Hall, though crowded, provided satisfactory offices and classrooms for most of the humanities and social science departments; religion and physical education were housed, respectively,

in Wingate Hall and in the gymnasium; and the professional schools of law and business had their own separate buildings. But the arts—music, art, and theatre—were given only such spaces as could be found here and there across the campus.

Music, for example, although it offered a substantial major, including a curriculum in theory and music literature and an appealing variety of applied music courses, was crowded into rooms in Wingate Hall and for ensemble practices (the department also sponsored a choir, an orchestra, and concert, varsity, and marching bands) used, as creatively as it could, the so-called “lower auditorium” in Wingate. The music faculty included five full-time and four part-time teachers and, under the friendly and energetic chairmanship of Thane McDonald, who had been at Wake Forest since



Thane McDonald



The Theater when it was in “attic” spaces in the Library

1941, the department had earned an important place for itself in the University. (In the fall of 1971, 351 students were enrolled in music courses.) But, unless one counts the multi-purpose Wait Chapel, no concert hall was available, practice rooms were inadequate in number and in quality, and there were no central spaces—for meetings or even for collegial conversations—that musicians could call their own.

Art was even less well provided for. Besides Chairman Sterling Boyd, there were two instructors, one full-time and one part-time, and an artist-in-residence, but an art major could not yet be offered, and without new facilities art would be destined to remain a merely auxiliary part of the University’s mission.

Theatre, still part of the Department of Speech Communication and Theatre Arts and not yet offering a distinctive major of its own, was assigned open spaces on the upper levels of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library which were meant ultimately to be stacks for the Library’s fast-growing book collections but which for the time being were given to the Theatre for such development as might be possible. And the theatre faculty, with effort and ingenuity such as Wake Forest had seldom seen, had converted this unpromising space into an arena theatre and a proscenium theatre, with a “green room” and

dressing rooms. Year after year, audiences had walked up library stairs or taken the elevator to see creative and—given the surroundings and physical limitations—often inspired productions of Shakespeare and Chekhov, Shaw and Tennessee Williams, and elaborate musicals like *Camelot* and *The Pajama Game*. Theatre Director Harold Tedford, writing about the “airy perch atop all of the library books,” could safely predict that the “perch” would someday be “abandoned without tears,” but nostalgia would, for a long time to come, visit the memories of those who worked and performed in those studios up towards the library’s attic.

From the time of his arrival at Wake Forest, President Scales had made it clear that a fine arts center would be the most important building priority of his administration, and in the fall of 1971 he received, first from the College Board of Visitors and then from the Board of Trustees, a whole-hearted endorsement of his commitment. Wake Forest will not be a “conservatory,” he said. “We are not educating specialists for Broadway or Philharmonic Hall. We are *educating the audience* and the patrons who will keep alive those things which enlarge our sensitivities and raise [our vision]... beyond the immediate and the vocational.”

There then began a planning study of proportions virtually without precedent in Wake Forest history. The President appointed a Commission on the Fine Arts: twelve members of the faculty, including representatives from music, art and theatre, and from WFDD, the University’s radio station; seven representatives from the administration; nine students; six Trustees; five members from the board of Visitors; three representatives from the Winston-Salem arts community; and nine consultants, including Harold Gores, president of Educational Facilities Laboratories of New York, and noted theatre designer Jo Mielziner. With the assistance of a \$25,000 planning grant from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, the Commission was invited to a two-day conference at Wake Forest on March 23–24. Attention, it was explained, would be given to the site of an arts center, to the architecture, to size and cost, and to space allocation. In preparation, students also were offered an opportunity to participate: their opinions were asked for in surveys, and 975 responded.

For two days the arts at Wake Forest were discussed—with both good judgment and passion. On the first evening Commission

members adjourned their sessions to go to Wait Chapel for a concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Josef Krips, which included Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony.

Conspicuous among participants in the Commission study was Professor of Biology Charles M. Allen. Besides his years of teaching at Wake Forest (he had first been appointed to the faculty in 1941), he had served as Director of Concerts and Lectures, and was widely acclaimed for having brought to Wake Forest the most gifted artists in the entire world of music. He was himself the owner of a rare collection of classical music records, and he was an accomplished photographer. Besides, he knew and understood architecture (he had contributed greatly to the design of Winston Hall and had developed plans for his own house on Faculty Drive), and was therefore brilliantly qualified to accept a request from President Scales that he become chairman of the task force to carry forward the findings of the Commission.

During the weeks of the spring term that remained, the arts task force reviewed proposals from thirty to forty architects, invited seven to come to the campus for interviews, and settled on three finalists, including Caudill Rowlett Scott of Houston, the firm that was eventually awarded the contract. Charles Allen would himself be on hand, almost every day, to oversee the work of the buildings whenever construction began.

As the University looked hopefully to the day when a fine arts center would rise on the sloping green field west across the street from Taylor Dormitory, it also was increasingly alert to the approach of a milestone in Wake Forest history: the 150th anniversary of the founding of the College. President Scales, avidly aware of all occasions for celebration, began to speak promisingly of the "Sesquicentennial" which would occur in 1984 and to define what he hoped might be accomplished during the decade and a half before 1984 arrived. He divided those future years into three phases: in the first phase (to 1976) he would seek funds for a new classroom building to relieve "congestion in Wingate, Salem and Babcock"; in the second phase (1976–1980) money would be sought for a second classroom building and for a "comprehensive health center"; and in the third phase (1980–1984) a third classroom building and an annex to the Z. Smith Reynolds Library would, he anticipated, be needed. In each phase there would be concentrated efforts to build the university's endowment.

In order to discuss some of Scales's long-range goals, a conference was held at Bayhill, Florida, under the auspices of Arnold Palmer, then chairman of the College Board of Visitors. At that meeting the so-called President's Club was formed, made up of University alumni and friends who were willing to make a ten-year financial commitment of one thousand dollars a year. There were thirty charter members: the first such Wake Forest group ever to pledge that kind of continuing support. Many more President's Club members were added in the years to come.

The long awaited "new" dormitory was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1971. Designed for coeducational living, though men and women had rooms on separate floors, it was admired by students for its general design, its spacious lounge areas, and an "air of freedom" which made its residents more "relaxed" and more "independent." Also, men and women came and went into and out of the building in such a manner as to hint that "intervisitation" could be a natural way of campus life. The building continued to be called the "New Dorm" for all the remaining years of the Scales administration.

In 1962 the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation had given to Wake Forest a thirteen-and-a-half acre tract of land known as Reynolda Village, consisting of barns and outbuildings designed by the Reynolda House architect Charles Barton Keen as part of the original family estate. Some of the buildings had been put to various uses during the years since 1962, and by 1972 there were already a health food store and a dress shop in the Village, managed by merchants who paid rent to the University. Talks began to take place about the extent to which the Village should continue to become a "shop village," and the administration invited suggestions about future development from the campus as well as from the general public.

The new academic calendar, with its one-month "winter term"—the so-called "4-1-4"—was officially inaugurated in the fall of 1971 and, in practice, led to the same controversy that it had aroused in theory. Proponents hailed it as reducing the pressures and tensions that are typically part of a traditional academic routine, and the more than two hundred students who went abroad in January were especially joyful about their sudden opportunity to see strange lands in the midst of winter. Opponents argued that the shortened fall



A scene from Richard Sheridan's The Rivals, performed in the Library theatre

and spring semesters were inadequate for covering the required content of regular courses and that the winter term courses were “thin” and even sometimes frivolous. Some of the departments—mathematics, the sciences, and business and accountancy—were particularly concerned about what they perceived to be the negative effects of the “4-1-4.” When a faculty committee recommended that the new calendar be extended for up to two years, during which time it would be carefully studied, a motion of support for the proposal was barely passed by the faculty, and only after much debate.

The house on the Grand Canal in Venice was furnished and made ready to receive its first students. Assistant Professor of Classical Languages and Literature John Andronica was asked to be the program director for 1971–72, and nine students registered for the fall term. They had the unique privilege of being taught art history by Terisio Pignatti, director of the Civici Musei Veneziani

d'Arte e di Storia and Italy's foremost historian of Venetian art. Though the years that followed, Pignatti continued to teach for Wake Forest in Venice, also visited and taught at the home campus, and became, on both sides of the Atlantic, a valued member of the University community.

Other opportunities for study abroad were being developed. Wake Forest became affiliated with the Associated Mid-Florida Colleges, which offered courses each semester at the University of Madrid, and Associate Professor of Spanish Shasta Bryant, who had served as resident adviser in Madrid for 1970–1971, was named coordinator for the program. Also, the Department of Romance Languages announced a Semester-in-France program at the Université de Dijon, where, as in Madrid, courses would be taught by native professors. Professor of French Mary Frances Robinson accompanied the first group of students to Dijon.

At the same time that members of the faculty were giving new emphasis to the importance of foreign languages in the College curriculum, some trustees, concerned that, because not every North Carolina high school offered language study, some applicants to Wake Forest, including certain talented athletes, were ineligible for consideration, proposed that the foreign language requirement for admission be abandoned. A Trustee Committee under the chairmanship of C.C. Hope was appointed to study the matter in concert with the admissions office and the faculty admissions committee.

After four years of successful co-curricular innovation, the Experimental College virtually disappeared. The new opportunities increasingly available in the regular curriculum of the College, especially some of the courses offered during the winter term, apparently eliminated what earlier students had seen as a need to reach out toward non-traditional learning and to invite students themselves to participate as teachers. At the same time, students made it known that they wanted to have a voice in evaluating catalog courses offered for credit—and, by implication, the teachers who taught them—and asked that a plan be adopted to make that kind of assessment possible. A “course evaluation” committee from the faculty, supported by a faculty vote of seventy-nine to twenty-nine, proposed that, at the last class of the spring term, every student be given a list of twenty-eight questions about the course and that, for any course in which eighty percent of the students completed the

questionnaire, results be compiled and published in a booklet that would be available for purchase. The booklet that subsequently appeared identified courses but not teachers. The experiment was not renewed in later years.

The Babcock Graduate School of Management admitted its first students in the fall of 1971. Three options were available to them: a resident two-year Master of Business Administration program; a Master of Management course of study designed to prepare students for work in non-profit sectors of the economy; and a M.B.A.-Executive program for working managers with at least ten years' experience who would attend classes one day a week, on alternate Fridays and Saturdays, over a twenty-month period. The M.B.A. and the M.M. programs were to share a common core curriculum for the first year. The first Babcock class included thirty-three students in the resident program and twenty-six in the executive programs.

In preparation for Babcock's first year Dean Carlson had recruited a strong faculty with degrees from prestigious universities and had secured resources that promised financial stability. The students were in place. But during the first month of the school year irreconcilable differences between the Dean and the faculty emerged, and Carlson submitted his resignation, saying that he wanted to devote himself full-time to teaching.¹ Jack Ferner (B.S., University of Rochester; M.B.A., Harvard Business School), who had originally been appointed Director of External Affairs, was named Acting Dean. The transition was smooth, but the tensions of that first fall left a legacy of controversy that troubled the school for years to come.

¹ Scales thanked Carlson for his achievements in "securing resources" for the School, employing a "brilliant faculty," and admitting a "strong class of students."

The School of Law, under Dean Bowman, was authorized to begin a three-million-dollar campaign to include funds for a three-story, \$500,000 addition to the law building. Mrs. Clara Carswell gave \$235,000 toward that goal, and the building was later named the Guy T. Carswell Law Building in memory of her late husband. The Carswells were already recognized and appreciated by Wake Forest for the scholarship program they had established four years earlier.

In the spring, not long before Commencement, President Nixon announced that the United States was imposing a blockade on shipping destined for North Vietnam. This action by the government prompted—after a relatively calm year—a reawakening of opposition to the war, and on May 11 a "war awareness rally," organized by

senior George Bryan, was held on the quad. Over six hundred people came, and the rally lasted about three hours. Unlike the earlier organized efforts of this kind, the program included speeches from representatives of both sides of the Vietnam controversy. Among the participants were Professor of Religion G. McLeod Bryan, against the war, and Assistant Professor of

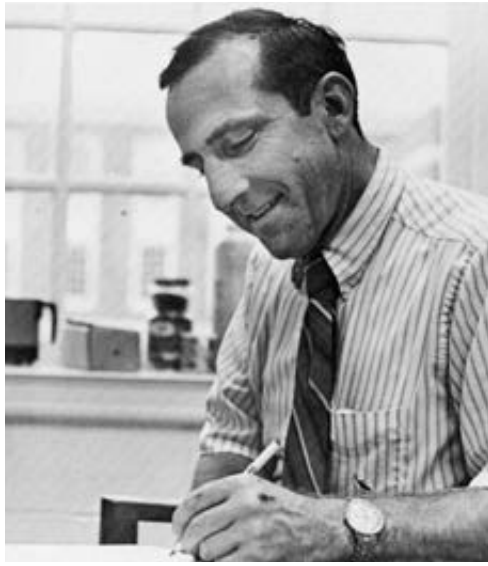


G. McLeod Bryan

Politics David B. Broyles, supporting President Nixon. The rally, though producing occasionally heated responses from the crowd, did not lead to protests or marches like those that had taken place in the spring of 1970.

In modest ways, black students were entering more fully and with more recognition into the life of the historically white campus. Franklin Roberts, a senior from Spindale, was named an administrative intern, and Beth Norbrey of Petersburg, Virginia, was elected Wake Forest's first black Homecoming queen.

The Scales administration, with regard to most of the issues that for a long time had divided Wake Forest friends and supporters, continued to be forward-looking and liberal. With the support of the Board of Trustees the University decided to ask the Baptist State Convention to change the Convention Constitution so as to allow the Trustees themselves to elect their own successors without having to receive Convention approval. Aware, however, that such a proposal would require a two-thirds favorable vote from the Convention, the administration decided to wait for action until the fall of 1972, when the Convention would be meeting in Winston-Salem. Meanwhile, campus regulations concerning drinking were quietly changed so that henceforward students would be allowed to keep alcoholic beverages in their dormitory rooms so long as they



David Broyles

complied with state laws and refrained from any “public display” of the beverages.

On one burning topic, however, the University remained firm. In June 1971 the Trustees reaffirmed the existing policy that dating within residence halls would be confined to “lounges and other public rooms.” Visiting in student bedrooms by members of the opposite sex would continue to be prohibited, and students unwilling to accept such a policy should be encouraged to “seek other

educational arrangements.” Students, after their freshman year, however, if they were twenty-one or had permission from their parents, would be allowed to live off campus. The Trustee action on visitation was unanimous except, again, for a dissent by Jim Cross, the student trustee.

When students returned to the campus the following fall, student body president Bill DeWeese called the Trustee decision “a manifestation of myopia, an abysmal lack of insight and foresight” which failed to take student opinion into account. But he realized that intervisitation was now a dead issue and resolved that his administration would “concentrate on areas other than social.” For example, an Urban Services Referral Bureau was established to advise students who wanted to do volunteer work in Winston-Salem, and a proposal was introduced, later to be defeated by the students themselves, that would impose a five-dollar “environmental tax” on each student for the purpose of supporting environmental research on the campus or in the community. The student government also spoke out about damage being done on the plaza, where the grass was being “thoughtlessly trampled by those who would sacrifice the beauty and utility of God’s green turf for evanescent moments of touch-football glory.” Elsewhere on the plaza, it was reported, five trees had died of Dutch elm disease: an ominous indication

that in some future year the beauty of the plaza would become dangerously threatened.

As the school year went by, the University approved a plan for “open houses” in the lounges of the women’s residence halls from noon until closing hour and, on “selected occasions,” in the men’s dormitory lounges so long as the doors remained open, lights were always on, and the women left by closing time. A fairly elaborate system was developed to insure that “open houses” were satisfactorily managed.

President Scales, later recalling the three-years-long debate over intervisitation and, in particular, his feud with Bill DeWeese, said that the student government was only doing those things that seemed to them “significant” and was never willing to “let things slide.” Of DeWeese he remarked: “He was my friend, and I shall miss him. He never made a ‘non-negotiable’ demand upon me, although I must say he pressed his claims with a vigorous vocabulary.”

Following the banner year of 1970, the football team, in spite of star players like seniors Larry Russell and Larry Hopkins, had a disappointing season: five losses and only six wins. Coach Cal Stoll, given an opportunity to become head coach at the University of Minnesota, at first declined the offer but then almost immediately reconsidered and resigned his position at Wake Forest. He was succeeded by Tom Harper, who had served as defensive coordinator under Stoll.

Basketball had a particularly unsatisfactory season: only eight victories out of twenty-six games, a loss to Virginia in the first round of the ACC Tournament, and a sixth-place finish in the Conference. Coach Jack McCloskey, after six years at Wake Forest, left to join the Portland Trailblazers, and was followed by Carl Tacy, basketball coach at Marshall University.

The golf team, once again, won the ACC championship, the sixth straight, and Jim Simons, for the second straight year, was the leading amateur in the U.S. Open. He was also named by *Golf Magazine* the 1971 College Player of the Year. The tennis team, under Coach Jim Leighton, had a 17-3 record and placed second to North Carolina in the Conference.

The College Union’s film series, which had been nationally recognized for its originality, its thoroughness, and its artistic standards, underwent a dramatic change this year, shifting away

from “diversity” and toward “entertainment.” In the future, the Union announced, there would be fewer foreign films and more contemporary films, “most of them released within the last three years, which the students can enjoy.” Under the chairmanship of Instructor in English J. Rodney Meyer, a film committee began to assemble a permanent collection of films,² including classics from the early years of motion pictures, and that collection would grow, but within a few years Wake Forest’s campus life would cease to offer, day to day, the hitherto rich array of movies from all the years of cinema’s exciting past.

² This collection was intended to supplement a collection already being built up by Professor Julian Burroughs for the Department of Speech.

When *The Howler* of 1972 appeared, it was at once obvious that the revolution of the 1960’s was still under way. Unlike every previous yearbook, it was only nine inches by nine inches in size, there was no narrative text, pictures alone (sometimes without captions) filled almost every page, and advertisements were in the front of the book. We are “the children of the future,” the “Children of Aquarius,” one writer for the yearbook said. But by the spring of 1972 the Aquarius theme was a song more of the past than of the future, and the college campus was becoming a calmer—and in some ways a far less interesting—place.



A scene from James Goldman’s The Lion in Winter: Sandy Ellis, Carol Baker, and Steve Simpson

IN RETROSPECT

A Convivial Relationship

By H. William DeWeese (B.A., 1972)

MOST STUDENTS WOULD HAVE BEEN SURPRISED TO LEARN that their student body president, H. William DeWeese, had a convivial—albeit clandestine—relationship with Scales. Between lobs in their frequent tennis games, DeWeese lobbied relentlessly for the pressing civil-rights reform of the day: dorm “inter-visitation” between men and women.

And most everyone would have been surprised to learn that the two sneaked into a screening of the 1971 R-rated *Carnal Knowledge* (a film which, DeWeese hastens to interject, the Supreme Court of the U.S. unanimously decided was not obscene—“so that means they watched it, too.”).

DeWeese, now the Majority Whip (and former Speaker) of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, recalls fondly the inter-visitation debates and to this day keeps a prized note framed and hanging in his capitol office:

*11 Feb 79
Dear Bill,
You might yet
win a fight with
the Pres.!
Hang on.
J.R.S.*

* FACULTY NOTES

Three members of the College faculty were abroad in 1971–1972: Associate Professor of Psychology **David W. Catron**, on a Fulbright-Hays grant in Malaysia; Associate Professor of Biology **Gerald W. Esch**, in Great Britain on a grant from the World Health Organization; and Associate Professor of Religion **Charles H. Talbert**, in Rome on a grant from the Society for Religion in Higher Education.

Professor of Sociology and Anthropology **E. Pendleton Banks**, Professor of Religion **G. McLeod Bryan**, and Professor of History **Lowell R. Tillett** were given R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company leaves.



John Moorhouse and Peter Weigl

Awards for excellence in teaching were given to two junior faculty members: Assistant Professor of Economics **John C. Moorhouse** and Assistant Professor of Biology **Peter D. Weigl**.

Professor of Mathematics **Roland L. Gay** and Professor of Law **Carroll W. Weathers** retired at the end of the academic year.

Two members of the English faculty were promoted to the rank of Professor: **Dalma Adolph Brown** and **John A. Carter Jr.**

Associate Professor of Mathematics **Marcelus Waddill** was named "Professor of the Year" by *Old Gold and Black*.

Assignments to department chairs, beginning with the 1971–1972 academic year, were made as follows: in biology, Associate Professor **James C. McDonald**; in classical languages, Assistant Professor **John L. Andronica**; in education, Professor **John E. Parker Jr.**; in history, Associate Professor **Richard C. Barnett**; in physical education, Professor **Harold M. Barrow**; in mathematics, Professor **Ivey C. Gentry**; in English, Professor **Elizabeth Phillips**; in philosophy, Associate Professor **Gregory D. Pritchard**; in speech communication and theatre arts, Professor **Franklin R. Shirley**; and in psychology, Professor **John E. Williams**.

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Grady S. Patterson, Registrar since 1924,² retired and was succeeded by **Margaret Ruthven Perry**, Associate Registrar and a member of the Registrar's staff since 1947.

James P. Speer II (Ph.D., Colorado) was appointed Assistant to the President and Visiting Professor of International Relations.

Carlos O. Holder (B.B.A., 1969), Assistant to the Treasurer, was named Bursar.

Robert B. Scales of the custodial staff was named Assistant Director of Residences.

Lucille (Mrs. A. Lewis) **Aycock** and **Virginia** (Mrs. Elton C.) **Cocke** retired. Mrs. Aycock had been in charge of the information desk in Reynolda Hall since 1956, and Mrs. Cocke had worked in the Treasurer's office for almost thirty years.

²See Russell Brantley's article, "Three Wake Forest Gentlemen Retire" in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XIX (June 1972), 4–5. The "three gentlemen" are Roland Gay, Grady Patterson, and Carroll Weathers.

Professor of Neurology **Richard Janeway**, a member of the medical faculty since 1966, was named Dean of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine.¹ His predecessor as Dean, **Manson Meads**, retained the title of Vice President for Medical Affairs.



Richard Janeway

J. William Straughan Jr., Assistant in Public Affairs, was named Director of Development. **Julius Corpening** (B.A., 1949), director of the Urban Affairs Institute, joined the development staff as director of estate planning. **W. Stephen Fedora** (B.A., 1970) and **Robert Dale Mills** (B.A., 1971) were appointed assistants to the Director of Development. **Julie Davis Mason** (B.A., 1969) was named assistant to the director of alumni affairs, a position in which she continued for two years.

¹As I have indicated in my "Personal Preface," I have not included, in this History, details of the history of the School of Medicine, but I would be overlooking an important moment for that School if I did not stress the significance of the appointment of Richard Janeway as Dean. I quote from Manson Meads's *The Miracle on Hawthorne Hill*: "The choice of a new dean was not difficult, as one person stood out as the obvious candidate—Dr. Richard Janeway. Janeway came to Bowman Gray as a resident in neurology in 1965, following two years in the Air Force. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, where he also took internship and residency training in medicine. He joined the Bowman Gray faculty in 1966, and was selected as a Markle Scholar two years later. In addition to a growing national reputation as a clinician, teacher and investigator in neurology, he had demonstrated exceptional leadership and administrative ability while serving one year as interim chairman of the Department of Neurology ... and thereafter in the implementation of the new curriculum."

I would also want to record my own appreciation for the many associations I had with Dean Janeway during the years in which we both served Wake Forest, as well as my admiration for his exceptional skills and talents as a forceful and imaginative leader in medical—and in University—affairs.

* STUDENT NOTES

In 1971–1972 **H. William DeWeese** of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, was president of the student body; **David M. Hall** of Albemarle chaired the Honor Council; **Frederick C. "Fritz" Heidgerd** of Boca Raton, Florida, chaired the Judicial Board (now coeducational); and **David Clark Smith Jr.** of Lexington was president of the College Union.

William Russell "Rusty" Brantley of Winston-Salem was editor of *Old Gold and Black*, **Vaud A. Travis** of Charlotte edited *The Student*, and **Richard B. Sutton** of Martinsville, Virginia, was editor of the *The Howler*.

Helen Turner of Spartanburg, South Carolina, was named "Student of the Year" by *Old Gold and Black*.

Senior orators were: **William Russell "Rusty" Brantley** of Winston-Salem; **Susan House David** of Springfield, Virginia; **Linda Jane Tolar** of Washington, D.C.; and **Keith W. Vaughan** of Bluefield, West Virginia. **Vaughan** received the A.D. Ward Medal.

Wake Forest debaters (**Elmore Alexander** of High Point, **Lynne Eickholt** of Salisbury, **Marcus Ethridge** of Madison, Tenn., and **Janice Gruber** of Kingsport, Tenn.) won the first place four-man team award at William and Mary's Marshall-Wythe Debate Tournament. **Rebecca Armentrout** of Thomasville and **Richard Kendrick** of Middletown, R.I., won the University of Richmond Debate Tournament. **Richard Kendrick** and **Keith Vaughan** also won a tournament at Butler University.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The first speaker in the newly established Irving E. Carlyle Lecture Series: James Reston from the *New York Times*.

From the College Union: Alvin Toffler, the author of *Future Shock*; Bill Russell, Boston Celtics basketball star; comedian Pat Paulsen; performers Livingston Taylor and Mary Travers (formerly of Peter, Paul and Mary); and a Francois Truffaut film festival.

From the University Theatre: Richard Sheridan's *The Rivals*; James Goldman's *The Lion in Winter*; Peter Weiss's *The Persecution and Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat ... under the Direction of the Marquis de Sade*; Thornton Wilder's *The Skin of Our Teeth*; and Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.

From the Artists Series: Marcel Marceau (in a return engagement); Donald Gramm, Metropolitan Opera bass-baritone; the New York Pro Musica; and the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Josef Krips.

Also on the campus: Gerald Ford, U.S. Congressman from Michigan; Vernon E. Jordan Jr., from the National Urban League; poet Kenneth Koch; critic Dwight McDonald; New Left activist Karl Hess; historian Gordon A. Craig; literary critic Wallace Fowlie; newspaperman Tom Wicker, sponsored by the North Carolina Committee to End the War in Indo-China; and exhibits of drawings by Leonard Baskin and portraits and landscapes by George Catlin.

On Saturday, October 9, about 750 students, as well as assorted members of the faculty and staff, went on a "trek" to the old campus, paraded down the streets of the town, visited the College buildings, admired the oaks and magnolias, ate barbecue in Groves Stadium, and heard a program in the Seminary chapel. I was the main speaker.

* THE 1972 COMMENCEMENT

Honored at the 1972 Commencement were poet **A[rchie] R[andolph] Ammons** (B.S., 1949); **William C. Archie**, Executive Director of the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation (and former Dean of Wake Forest College); Carl Bates, president of the Southern Baptist Convention; and philanthropist Anne Reynolds Forsyth.

The Commencement address was delivered by Congressman Gerald R. Ford, whose son Michael was a member of the graduating class. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by James C. Cammack, pastor of Snyder Memorial Baptist Church in Fayetteville.

* **THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS**

Four teams for women athletes were created in 1971–1972: golf under coach **Marjorie Crisp**, and basketball, field hockey, and volleyball under Instructor in Physical Education **Nora Lynn Finch** (B.S., M.A. Ed., Western Carolina). These teams were pioneers in the movement to give attention, for the first time, to the importance—indeed, necessity—of an intercollegiate athletics program for Wake Forest women.

Jerome White, from the outdoor track and field program, won the ACC championship in the high jump and was named a first team All-American. **Jim Simons** was the ACC individual champion in golf, was named a first team All-American (for the second time), and was selected as the Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year.

ACC Flight Champions in tennis included **Dean Mathias** in No. 5 singles and **Audley Bell** and **Dean Mathias** in No. 2 doubles.

Six Wake Forest athletes in other sports were named to the All-ACC first team: in baseball, **Rich Eschen**; in football, **Bill Bobbora**, **Steve**



Jerome White

Bowden, **Larry Hopkins**, **Larry Russell**, and **Ed Stetz**. **Larry Hopkins** also received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

Golfer **Arnold Palmer** was inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame.

* **IN MEMORIAM**

Coy C. Carpenter, Dean of the School of Medicine (1936–1963) and Vice-President for Medical Affairs (1963–1967). Died November 7, 1971.

Gilbert T. Stephenson (B.A., 1902; M.A., 1904), Professor of Law (part-time), 1952–1956. Died June 9, 1972.

CHAPTER SEVEN

1972–1973

The Sixth-Year Plateau

BY THE BEGINNING OF THE SIXTH YEAR OF THE SCALES ADMINISTRATION, the “New Dorm” having been completed and occupied, enrollment in the College had reached what the Trustees then called an “ideal population” for Wake Forest: a size, Scales said, on which the University “has reached consensus.” There were 2895 undergraduates: 1865 men and 1030 women. The presence of women at Wake Forest, Scales was pleased to say, had become “total, pervasive, inescapable,” and he could point to the election of Marylou Cooper of Wilson as the first female president of the student body and the appointment of Margaret Perry as registrar.

The number of black students in the College had risen to ninety-five, or 3.3 per cent of the undergraduate student body. This increase placed Wake Forest between the University of North Carolina, where 4.4 per cent of the students were black, and North Carolina State University, which reported a percentage of 1.6. Wake Forest also appointed its first black Trustee—Howard Lee, Mayor of Chapel Hill—and its first black admissions counselor, Charles M. Carter.

In the fall of 1972 half the students in the College were from North Carolina. States that came next in representation at Wake Forest were all to the north: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Forty undergraduates were studying abroad: in Venice, Dijon, and Madrid.

Total enrollment at the University in 1972 was 3968, a new record. 348 were in law, 316 in medicine, 118 at the Babcock School, and 291 in the Graduate School. For the first time a Ph.D. program in chemistry was offered: the second Reynolda Campus department, following biology, to offer a doctoral degree.

In the College the 4-1-4 calendar continued to be the central theme for debate about the curriculum. *Old Gold and Black* published several feature articles about campus opinion, which remained as divided as ever. One survey found that fifty-two per cent of the faculty were in favor of keeping the winter term but that one-third wanted to return to the two-semester system. A committee of the faculty, named to make a final recommendation, proposed that the 4-1-4 be continued and that an official vote on the question be taken the following October. The year ended in uncertainty.

The future of graduate programs on the Reynolda Campus was also a divisive issue. Opposition to further expansion of graduate work, especially toward the Ph.D. degree, was strongest in the humanities and social sciences, and departments like political science and economics chose not to offer even an M.A. program. Graduate School Dean Stroupe, speaking for the University administration, announced that no plans existed to increase the number of graduate students “beyond the previously set level of 10 per cent of the total university enrollment.”

A Trustee debate about the College’s requiring a foreign language for admission ended with a vote against making any change but authorizing the faculty Committee on Admissions to make, on an individual basis, such “exceptions to the requirements for entrance” as they might deem wise. The Trustees thereby confirmed the traditional policy that the admission of students is the responsibility of the faculty, not the Trustees.

In the fall the “course evaluation” booklet, approved the preceding spring, was made available for fifty cents. Some faculty members had declined to participate, and in some courses not enough students had taken part for the results to be considered dependable, but two hundred and sixty-three courses were evaluated, and the results of the questionnaire were generally favorable. Most of the courses were seen to be “worth-while” and to contain about the right amount of material of normal difficulty. The experiment proved to have been interesting but not especially productive, nor does it seem to have created any lasting ill will between the students and the faculty.

The Z. Smith Reynolds Library, which at the time of the move to Winston-Salem in 1956 had a collection of 140,000 books, acquired its 500,000th volume: a first edition, first issue, of John Locke’s *An*



Three administrators (Scales, Lucas, and Wilson) having fun in the snow

Essay Concerning Human Understanding. President Scales presided over an official celebration of this milestone event.

The Venice program, now in its second year, continued to receive highly favorable attention. Wake Forest's lease on the property was extended until June 1974, and the Trustees authorized President Scales to try to buy the Venice property for \$250,000.

The Department of English, under the supervision of Instructor Rodney Meyer, converted one of its classrooms into a "Victorian Room" and furnished it with Eastlake Gothic chairs, as well as a mirror, draperies, and other accessories, from the Philomathesian and Euzelian Literary Society rooms on the old campus. In Winston-Salem the societies had gradually ceased to exist.

On October 28 the \$550,000 four-story annex to the School of Law (the Carswell Building) was dedicated. New classrooms and offices, as well as a conference room and an addition to the library,

were now available. The principal speaker was Richard C. Maxwell, president of the Association of American Law Schools.

The Trustees also approved an initial concept for the renovation of Reynolda Village and authorized a \$120,000 addition to the third story of the Babcock building, to be used by the Department of Mathematics for offices, classrooms, and a reading room. Jack Ferner, in his second year as Acting Dean, was named Dean of the Babcock School.

Occasionally there were reminders of continuing hostilities on the campus toward the Nixon administration and the waging of the war in Vietnam. In September a group of protesters demonstrated at an open rally in the courthouse square in downtown Winston-Salem where Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew was the featured speaker. Again, on January 19, the day on which Nixon was inaugurated for a second term, about twenty students gathered, again downtown, to protest against Nixon's "usurpation of political power." A pre-election poll at Wake Forest, however, had shown that Nixon had sixty-seven per cent support from the student body, as opposed to twenty-three per cent for Democratic candidate George McGovern; ten per cent were "undecided."

A few days after the inauguration—on January 23, 1973—Nixon announced that the United States had "concluded an agreement to end the war and bring peace with honor in Vietnam and Southeast



Students sliding in the mud as they celebrate a basketball victory over UNC (see page 128)

Asia.” Coincident with the arrival of “peace” was the additional good news that on June 30 the draft would be ended. Thus was gone the immediacy of a controversy which, for more than four years, had stirred a dedicated minority of Wake Forest students toward an active participation in public affairs: a commitment of intensity unmatched by any cause, other than the civil rights movement, that had risen on the national scene since the victory over Germany and Japan in World War II.

In February, under the leadership of Afro-American Society president Mütter Evans of Williamston, Wake Forest sponsored its first Black Awareness Week. The main speaker was Maya Angelou, author of *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, who received a standing ovation in a packed lecture hall and who made Wake Forest friends in a way that seldom happens with visiting lecturers. This program was the beginning of what would prove to be a close and continuing relationship between the University and Maya Angelou.

Just as the calm of a “peaceful” America settled on the nation and there were growing indications of at least a superficial harmony between black and white students at Wake Forest, so some of the innovative experiments of the late sixties and early seventies came to an end. After four years the Covenant House in Winston-Salem’s West End was abandoned: the students who lived there all graduated, and no successors appeared. There was new talk about the Experimental College, but nothing of consequence happened. Intervisitation was no longer a live subject for debate, and although rules for the proper use of dormitory lounges were endlessly discussed and certain adjustments were made, conversations between students and administrators about parietal rules tended to be predictably tedious and repetitive.

No wonder that President Scales could say, in his annual report for 1972–1973, “I am pleased to report a famine in the land—a famine of the sensational kind of news that brought the college campus to the attention of the country in recent years. The most momentous event of a placid year was probably the addition of the 500,000th volume in the library.”

President Scales went on to say, however, that Wake Forest did have “real” problems and that they had their own “peculiar flavor.” One of them, as always, grew out of the University’s relationship with the Baptist State Convention. The Trustees had decided—

again—not to approach the Convention at its annual meeting but rather to continue to study “the advisability of appealing for a limited number of Trustees who would be chosen from outside the present geographical and denominational restrictions”: a goal that the Trustees, still all North Carolina Baptists, hoped to reach as soon as possible.

One reason that more liberal requirements for trusteeship seemed especially important at this time was that the University was beginning to put into place a fund-raising campaign looking toward the 1984 Sesquicentennial. Partly because some University spokesmen found “sesquicentennial” a difficult word to say, the campaign was labeled the One Fifty Fund. The centerpiece of the campaign was the building of the Fine Arts Center, but endowment needs were also to be stressed.

In the fall of 1972 the architects for the Fine Arts Center presented their cost estimates at about \$5,400,000: 2.3 million for theatre, 1.6 million for art, and 1.5 million for music. The approximate size of the Center was to be 105,000 square feet. It was decided that speech, with its subsidiaries of radio, television, and film, would not be included. It was also decided that music would not be included in the first phase of the building program. Thus only 3.9 million (for theatre and art) would be part of the priority efforts of the One Fifty Fund. Additional money—\$4,690,000—would be sought as endowment for the College (3.2 million), the School of Law (\$500,000), and the Babcock Graduate School of Management (\$500,000). \$490,000 was also to be designated for renovation of the Library and Wingate Hall.

Albert Butler, president of the Arista Information Systems of Winston-Salem, was named general chairman of the campaign. Appointed to the “advisory cabinet” were Smith Bagley, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Washington Group; M.C. Benton, chairman of the Board of Directors of Hennis Freight Lines; Thomas H. Davis, president of Piedmont Aviation; Ralph Hanes, chairman of the Executive Committee of Hanes Dye and Finishing; Colin Stokes, president of R.J. Reynolds Industries; and John F. Watlington, Jr., chairman of the board of Wachovia Corporation. It was much commented on that, of these seven men, only two (Davis and Stokes) were then eligible, under Convention rules, to serve as Wake Forest Trustees.

The campaign got underway with the good news that the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation had made a pledge of two million dollars and the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation had committed one and a half million: virtually enough to guarantee the construction of the theatre and art wings of the Fine Arts Center. Optimistic about the future, the Trustees directed that all “undesigned gifts” in excess of the goal of \$8,590,000 would be applied to the cost of building the music wing.

Another “real” problem that the University continued to face was how to develop and maintain the most successful athletic program possible for a school like Wake Forest, participating as it did in a strong conference, where it was the smallest institution among seven members, and on the national scene, where it vied with Rice University for being the smallest school in the NCAA’s Division I-A.

In the so-called “non-revenue sports” Wake Forest was regularly competitive. Under Coach Jim Leighton, who had



Coach Leo Ellison

come to Wake Forest from Presbyterian College in 1962, the tennis team enjoyed success: a 99–35 record over the six years from 1966 to 1972 and a second-place Conference finish in 1972. In baseball, though not as successful as it once was or as it would be again, there were loving memories of teams from the last decade on the old campus, including the 1955 team which had won the national championship. In swimming, under Coach Leo Ellison, and in track and field, there were solid achievements. And in golf, under the already legendary coach, Jesse Haddock, the team won a seventh straight Conference championship; and even greater honors were to come.

Unfortunately perhaps, the public—and even a campus—judges a sports program by its record in football and basketball. The fall of 1972 was a troublesome time for football: following an opening win, the team lost seven straight games, and Tom Harper, in his first year as head coach, having been offered a chance to resign, was

fired. Harper's supporters in the Wake Forest community were outspokenly bitter, especially because he had been given such a short time to prove his merit, and he found satisfaction in the unexpected defeat of Duke the Saturday after his dismissal, but by that time the University was already thinking about his successor.



Gene Hooks

In January Chuck Mills, who had been head coach at Utah State, was appointed: the sixth football coach at Wake Forest since the move to Winston-Salem.

Basketball, under Carl Tacy in his first year, finished last in the Conference during the regular season—the first time Wake Forest had ever occupied such a low place in the ACC—but the team redeemed itself during the first round of the Conference Tournament when it defeated first-place UNC in overtime by a score of 54–52. Never before in tournament history had a bottom-seeded team ousted a top-seeded team, and Wake Foresters called the victory “the greatest upset in ACC Tournament history.” Students celebrated wildly, rolling in the mud that had been

accumulating on the quad from recent rains. Tacy and his players were widely acclaimed, and basketball's future seemed bright again.

Members of the faculty began to express concern not so much about athletic successes and failures as about whether Wake Forest really belonged in the Atlantic Coast Conference. A resolution was introduced in November to investigate the possibility of the University's leaving the ACC to join some other group of schools with “size and goals” like Wake Forest's. After much debate a motion was passed to initiate a “thorough study” of athletics at the University and to determine whether an athletic program of the type being offered at Wake Forest was contrary to the purposes of a liberal arts university.

Wake Forest was fortunate, throughout the sixteen years of the Scales administration, to have as its Director of Athletics G. Eugene Hooks, a 1950 graduate of the College who, after receiving an M.Ed.

degree from North Carolina and an Ed.D. from George Peabody, had returned to Wake Forest as a member of the Department of Physical Education. During his undergraduate years he had been an All-American third baseman on one of the College's great baseball teams. In 1964 he had been asked by President Tribble to become athletic director.

Gene Hooks was a highly intelligent man, respected nationally not only for his knowledge of athletics but also for his honor and integrity. He believed in high academic standards and insisted that they should be the foundation of Wake Forest's athletic programs. It is a mark of his leadership that not once during the Scales years was Wake Forest brought under investigation by the NCAA; the University's record of character was without blemish. Relatively few Division I-A schools could have made such a claim.

Committed to principle, directing a program on a limited budget, and facing severe competition from much larger schools, Hooks sometimes had to struggle to produce winning seasons, and coaches sometimes came and went with more frequency than he would have liked, but he remained firmly in charge and in an admirably selfless way kept working toward his high goals for Wake Forest.

The sixth year of the Scales administration came to an end with a moment of historic significance. In 1951, President Harry Truman had dug the first spadeful of dirt at the groundbreaking ceremonies for the Winston-Salem campus. On Commencement Day in 1973 Truman's daughter, Margaret Daniel, at Wake Forest to receive an honorary degree, turned the first spadeful of dirt on the site where the Fine Arts Center was to be built. Those of us who had been at Wake Forest during all those twenty-two years found it difficult to encompass in our minds and memories all that had happened to the University we loved.



Margaret Truman Daniel

IN RETROSPECT

A Queen Remembers

By Beth Norbrey Hopkins (B.A., 1973)

IT NEVER OCCURRED TO ME THAT NOVEMBER 3, 1971, WOULD HOLD A SPECIAL PLACE in my journey through Wake Forest. The morning was typically chilly and gray, and the coolness of the dormitory room tickled my ankles as I gingerly placed my feet onto the cold linoleum floor. My first thought that morning was that my parents and sister were coming to visit for the day, and my mother would bring one of those great dinners that southerners dream about in their sleep. Chicken, potato salad, fresh tomatoes and okra, homemade rolls, and a juicy apple pie were coming down the road from Petersburg, Virginia, just for me.

To win the Homecoming contest was inconceivable. Wake Forest students, teachers, and administrators were on the threshold of understanding the nature and culture of students who were not of European descent. Therefore, I felt honored to be nominated by the men's residence hall Poteat House for the Homecoming court, and there was no pressure to win. I was clearly in the minority with respect to the student body and the other candidates, and there were fewer than thirty black students on campus whose vote I hoped to obtain.

Surprisingly, the Afro-American Society struggled with the decision to nominate its own candidate since the Society wanted representation on the Homecoming Court. Although I was undeniably of African-American descent, I was not an official representative of the Society since I was the nominee of Poteat House. The decision to nominate another black candidate generated an excruciating and lively discussion late one evening at a meeting of the

Society. Some of the members felt that placing another black on the slate diminished the chance for Wake Forest to elect a black Homecoming queen while others felt that the Society needed its own representative. The younger members prevailed, and the Society entered a candidate, too. I had been a strong advocate of black identity and recognition of black history; so I was surprised and hurt that I did not have the full support of the one group of students that I thought might vote for me. As I reflect upon this situation nearly forty years later, I understand fully the position of the Society in 1971.

Nevertheless, that Saturday arrived, and I was excited about the arrival of my family, the expected competitive football game (Can you believe it? WF was expected to win!), and the chance to be a college Homecoming queen. As I walked out on the football field, the muscles in my legs quivered. My escort Gary Terrell of Atlanta, GA held my arm, and we glided out on the field. With the echo of each drum roll, the individual candidates were introduced, and finally I heard my name announced as the 1971 Homecoming queen. Unbelievable! Now thirty-eight years later, former classmates still offer words of congratulations because we realized that together we took this huge step toward mending the racial divide that history had placed upon us. I have many fond memories to reflect upon with respect to my college education. Being elected Homecoming queen was an honor indeed.

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Miriam Anne Glover (B.A., Duke; M.Div., Harvard) was appointed Assistant to the Chaplain for the 1972–1973 academic year. She was the first woman to hold this position.

Manuel Ralph “Manny” Cunard (B.S., M.A., Rhode Island), was named the first full-time director of the College Union.

Thomas P. Griffin, Director of Residences since 1956, retired. He was succeeded by **Jeannie Thomas** (B.A., M.A., Denver). **Robert B. Scales** was named Superintendent of Building Services.

Martha “Marty” Lentz (B.A., North Carolina) was appointed editor of *The Wake Forest Magazine*, succeeding **Linda Carter Lee**.

* FACULTY NOTES



Jim Barefield

Assistant Professor of History **James P. Barefield** received Wake Forest’s annual award for excellence in teaching.

Associate Professor **Wallace Baird** was named chairman of the Department of Chemistry.

Research leaves were assigned to Associate Professor of Anthropology **David K. Evans**,

Associate Professor of Politics **Jack D. Fleer**, Associate Professor of History **James G. McDowell**, Associate Professor of English **Robert N. Shorter**, and Associate Professor of Politics **James A. Steintrager**.

Professor of History **David L. Smiley** was named “Professor of the Year” by *Old Gold and Black*.

Professor of English **D.A. Brown** retired. **Ruth F. Campbell** (Spanish) and **Paul S. Robinson** (Music) were promoted to the rank of Professor.

* STUDENT NOTES



Marylou Cooper

Marylou Cooper of Wilson, a member of the class of 1974, was president of the student body, the first woman to hold that office.

William Lee Briggs of Winston-Salem was president of the College Union. The Honor Council and the Judicial Board were

chaired, respectively, by **William D. Stewart** of Spartanburg, South Carolina, and **James Page Williams** of Charlottesville, Virginia.

John P. Elliott of Richmond, Virginia, edited *Old Gold and Black*; **Mary Susan Nance** of Fayetteville edited *The Student*; and **Jan Marie Zachowski** of Beaufort, South Carolina, was editor of *The Howler*.

The first issue of *Multifold*, a new creative writing booklet edited by **Saleem Peeradina**, appeared.

Old Gold and Black received a first-place award for all-around excellence in the annual Southeastern College Newspaper Competition.

Bill Beery of Wilmington was named “Student of the Year” by *Old Gold and Black*.

Senior orators were: **John Anthony K. Browning** of Montgomery, Alabama; **Janice Lynn Gruber** of Kingsport, Tennessee; and **John Richard Kendrick, Jr.** of Middletown, Rhode Island. Gruber received the A.D. Ward Medal.

Debaters **Bobby Burchfield** of High Point and **Roger Solt** of Bowling Green, Ohio, took first place in the junior division of the Western Illinois University tournament. **Elmore Alexander** of High Point and **Richard Kendrick** of Middletown, R.I., took first place in a tournament at Samford University, as did **Rebecca Armentrout** of Thomasville and **Marcus Ethridge** of Madison, Tenn.; they were declared co-winners. **Richard Carlson** of Atlanta, Ga., and **Kevin Quinley** of Norfolk, Va., won a debate tournament at Vanderbilt University. Freshman debaters

(**"Tod" Woodbury** of Pensacola, Fla., and **John Godwin** of Clearwater, Fla.; **Richard Carlson** and **Kevin Quinley**) placed first and second at the Old Dominion University Tournament.



The debate team: from The Howler for 1973

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

In classical music (from the Artists Series): the Cleveland Symphony, conducted by Claudio Abbado; the Minnesota Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Stanislaw Skrowaczewski; guitarist Christopher Parkening; and pianist Lorin Hollander.

In popular music: Duke Ellington and his Orchestra; rock group Sha Na Na; bluegrass artist Doc Watson; Chuck Berry; Gordon Lightfoot; Don McLean; and James Taylor.

North Carolina poet Jonathan Williams was in residence for the spring semester.

As speakers: social critic Dick Gregory; Jonathan Kozol (a participant in the Challenge '73 program on education); literary critic V.S. Pritchett; newspaper editor Hodding Carter III; columnist Jack Anderson; Pierre Salinger, press secretary for President John Kennedy; film

critic Andrew Sarris; and Georgia Congressman Andrew Young (Irving E. Carlyle Lecturer).

Plays performed by the University Theatre: Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*, Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Georges Feydeau's *A Flea in Her Ear*, and Neil Simon's *Come Blow Your Horn*.

From the College Union film program, under the director of junior **Robert Ragan** of Chevy Chase, Maryland: retrospectives of the films of Tod Browning, Howard Hawks, and Orson Welles and a series entitled "The Hollywood Musical."

Women graduates of Wake Forest, in a program entitled "The Metamorphosis of the Wake Forest Woman," remembered and honored thirty-one years of women's achievements since coeducation began at Wake Forest in 1942. Dean of Women Emerita **Lois Johnson**¹ was the "star of the show."

¹See Emily Herring Wilson's interview with Lois Johnson in *The Wake Forest Magazine* (Winter 1980), pp. 18-21.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

A fifth women's team—in tennis—was added to the athletics program. Along with her other teaching and coaching responsibilities, **Nora Lynn Finch** was named coach.

Golfer **Jay Haas** won the ACC individual championship, and high jumper **Jerome White** received his second straight recognition as an ACC champion and as an All-American. Tennis player **Peter Pospisil** was a Flight Champion in No. 5 singles.

Athletes from three different sports were on All-ACC first teams: **Rich Eschen** in baseball;

Tommy Rae in outdoor track; and **Nick Arcaro** and **Chuck Ramsey** in football. Basketball player **Bobby Hook** was an Academic All-ACC selection, and **Tye Van Buren** from track received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

Basketball player **Eddie Payne** was named the Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year.

Tommy Byrne and **Harry Rabenhorst** were inducted into the Wake Forest Sports Hall of Fame.

* THE 1973 COMMENCEMENT

Honored at the 1973 Commencement exercises were Wallace Carroll, editor and publisher of the *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*; Margaret Truman Daniel; **William Wallace Finlator** (B.A., 1934), pastor of Pullen Memorial Baptist Church in Raleigh; **Phillip A. Griffiths** (B.S., 1959), Professor of Mathematics

at Harvard University; and Ralph P. Hanes, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hanes Dye and Finishing Company. Carroll gave the Commencement address, and Finlator delivered the baccalaureate sermon.

* IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Kent Hodnett Barbee, Circulation Librarian, 1948–1961. Died September 7, 1972.

Charles Spurgeon Black, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry (member of the faculty, 1919–1920, 1925–1965). Died September 30, 1972.

John P. Umberger, clinical psychologist on the School of Medicine faculty since 1958. Died April 12, 1973.

Charles Andrew Domson, Assistant Professor of History for the 1973 spring term. Died April 23, 1973.

Leonard Owens Rea, member of the Social Science faculty, 1931–1948. Died May 2, 1973.

CHAPTER EIGHT

1973–1974

Books, Golf, and Calendars

Perhaps no curriculum issue in Wake Forest’s modern history has excited more prolonged and intense—and widespread—discussion than occurred during the two months of the 1973 fall term just before a scheduled faculty vote on whether the University should continue the 4–1–4 calendar, with its controversial winter term. *Old Gold and Black* devoted long articles to the subject, often with front-page headlines: a coverage akin to what in other times might have been given to proposed policies about dormitory life or to a suggested rewriting of the student government’s constitution.

Old Gold itself took a clear editorial stand in favor of the winter term, and two-thirds of those students who responded to a newspaper poll also gave support. But fifty-seven faculty members signed a petition in opposition, and in a series of interviews that *Old Gold* conducted with professors deep divisions were evident. Selected faculty comments suggest some of the underlying concerns and some of the prevailing uncertainty. On the positive side: “students benefit from a month of intense study... without pressure of grades”; a student has a “better chance for a broad education than under the old system”; greater “flexibility and enrichment” are possible. On the negative side: “it’s hard to find a course that will attract students and still be academically respectable”; “students just aren’t prepared [in four weeks] to do something really creative”; “I’m not sure the gained equals the lost.” In the middle: “I’m sort of sitting on the fence.”

At the October faculty meeting two faculty members spoke in support of a majority committee recommendation that the 4–1–4 calendar be continued: John Earle from the Department of Sociology and Peter Weigl from the Department of Biology. Two others made an

opposing minority report: Howard Shields from the Department of Physics and David Smiley from the Department of History. The opposition won (by a vote of 91-81): the 4-1-4 calendar was dead; and the College, in the fall of 1975, would return to the two-semester calendar of tradition. One change that had been introduced with the 4-1-4 was retained: the fall semester, including the final examination period, would end before Christmas, and the spring semester would therefore also end earlier than had been the case before 1971. Eventually, in compliance with these changes, the third Monday in May would become officially designated as Commencement Day not just for the College but for the entire University, and the preceding academic year would be planned in accordance with that deadline.



Don Schoonmaker

Student reaction to the faculty decision was predictable and immediate. More than five hundred students gathered in the ballroom of Reynolda Hall to hear a report from both sides of the faculty debate: from Robert Shorter of English and Don Schoonmaker of Politics, who had supported the 4-1-4, and from Robert Brehme of Physics and David Smiley of History, who had been against it. After two hours of discussion, the student government appointed a committee to continue fighting in behalf of the 4-1-4.

The following week an estimated eight hundred students assembled in Wait Chapel to hear, among others, Elizabeth “Bunz” Daniels, president of the student body, and Associate Professor of English Robert Shorter,

who had succeeded Don Schoonmaker as Director of the Winter Term. The crowd was reportedly “orderly but enthusiastic,” and plans were developed for a letter-writing campaign. Another dramatic proposal by some of the students was that, during the Homecoming football game on November 10, a hot air balloon be engaged to float over the stadium, carrying a sign reading “Restore 4-1-4.” Unfortunately, there was so much wind on the scheduled afternoon

that the balloon did not move in a desirable way and the effect of its message was diminished.

The faculty, aware of continuing campus unhappiness, replied by accepting—by a vote of 132 to 43—a modification of its earlier decision. The undivided fifteen-week spring semester would continue to be the College norm, but faculty members would be permitted to offer four-week courses in January and eleven-week courses, carrying three-fourths credits, for the rest of the term. Students, if they took a January course, would be allowed, with faculty permission, to enter fifteen-week courses already underway, attend for the remaining eleven weeks, and receive three-fourths credit. Obviously, such alternatives in a curriculum would be difficult to manage, but for a few years the options remained available.



Bob Shorter

Under the benign and far-sighted leadership of Merrill Berthrong, Director of the Libraries since 1964, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library had continued to grow, and, among other departments, the Rare Books Room, guided by Richard Murdoch, another informed bibliophile, had been strengthened by valuable acquisitions. In November the most splendid of all gifts to the Wake Forest Library arrived.

In the early 1930's Charles H. Babcock had become interested in book collecting and, using the Grolier Club list of *One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature*, decided to purchase as many of these volumes as he could find. He succeeded in buying eighty-nine of the titles, seventy-eight of them in first editions, thus acquiring "virtually every significant landmark in English literature." He also collected important books in American literature, including 679 volumes in Southern literature, most of them in first editions. In addition, he purchased nineteen original autographed manuscripts.

On November 18 the collection that Charles Babcock had assembled was presented to Wake Forest by his widow, Winifred Penn Babcock, at a ceremony in the Rare Books Room¹. A list of some of the titles from English literature alone, all of them first editions,

¹ See A Selected Catalogue of English Books in the Library of the Late Charles H. Babcock (*Wake Forest University: Z. Smith Reynolds Library*, 1973).

indicates the remarkable value of what Wake Forest now owned: Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, Bacon's *Essays*, Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson*, Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*, Browning's *The Ring and the Book*, Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, Dickens' *David Copperfield*, Fielding's *Tom Jones*, Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, Keats's *Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems*, Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, Spenser's *The Faerie Queene*, Bram Stoker's *Dracula*, Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, and Wordsworth and Coleridge's *Lyrical Ballads*. In Mrs. Babcock's remarks she recalled "precious evenings" she had spent with her husband, "sharing the lives and times and minds of the authors whose words shaped and still shape the consciousness of humankind."

² *The Congressional Act authorizing Wake Forest to purchase the Venice property is reproduced in Appendix G.*

Welcome news also came from Washington: Congress had approved, and President Nixon had signed, legislation² allowing Wake Forest to buy for \$250,000 the former U.S. consulate in Venice which the University had been occupying since 1971, with the understanding that if the University ever decided to sell the house, the Department of State would have the privilege of first refusal or of repurchasing the house at the sale price of \$250,000. North Carolina Congressman James Broyhill and Senators Sam Ervin and Jesse Helms had led in making possible this favorable legislation, and Representative Wayne Hays of Ohio, chairman of a House

Foreign Affairs subcommittee, who had also given his support to Wake Forest, said that he felt "we had an obligation to let this great American university continue a unique educational opportunity." After this report was received, the Venice house was named Casa Artom in recognition of Dr. Camillo Artom; subsequently, his widow, Bianca Ara Artom, was officially designated as being also honored in the naming of the house.

The Kenan Professorship, established through a \$500,000 grant from the William R. Kenan Charitable Trust, was awarded to Germaine Brée,



Germaine Brée



Dolly McPherson



Herman Eure

professor at the Institute for Research in the Humanities at the University of Wisconsin. A native of France, she had written widely and impressively on twentieth-century French literature, including the works of Camus, Gide, and Proust, and, before going to Wisconsin, had taught at Bryn Mawr College and at New York University. During World War II she had served in the French Army and had been awarded the Bronze Star and been made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. She had come to Wake Forest several times for lectures and had received an honorary degree from the University.

In an autobiographical essay which she wrote for *Contemporary Authors*³ Professor Brée said: “In 1973, I moved one last time: Wake Forest University, a small liberal arts school in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, had invited me down to lecture, and to participate in its Honors seminar. I had been impressed by the quality of the students in those seminars, the ambiance of faculty-student relations, to say nothing of the beauty of the place, and the mildness of the climate. I was reaching retirement age: deeply attached though I was to the Institute, when the provost of Wake Forest...

³ *Contemporary Authors: Autobiography Series, Volume 15*, ed. Joyce Nakamura (Detroit: Gale Research, 1992), pp. 127–148. See, in particular, pp. 146–147.

came all the way from the warm South, to speak to me about moving to Wake Forest, for a Kenan Professorship, I accepted.” She began her Wake Forest career in the fall of 1973.

Two other faculty appointments of historic significance were made in the spring of 1974: Herman L. Eure (Ph.D., 1976) to the Department of Biology and Dolly A. McPherson to the Department of English. They were to become the first full-time black members of the College faculty and were both destined to have long and fruitful careers at Wake Forest.

The speaker at the opening fall Convocation was North Carolina Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., then acquiring national fame as chairman of the Senate Watergate committee. An overflow crowd filled the chapel, comparable in size, some Wake Foresters remembered, to audiences that only a few earlier speakers like Eleanor Roosevelt and Billy Graham had attracted. To honor Senator Ervin, a lectureship (part-time) in his name was established in the College; the first appointee to the position was Wallace Carroll, recently retired as editor of the *Winston-Salem Journal*. (Later in the fall an “Impeach Nixon” rally was held on the campus. Three members of the faculty—Professors Bryan, Smiley, and Schoonmaker—spoke.)

In the fourth year since its beginning the Babcock School acquired a new dean, its third: Frank J. Schilagi (B.B.A., M.B.A., Ph.D., Georgia), an Associate Professor of Management who had also served as Associate Dean. Again there were reports of faculty dissatisfaction and unrest, and Jack Ferner, who had served for only two and a half years, decided that he did not want to continue as dean. Schilagi received the unanimous approval of the faculty, was appointed in mid-year, and was asked to try to bring stability to the School, which, in spite of these frequent administrative changes, seemed to be moving with success toward its academic goals.

Construction of the theatre wing of the Fine Arts Center began in August with the expectation that the building would be ready for use in the spring of 1975. Six million dollars had been raised for the One Fifty Fund, and the University’s development officers, under the direction of Bill Straughan, now Vice President for Development, were heartened by receiving national recognition: the U.S. Steel Award for the greatest growth in one year in alumni giving programs among American universities.

The Graylyn estate, which was across Reynolda Road from Reynolda Village and Reynolda Gardens, and which had been the home of the late Bowman Gray, former chairman of the board of the Reynolds Tobacco Company, had been given to the medical school in 1946. In addition to the imposing Norman-style, sixty-room manor house at the center of the property, there were a number of outbuildings and sixty-seven acres of otherwise undeveloped land: almost a second—or, if one counts the medical school, a third—Wake Forest campus. For a time Graylyn was operated as a psychiatric hospital, and other medically related programs were at various times housed on the estate, but the medical school itself was at a distance, and Graylyn had become a “liability.” In October 1973, therefore, the Trustees transferred Graylyn from the “Hawthorne campus” to the Reynolda campus and compensated the medical school with \$1,500,000 in new endowment. How Graylyn would be used remained uncertain, but there was talk of a conference center or a faculty club, and the Babcock School was asked to explore all possibilities for the future of this splendid estate.

For more than a year the University’s FM radio station, WFDD, founded on the old campus and originally controlled and operated by students, had been under study and evaluation, partly because of differences of opinion about how authority for the station should be divided among students, staff, and faculty. Vice President Gene Lucas had presided over the study and now was prepared to announce a compromise. A board of directors would be named, and Professor of Speech Communication Julian C. Burroughs Jr. (B.A., 1951), who had been WFDD’s station manager when he was an undergraduate and who had been overseeing the station since his appointment to the faculty in 1958, was appointed Director of Radio and asked to be responsible for the “execution and administration of policies” established by the board. There would also be a full-time station manager who would work closely with students taking part in the operation of the station. WFDD’s purpose would continue to be to broadcast educational, cultural, and public affairs, with a “heavy emphasis” on classical music. These arrangements, when put into practice, proved to be generally acceptable.

The Ecumenical Institute, now more than five years old, was expanded to include Belmont Abbey College and was renamed “The Ecumenical Institute of Wake Forest and Belmont Abbey,” reinforcing the hope for sustained and creative dialogue between

Baptists and Roman Catholics. Besides offering seminars and lectures in a context “free of any sectarian bias,” the Institute was asked to collect “documentary materials and resources for study and research.” Dr. Claude U. Broach, pastor of St. John’s Baptist Church in Charlotte, was appointed to be the Institute’s first full-time director, succeeding Professor of Religion J. William Angell.

The Reserve Officers’ Training Corps, which had been active at Wake Forest since 1951 and which had successfully maintained its place in college life even during the anti-war demonstrations of the late 1960’s and early 1970’s, enrolled its first women students in 1973: three seniors and two freshmen. They were told they were expected to take part in all ROTC activities except for “firing weapons.” Now that the draft had ended, the number of freshmen in the total program had declined from forty-six in 1972 to fifteen in 1973.

The Urban Services Referral Bureau, a project endorsed by the student government, was making efforts to place about eighty students in volunteer positions in Winston-Salem, emphasizing opportunities for tutoring underprivileged children and working with youth groups. A resurrected Experimental College offered eleven courses in the spring on such topics as Eckankar, yoga, the Beatles, and ballroom dancing.

A more permissive “open house” policy for men’s and women’s dormitories was approved by the administration. On any Friday or Saturday, from noon until closing, when there was a campus activity (like a dance or a concert) that included at least thirty people, dormitories would “automatically” be open for visitation. The curfew for first-year women students was abolished; they were instead instructed to follow a “self-limiting hours policy.” Law students who had been assigned to Huffman House were moved to Kitchin so that Huffman could become a residence hall for the football team.

The faculty committee appointed during the previous year to study the University’s athletic program returned a generally friendly report, though expressing continuing concern about the failure of some athletes to perform well academically. With regard to Wake Forest’s place in the Atlantic Coast Conference and in intercollegiate athletics generally, the committee concluded that “no other university has the same situation we do” and that “comparisons to other universities . . . shed little or no light on acceptable



The national championship golf team: Jay Haas, Lex Alexander, Bill Argabrite, Curtis Strange, Coach Jesse Haddock, Bob Byman, and David Thore.

policies for us.” Suggestions for improvement were made, but no basic change in over-all structure and purpose was proposed.

For the first time since 1955, when the “College” baseball team won a national championship, Wake Forest experienced the happiness and pride that come with being “number one” in the nation. The golf team, having won another Conference championship, the eighth straight for the golf program, took first place, by a two-stroke margin, in the NCAA tournament at the Carlton Oaks Country Club near San Diego. Members of the team were Bill Argabrite, Bob Byman, Jay Haas, Curtis Strange, and David Thore, with Lex Alexander as alternate. Curtis Strange, a freshman from Virginia Beach, Virginia, won the individual title.⁴

The golf coach, Jesse Haddock (B.S., 1952), had worked on the athletics staff ever since he was an undergraduate and had, among other assignments, served as equipment manager for Wake Forest teams. In 1960 he had been given the extra responsibility of being the University’s golf coach, and by 1974 he had already compiled a

⁴ An article by Bev Norwood (“The NCAA Championship”) in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXI (Summer 1974), 24–27, tells the championship story, with accompanying statistical details.



A walk in Reynolda Woods

record that had made him the most successful coach in any sport in Wake Forest history. He was a recruiter with almost incomparable skills: he was, in his own words, “in love with Wake Forest” and was able to convince the most talented high school golfers he could find that Wake Forest was the place for them. He always told his players that dress and manners, as well as athletic skills, are important, and under his tutelage his teams, year after year, had acquired an enviable reputation for their discipline and politeness. He once said, “I want to win. I like to please people. I like to be liked.” And he was “liked,” and, happily for him and for Wake Forest golf, other triumphs were to come.⁵

⁵ See Russell Brantley’s “Wake Forester” article in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXI (Summer 1974), inside cover page.

The future direction of Wake Forest athletics was at this time being shaped—in ways that could not yet be foreseen—by a section of the so-called Congressional Education Amendments Act of 1972, a supplement to the Higher Education Act of 1971, which was to become known as “Title IX.” The Act forbade any “discrimination on the basis of sex” and specified that “recruitment, scholarship, and participation must be the same for both sexes.” Wake Forest, like other American universities, was not certain about the long-range implications of Title IX, and, in fact, these implications would be debated for decades to come, but as a first step the University appointed Assistant Professor Dorothy Casey, a member of the physical education faculty since 1949, Director of Women’s Athletics, succeeding Marjorie Crisp in that position.

Although Wake Forest was not immediately involved, the University was concerned that the Baptist State Convention in November only narrowly—by a vote of 1307 to 1248—defeated a motion that the Convention sever affiliation with any North Carolina Baptist church which accepted into membership any person not baptized by immersion. The twelve churches in the state that would have been ousted if the proposal had passed included the Wake Forest Baptist Church, which, though independent, held services in Wait Chapel and enrolled among its members many University employees and their families. The University feared that the close Convention vote was an indication that conservative forces among state Baptists were growing in influence and that the Convention’s already troubled relationship with Wake Forest would become still more threatening to the University’s independence of judgment.

Concerned that the College faculty’s admissions committee was following what he feared were narrowly restrictive policies, especially with regard to the admission of athletes and “legacy” applicants, President Scales asked the Trustees to review that section of the University’s Bylaws which gave to each faculty of the University the authority to prescribe requirements for admission “unless otherwise directed by the Board of Trustees.” The Trustees responded to Scales’s request by transferring to the President himself the power, previously theirs, “to take such steps as are necessary to insure that admissions policies and procedures are designed to fulfill the obligations of the University to admit without unnecessary

delay and procedural technicalities all qualified and worthy applicants.” It was understood by this decision that the President now had the “authority to act on such matters, when in his judgment the best interest of the institution requires it,” but he was also asked to confer with “appropriate faculty representatives in designing admissions policies.” This Trustee action would lead to a thorough review of the College’s admissions procedures and to a reconsideration of what should be done with high school applicants who did not clearly satisfy traditional, or “standard,” requirements for admission.



Trustee George W. Paschal

ation of what should be done with high school applicants who did not clearly satisfy traditional, or “standard,” requirements for admission.

Every ten years the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools requires each member institution in the Association to undergo a comprehensive “self study” in preparation for a reaccreditation visit by a committee made up of representatives from other schools in the Association. In preparation for such a visit, scheduled for March 1975, the University appointed thirteen committees, each composed of five faculty members, one administrator, and two students, to assess the University’s purpose, its organization and administration, its educational program, its

financial resources, the faculty, the library, the professional schools, student personnel, the physical plant, “special activities,” graduate programs, research, and planning for the future. The work of all thirteen committees was to be supervised and reviewed by a steering committee. President Scales asked me to serve as chairman of the steering committee, and we began our thorough and rigorous study in the fall of 1973.

The Age of Aquarius, as portrayed memorably in the Broadway musical *Hair*, dawned again on the Wake Forest campus on the night of March 6, 1974, when some two hundred students took off their clothes and “streaked” nude down the steps of Wait Chapel, across the grass of the quad, toward the library, through the reserve book room, through Reynolda Hall, and back to the Chapel. They



The Anthony Aston Society: from The Howler for 1974

were cheered on by about a thousand spectators here and there. Most of the streakers were male, though some women took part, and four students, two male and two female, were identified and reported to the Student Judicial Board, which dismissed the case. Later, some students spoke hopefully about a clothesless streak to Salem College or even to Chapel Hill, but after that one night of Aquarius only an occasional nude student was to be seen publicly anywhere on the campus.

At the end of the academic year, in pursuit of an idea presented by Trustee chairman George W. Paschal (B.A., 1927), the Trustees approved a plan for leaves by key administrative officials so that, like faculty members who are assigned leaves, they could have a “period of contemplation, study, and assessment.” President Scales himself was assigned the first leave—from July to December 1974—and I was appointed Acting President for those six months: obviously an experience for me that would reshape my responsibilities and activities for the fall of 1974.

IN RETROSPECT

What Happened Those Nights in March

By Elizabeth “Bunz” Daniels (B.A., 1975)

I AM QUITE SURE IT MUST HAVE BEEN MY JUNIOR YEAR; so that would make it the spring of '74. Because I was student body president then, some people assumed I had been an organizer, which I wasn't, but I was a participant. These were totally spur-of-the-moment events.

One evening we got the word, “Hey, some of the guys are streaking on the Quad!” So we ran on up there from our dorm only to find out that they had made a lap around the Quad and were then heading back to their dorms. I think there were about 300 people standing around on the sidewalk cheering them on. As far as I was aware there weren't any girls involved in that first incident.

A day or two later, the word got passed around, “A bunch of people are going to streak the new dorm,” which, of course, was our one co-ed dorm. Since the new dorm was on our side (i.e. the women's side) of campus, some of the girls said, “Well, we gotta run down there and see what's going on.” This time, instead of staying on the Quad, nearly a hundred fellows came running across and past Reynolda Hall, then down the big steps, and all the way across Magnolia Court between Reynolda and the Library. So as a bunch of us ran to greet them on the way up the hill, a couple of us girls said, “Well, it ain't gonna get any easier. If we're going to join in we better just jump in right now.” So in the parking lot behind Tribble several of us just basically stripped down, threw our clothes to a buddy, and jumped into the middle of the line that was making its way into the New Dorm. We went up the stairs and down each hall, and around the lounge area in a long line, like a snake. We



Card catalogs in the Library: now, alas, only a memory

zoomed on, and then, of course, at some point the guys at the head of the line were heading back out of the new dorm and back out to their side of the campus. That was when we girls had to make a mad dash back to *our* dorm, where we encountered a few surprised people. By then we were by ourselves—clothed only in shoes and hats!

As president of the student body I was an *ex officio* member of the Board of Trustees. Within a month or two of when these streaking episodes happened there was a meeting of the Trustees. When “new business” was reached on the agenda, somebody brought the streaking event up for discussion. I took a few deep breaths wondering whether I was going to get grilled about the specifics. But I will never forget James Scales’s line: “Well, we don’t have all the bare facts; so we’re just not going to discuss it.” He knew it was a funny little fad, that it wasn’t any great conspiracy against the world and that it was almost completely spontaneous, and so he just dismissed it with a little laugh, and that was that.

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES



Ben Seelbinder

Ben M. Seelbinder, Professor of Mathematics, was named the University's first Director of Institutional Research.

Ivy Hixson, recently retired as Dean of Salem College, was appointed Associate in Academic Administration.

Robert M. Allen, Director of Printing Services, was named director of the newly established office of publications. **W. Stephen**

Fedora (who did not continue after 1973–1974) and **Martha Lentz** were appointed as assistant directors. Lentz continued as editor of *The Wake Forest Magazine*.

H. Douglas Lee (B.A., Richmond; Ph.D. Iowa) was appointed Director of University Relations, and **Robert Mills** (B.A., 1972) was named Assistant Director of Alumni Affairs.

John T. Dawson was appointed Wake Forest's first Equal Opportunities Officer.

* FACULTY NOTES

Among those on leave during part or all of the 1973–1974 academic year were Associate Professor of Biology **Gerald W. Esch**, who, under the sponsorship of the Atomic Energy Commission, worked and studied at the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory; Associate Professor of Education **Jerry A. Hall**, who participated in an adult teaching/training project at the Baptist Seminary in Arusha, Tanzania; and Professor of



Pat Johansson

Accountancy **Delmer Paul Hylton**, who was consultant to and director of the Division of International Studies at the American College of Switzerland.

Patricia Adams Johansson, Instructor in English, received the College's annual award for excellence in teaching.

Associate Professor of English **Robert Shorter** was named "Professor of the Year" by *Old Gold and Black*.

Wallace Carroll, former editor of the *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, was appointed Sam J. Ervin, Jr. University Lecturer in American Constitutional Liberties.

Four faculty members were assigned R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Leaves for 1974–1975: **Balkrishna G. Gokhale**, Professor of Asian Studies and History; **Thomas F. Gossett**, Professor of English; **Donald O. Schoonmaker**, Associate Professor of Politics; and **Thomas J. Turner**, Professor of Physics.

Maya Angelou returned to the campus in April to teach in a poetry workshop in collaboration with Professor of English **Elizabeth Phillips**.

Professor of Spanish **Ruth Campbell** retired.

Charles H. Talbert (Religion) was promoted to the rank of Professor.

Jack D. Fleeer (Politics), **Ralph S. Fraser** (German), **Emmett Willard Hamrick** (Religion), **D. Paul Hylton** (Business and Accountancy), **Calvin R. Huber** (Music), and **J. Van Wagstaff** (Economics) were reappointed to the chairs of their respective departments.

* STUDENT NOTES

Elizabeth “Bunz” Daniels of St. Petersburg, Florida, was president of the student body; **Jerome White** of Port Republic, Maryland, was chairman of the Honor Council; **James Carolina** of Washington, D.C., and **Mark Christie** of Welch, West Virginia, were co-chairmen of the Judicial Board; and **Wendy Clark** of Radnor, Pennsylvania, was president of the College Union.

Helen Tyree of Blacksburg, Virginia, edited *Old Gold and Black*; **Thomas Phillips** of Florence,

South Carolina, was editor of *The Student*; and **Ronald Loftin** of Hope Mills edited *The Howler*.

Jay Banks of Pfafftown was named “Student of the Year” by *Old Gold and Black*.

Senior orators were: **Steven Alan Grossman** of Greensboro; **Brian Scott Linton** of Scotia, New York; and **Darian Lance Smith** of Paquoson, Virginia. Linton received the A.D. Ward Medal.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Presented by the University Theatre: Arthur Kopit’s *Indians*, Shaw’s *Misalliance*, Shakespeare’s *Love’s Labor’s Lost*, and, in a dinner theater production, *Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris*.

Presented by the Artists Series: the New York Philharmonic, conducted by Pierre Boulez; violinist Erick Friedman; and Metropolitan Opera star Marilyn Horne.

Presented by the Carlyle Lecture Series: Sargent Shriver, first director of the Peace Corps.

Presented by the College Union: comedian George Burns; “The Amazing Kreskin”; Graham Nash (formerly of Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young); Arlo Guthrie; *The Temptations*; Doc Watson (in a return appearance); film critic Herman Weinberg; movie director Haskell Wexler; an Ernst Lubitsch film retrospective; an exhibit of the art of Josef Albers.

Also speaking: Grattan Freyer, Irish literary critic.

* THE 1974 COMMENCEMENT

At the 1974 Commencement exercises honorary degrees were awarded to Owen Cooper, president of the Southern Baptist Convention; Ralph Ellison, American novelist; **James M. Hayes**, retired superintendent of the North Carolina Baptist Homes for the Aging; and Alvin M. Weinberg, director of the Office of Energy

Research and Development. Cooper preached the baccalaureate sermon, and Weinberg gave the Commencement address.

Anthropologist Margaret Mead had also been approved for an honorary degree, but she was not able to attend the Commencement ceremonies.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS



Chuck Ramsey

Three Wake Forest athletes were named first team All-Americans: **Chuck Ramsey** in football, **Tom Rae** in outdoor track, and **Curtis Strange** in golf. Ramsey and Rae were also named to the All-ACC first team; Rae was the ACC individual champion in the steeple-

chase event; and Strange won the individual national championship in golf. (Strange was the youngest player ever to win this honor.)

Bob Byman won ACC individual championship honors in golf. (See the text of this chapter for further discussion of Wake Forest golf.)

Basketball player **Tony Byers** was named the Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year. Football player **Dan Stroup** won the Conference's Jim Weaver Award and the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics. Stroup, together with football player **Tom Fehring** and **Rick Sievers**, were Academic All-ACC selections.

Joe Lee "Jody" Puckett (B.A., 1970) was named Academic Adviser and Assistant Trainer.

* IN MEMORIAM

Hubert A. Jones (B.A., 1908, LL.B., M.A., 1909), Professor Emeritus of Mathematics (member of the faculty, 1908–1959). Died February 6, 1974.

James Carey Blalock, Associate Professor of Chemistry (member of the faculty since 1950). Died April 10, 1974.

Julie Mason (B.A., 1969) was named Director of Promotions, Programs, and Public Relations for the Deacon Club.



Julie Davis [Mason] Griffin

The Wake Forest Sports Hall of Fame welcomed three new members: golfer **Billy Joe Patton** (B.A., 1943); football and baseball star **John "Red" Cochran** (B.S., 1947); and **Horace "Bones" McKinney**, head basketball coach from 1957 to 1965.



Horace "Bones" McKinney

Zeno Martin Jr. (B.A., 1960) was named business manager of athletics.

Karl M. Scott, Professor Emeritus of Management (member of the faculty, 1955–1971). Died May 1974.

CHAPTER NINE

1974–1975

Departures and Returns

ON JULY 11, 1974, AT DEDICATION CEREMONIES IN VENICE, THE WAKE FOREST HOUSE WAS OFFICIALLY NAMED in honor of Dr. Camillo Artom. Bianca Artom, who had been asked to be director of the “Casa” during the summer months, was present, as were President Scales and Board of Trustees chairman George Paschal, who gave the principal address. Also among the guests were Peggy Guggenheim, from the Guggenheim Foundation next door, the first person to sign the guest book; Sir Ashley Clark, former British Ambassador to Italy; and Senator Eugenio Artom of Florence¹.

President Scales’s trip to Venice came at the beginning of his sabbatical leave. He remained in Europe until August 22 and spent most of the fall semester away from the campus. During his absence I served as Acting President. He did not give me any specific tasks to perform, nor, except that I did not teach my usual fall class in British Romantic poetry, did my work schedule change drastically. As I said at the time to an *Old Gold and Black* reporter, “I’m quite literally acting as the president; I’m not the president.” As always, I was helped enormously by my close collaboration with Dean Mullen, who was, in a number of instances, a sort of “Acting Provost.” Fortunately, many of the controversial issues from the past had been settled satisfactorily, and my years at Wake Forest had already shown me what I happily realized: that the fall term on a campus is almost always placid and that it is in the spring term that students become unsettled and restless. On several occasions my wife Emily and I used the President’s home to entertain distinguished guests, and I recall with special pleasure an after-the-concert reception we gave for the Royal Uppsala Chorus of Sweden. I asked them

¹ President Scales contributed an article about Venice (“Wake Forest’s Newest Campus”) to *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXI (Autumn 1974), 4–7. Subsequently, the University issued a manual on the Venice program: *Wake Forest University Programs of Foreign Study: Part I: Venice. It is available in the University Archives.*

if they would favor us with an “encore,” and they—somewhat to my surprise—sang the Beatles’ popular song “Yesterday,” then and now one of my favorites.

When I had been an English teacher on the old campus in 1946–1947—between my years in the U.S. Navy and my graduate studies at Harvard—I had taught a remarkably gifted (but self-effacing) student from eastern North Carolina named Archie



President and Mrs. Scales pack for Venice

Ammons. He had subsequently graduated from Wake Forest, and I had heard no more about him until in various magazines I began to see poems by “A.R. Ammons” and then to read books of poetry written by the same man. Wondering if “A.R.” was “Archie,” I wrote him at Cornell University, where he was teaching, and discovered that he was in fact the young student I had known almost three decades earlier. Our correspondence led to his accepting an offer to return to Wake Forest for the 1974–1975 academic year as a member of the Department of English and as the University’s first poet in residence.

A.R. Ammons’ year at Wake Forest was memorable in unexpected ways. “Neither his walk [across the campus] nor his verse was in measured cadence,” President Scales said, “but in both he achieved a harmony with the land. He offered encouragement to many people, and at the gentle urging of his mind a good many students, as well as some ‘closet poets’ from town, rediscovered the agony and the joy of poetry.”

Besides teaching his classes, Ammons scheduled poetry readings on Wednesday afternoons, open to everyone who wanted to come and read; published a little dittoed paper called “Nickelodeon,” containing some of the best poems written across the campus and

selling for five cents a copy; and arranged for a series of appearances by other visiting poets, including Howard Nemerov, Richard Howard, and Jerald Bullis. While he was at Wake Forest, he received word that he had been awarded the prestigious Bollingen Prize in Poetry; previous winners, among others, had been Robert Frost, William Carlos Williams, W.H. Auden, and Wallace Stevens. On December 3 the University honored him with a celebration of his poetry, and major speeches were given by poet Josephine Jacobsen and Yale professor and critic Harold Bloom.



A.R. “Archie” Ammons is honored at Wake Forest. To his right: Emily Herring Wilson. To his left, Josephine Jacobsen and Harold Bloom.

After two years of study, research, and composition, the 1975 “Self-Study” required by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools was ready for distribution to the faculty and the Trustees and for forwarding to the Association². It was the only such study required during the years of the Scales administration: the product of the work of thirteen committees and a “steering committee” composed of five administrators, including myself, and the chairmen of all the thirteen other committees. Director of Institutional Research Ben Seelbinder was a particularly industrious and creative—and tireless—worker through the often tedious process. The completed document was six hundred and thirty-nine pages in length and prompted the committees to say to the Southern Association: “we were struck by the great expenditure of time and energy needed to produce so elaborate an examination and so lengthy and detailed a document, much of which is taken up by minute description of what has been or is not being done by the University. In the next decade, to achieve the sort of growth it deserves, Wake Forest must use its resources of human energy with maximum efficiency. We acknowledge the necessity and value of periodic self-examination by the institution. But we think it might be appropriate now to suggest to the Southern Association that a

² In the unlikely event that someone might be led to read the entire Self-Study, it is available in the University archives.



Dean Tom Elmore and students at a BSU picnic

less encompassing and time-consuming study ten years hence would perhaps suffice for affirming the accreditation of an institution which, like Wake Forest, has consistently met standards in the past, and for alerting the institution to the need for new goals and programs.”

Central to the self-study was a new “statement of purpose” prepared by a committee chaired by Associate Professor of Mathematics Richard Carmichael and including two students (Karen Bissell, a junior from Charlotte, and Stanley Meiburg, a senior from Winston-Salem) and five additional faculty members: Associate Professor of Politics David Broyles, Associate Dean Robert Dyer, Assistant Professor of Philosophy Charles Lewis, Professor of English Elizabeth Phillips, and Professor of Physics Thomas Turner. The statement, which would be widely used and reprinted during the decade or so immediately ahead, deserves being recorded:

Wake Forest is a university entrusted with a vital religious heritage and an equally vital tradition of academic freedom. Recognizing the special character of its obligation as an educational institution, Wake Forest assumes the further responsibility of insuring that the Christian faith will be an integral part of the University’s common life. Through an association with the Baptist churches of North Carolina, the visible symbol and ministry of the campus church, the chaplaincy, and the Christian com-

mitment of individuals within the faculty and administration, the University maintains its historic religious perspective. At Wake Forest, those who represent this perspective engage in a continuing dialogue with those of other views who join with them in dedication to teaching and learning. Together they assume responsibility for the integrity of the institution and for its commitment to academic excellence.

In keeping with its belief in the value of community, Wake Forest also recognizes an obligation to preserve its atmosphere of mutual respect and of openness to diverse interests and concerns. Its religious heritage, which continues to find expression in tradition, ritual, and convocation, provides unifying and sustaining values beneficial to the whole community. Because of its heritage, Wake Forest fosters honesty and good will, and encourages the various academic disciplines to relate their particular subjects to the fundamental questions which pertain to all human endeavor.

Along with the value of community, Wake Forest respects the value of the individual, which it expresses through its concern for the education of the whole person. In view of this concern, a basic curriculum composed of the liberal arts and sciences is essential to the objectives of the College. This means that while the usefulness of professional and technical courses is acknowledged, it is necessary that such courses be related to a comprehensive program of humanistic and scientific studies. In particular, this objective requires an acceptable level of proficiency in those linguistic and mathematical skills which are foundational to other pursuits. It also calls for a study of the major contributions from one or more representative areas within the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities, including an examination of integrating disciplines such as religion, philosophy, and history. Such a course of study, when made an essential part of the total educational offering, prevents the premature specialization which threatens effective communication among the disciplines, and it addresses the educational undertaking to the fundamental as well as to the vocational needs of the student. Wake Forest expects that all of the courses in its curriculum will make significant demands upon the talents of the student and will encourage the development of a humane disposition and an inquiring spirit.

The twelve chapters of the Self-Study which followed the report of the committee on purpose were filled with descriptive material about Wake Forest and with recommendations about the University's future, far too numerous to record here, but a few central observations

seem to be of special significance. The report recommended, for example, that the size of the student body (in the fall of 1974, 2917 undergraduates) be maintained but that the imbalance between men and women students (1892 men, 1025 women) be corrected. The committee on the “educational program” proposed that the student-faculty ratio of fifteen to one be improved. Elsewhere, it was argued that more minority students should be recruited; a program of freshman seminars should be considered; faculty salaries should be increased so as to reach the national average; the honor system should be strengthened; and men’s housing should be made more attractive. Requirements for membership on the Board of Trustees should be modified in order to assist the continuing emergence of Wake Forest as “an institution of regional and national scope.” Most of the recommendations were already familiar to anyone acquainted with Wake Forest history, and were to be expected in a report of this kind.

An eighteen-member visiting committee from the Southern Association, chaired by Vice President and Provost Francis W. Bonner of Furman University, came to the campus for four days in mid-March and later submitted an eighty-one-page response to the University’s self-study. The report was thorough, and it contained carefully considered proposals about changes for improvement at Wake Forest, but, as President Scales said to the Trustees at a Board meeting on May 9, the visitors seemed pleased with the University’s “esthetic environment,” its “fiscal solvency,” the morale of its faculty, and its “wholesome and articulate students.” Obviously, there was no doubt that Wake Forest would be fully accredited by the Southern Association.

In one area of continuing concern to the University, the visiting committee did suggest that the membership of the Board of Trustees, without sacrificing Wake Forest’s relationship with the Baptist State Convention, should include “other generous interests,” particularly in view of the resources the University would need to maintain the heavy obligations of a “multi-million dollar enterprise which demands the managerial skills of a governing Board of unusual experience.”

In a similar vein, though more directly, and with much less caution, Dr. George Paschal, in remarks he made to the Trustees as he ended a three-year Board chairmanship the previous December, had said:

In times past we have gone to lengths too embarrassing to specify to avoid all controversy with the Convention because word has got around that the Convention must, at all events, be satisfied. We have unwittingly already somewhat fallen into the position of follower. Our mission is not to follow but to lead, and my concern is that this tendency be reversed.

I trust that . . . [we] will develop proposals which will add to the strength, stability, and force of the Board.

As with the athletics requirements imposed by Title IX, the University remained alert to other legislation from the nation's capital that affected the management of academic life. For instance, the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act, popularly called the "Buckley Amendment" because of its sponsorship by New York Senator James Buckley, placed new controls on the ways in which student records are to be maintained and used. "Institutions," according to the Amendment, "must provide parents of students access to official records directly related to the students and an opportunity for a hearing to challenge such records on the grounds that they are inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise inappropriate; . . . institutions must obtain the written consent of parents before releasing personally identifiable data from records to other than a specified list of exceptions; . . . parents and students must be notified of these rights; . . . these rights transfer to students at certain points" (interpreted as meaning that students acquire these rights for themselves on their eighteenth birthday). A three-man committee (Dean Stroupe, Professor Seelbinder, and Director of Placement Joseph Bumbrey) prepared guidelines for Wake Forest to follow and made available to students a list of the campus locations at which records were kept.

In line with national "equal opportunity" measures, the Trustees announced a new policy according to which the University



Willis Everett "Doc" Murphrey ('52 B.A., '57 J.D.), known to generations of Wake Foresters as their peerless cheerleader

promised to administer all educational and employment activities without discrimination because of “race, color, religion, national origin, age or sex (except where sex is a bona fide occupational qualification or statutory requirement).”

The Trustees also adopted, at their December meeting, the following guidelines for “moonlighting” by members of the Reynolda campus faculty:

Every full-time faculty member owes his primary professional loyalty and support to the University of which he is a part and from which he in turn receives support. Consequently his time and his efforts should be devoted primarily to teaching and preparing for teaching, counseling with students, pursuing research and other scholarly work in his field, serving on University committees, performing necessary administrative duties, and fulfilling such other responsibilities as are expected in the school or department of which he is a member. He must schedule any activities outside his regular full-time employment so that they will not cause his absence from class or from faculty or committee meetings or affect adversely his availability to students and colleagues on a reasonable basis or his responsibilities for his own scholarly and professional development.

President Scales came back to the campus to take part in the Trustees’ meeting on December 13 and returned in January full-time to resume his normal duties.³ During his absence he had been appointed to the twenty-three-person Smithsonian Bicentennial Historical Commission which was given the assignment of preparing the nation for its two hundredth birthday in 1976. He was welcomed home by the administration with a surprise party in his office.

³ I have reprinted a cartoon created by David Hills to welcome Scales back to his office, as well as a song meant to be sung on that occasion. Look at Appendix H for the song.

Hardly had the President returned than the old issue of “visitation” emerged once more as the student body’s central social concern. In February the student government passed, by a vote of thirty to one, a bill which called upon students to “disregard” their housing contract—and on their own to establish “self-determining visitation policies” for each dormitory living unit. Students, they insisted, are “legal adults” and “should have the right to govern themselves.”

Efforts toward independent action failed, however, and instead an *ad hoc* committee of faculty, students, and administrators was organized to submit a visitation policy to the Student Life Committee



*"Pack up your golf clubs. Reset the alarm clock. The Boss is Back!"
(A cartoon by David Hills.)*

of the Board of Trustees. Assistant Professor of Sociology Philip Perricone and William Kutteh, a Statesville senior, served as co-chairmen of the committee, which developed a proposal that each dormitory unit, whether suite or hall, should select its own visitation hours but that maximum permitted hours would be from noon to midnight Sunday through Thursday and from noon to one o'clock a.m. on Friday and Saturday. This plan was approved unanimously by the faculty's Student Life Committee, and later by the College faculty, and sent to the Trustees' Student Life Committee, which sponsored an open forum to discuss what was being recommended.

President Scales gave his own views to the Trustee committee. Though he presented what he called a "balance sheet" of the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal and said that he did not think his opinion should be "decisive," it was clear that he did not favor such a sweeping change in dormitory regulations, and at their spring meeting, in spite of a favorable report by their own Student Life Committee, the Trustees, by a vote of fifteen to thirteen, reaffirmed their traditional position that "visiting in bedrooms of members of the opposite sex will not be permitted."⁴

The President and the Trustees were also being asked to reply to another request for action, this time from Dean Bowman of the

⁴ Because intervisitation was the one issue that, over several years, most often led to conflict between Scales and students, including many students who very much admired him, I have decided it would be useful to include—in Appendix I—a June 30, 1975, letter from Scales "to the Wake Forest community" in which he sets forth his position on the subject.

School of Law. It came in the form of a proposal that the University establish what was to be called the “Wake Forest Institute for Labor Policy Analysis,” or, for convenience, “WILPA.” One underlying assumption behind the proposal was “that personal freedom, the free-enterprise system, and government limited in labor relations to protecting the basic property and contract rights of individual employers and employees are vital to the welfare and progress of society.” The director would be Sylvester Petro, Professor of Law at Wake Forest since 1973.

President Scales reacted with concern to the WILPA concept, arguing to Dean Bowman that it had not been approved by the law faculty and that in “a time of financial stringency” it had no budget of its own. He also feared that the proposed “study of national labor laws and the way they are implemented” would be undertaken from an anti-labor point of view. Dean Bowman gave assurances that the research of the Institute would be “completely objective,” and the President forwarded the request to the Board of Trustees, which, at its December 13 meeting, approved the Institute, subject to several stipulations: a limitation of \$35,000 on the director’s salary and a requirement that the program be “self-sustaining,” that it be subject to the administrative direction of the law dean and the central administration, and that it be reviewed at the end of three years.

In spite of these qualifications, President Scales was still worried. In a private memorandum to the Trustees’ Executive Committee, he said that the establishment of WILPA would violate “the Wake Forest tradition of objective and impartial scholarship. I think we must be especially careful to prevent the politicization of the University by well-meaning people, whether of the right or the left in the political spectrum.” Scales’s perspective on WILPA, and the ways in which his words implied a strong disagreement with Dean Bowman about the Institute, foreshadowed continuing controversies between the law school and the University administration.

The completion of the Fine Arts Center continued to be delayed by bad weather and by the need for additional structural steel in the foundation of the building. Moreover, inflation had increased the likely cost of the theatre and art wing to six million dollars, and the music wing was now expected to cost two and a half million dollars. (A gift of \$300,000 from the Kresge Foundation helped in meeting some of the unforeseen expenses of construction.) At vari-



Professor “Pen” Banks on one of his fairly frequent overseas trips, this time to Venezuela.

ous times in the year the administration expressed hope that the building would be ready by September 1975 or at least by January 1976, but, as those months approached, September 1976 seemed a more likely time for full occupancy.

In mid-winter another more modest building was added to the University’s athletic facilities: an indoor tennis center. Built on the east side of the campus at a cost of \$210,000, it was designed

to provide all-weather courts for the men's tennis team and to aid Coach Jim Leighton in recruiting superior players. Also, memberships would be sold, at varying prices, to students, faculty, staff, and townspeople who wanted to play at times other than the hours (one o'clock to four o'clock on weekdays) scheduled for team practice. In this way revenue would become available to provide scholarships for the tennis program.

Under the sponsorship of the University's academic program in anthropology and, in particular, the inspiration and guidance of Professor of Anthropology E. Pendleton Banks, a barn in Reynolda Village—the so-called “Barn No. 1”—was converted to house the Museum of Man, a new home for a collection of “material objects, both prehistoric and representative of recent culture” which would provide opportunities for first-hand study and analysis by faculty and students and by visitors to the Museum. Besides display cases for artifacts, the Museum housed two laboratories, a preparation room, and a classroom for upper division courses.

The Z. Smith Reynolds Library was given the news morgue and reference library of *The Reporter*, a magazine on world affairs published between 1948 and 1968. Max Ascoli, the founder, editor, and publisher of the magazine, had known and admired Dr. Camillo Artom and wanted Wake Forest to have, in Artom's memory, this unique and useful collection. Ms. Ruth Ames, who had served as *The Reporter's* librarian, was appointed to Wake Forest's library staff as archivist for the collection.

The debate team, an important part of the University's extra-curricular life almost from its beginnings, enjoyed the best season Wake Forest had ever had. Kevin Quinley, a junior from Norfolk, Virginia, and Roger Solt, a junior from Bowling Green, Ohio, were one of sixteen teams in the United States to receive first-round bids to participate in the National Debate Tournament. Over-all, Wake Forest debaters won almost forty awards in tournaments around the nation. Their coach was Instructor A. Tennyson Williams.

Of eight men's athletic teams only one finished in the upper division of ACC standings: the golf team, which again won both the Conference and the NCAA championships. The year in basketball was exciting from first to last. In the season-beginning Big Four Tournament Wake Forest defeated N.C. State, then number one in the nation, by the score of 83 to 78 and proceeded to win



Faculty procession in Wait Chapel

the tournament with a victory over Duke. In the ACC tournament in March, Wake Forest lost to UNC in the opening round by the score of 101 to 100 after a referee had ruled that a ball thrown by a Wake Forest player had hit the underside of the scoreboard. The game was thus won by UNC, and a heated controversy was begun which would lead to bitter memories for years to come. (Incidentally, the referee was later removed from his position.)

The year ended with a carefully planned effort to bring the Russian writer and celebrated dissident Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn to the campus for a July convocation and the awarding of an honorary Doctor of Literature degree. It would have been his first appearance at an American university, but on June 27 he telephoned President Scales to say that he was too tired to come. Scales told Solzhenitsyn that his diploma would still be here, ready at any later date that he could accept an invitation to Wake Forest. But, alas, the diploma is still here.

* **FACULTY NOTES**

Kenan Professor of Humanities **Germaine Brée** was elected President of the Modern Language Association and was presented a festschrift (*Twentieth-Century French Fiction: Essays for Germaine Brée*) written by fourteen of her former students.¹



Roger Hegstrom

Roger A. Hegstrom, Associate Professor of Chemistry, received an award for excellence in teaching.

Research leaves were assigned to Associate Professor of History **Richard C. Barnett**, Professor of English

John A. Carter, Jr.,

Professor of Chemistry **Phillip J. Hamrick Jr.**, Associate Professor of Philosophy **Marcus B. Hester**, Associate Professor of Mathematics **Fredric T. Howard**, and Associate Professor of Politics **Jon M. Reinhardt**.

Promoted to the rank of Professor: **H. Wallace Baird** (Chemistry), **Shasta M. Bryant** (Spanish), **Thomas M. Elmore** (Education), **J. Edwin Hendricks** (History), **Carlton T. Mitchell** (Religion), **Lee H. Potter** (English), **Anne S. Tillett** (Romance Languages), **J. Van Wagstaff**

(Economics), **Raymond L. Wyatt** (Biology), and **Richard L. Zuber** (History).

Professor of Music **Thane McDonald** and Librarian **Carlton P. West** retired. [See William Ray's article, "How This West Was Won for Wake Forest," in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXII (Summer 1975) 8, 39. See also Emily Herring Wilson's interview with West in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVI (Autumn 1979) 18–21.]

Associate Professor of History **James P. Barefield** was named "Professor of the Year" by *Old Gold and Black*.

Christ or Confusion, by Professor Emeritus of Philosophy **A.C. Reid**, was published.

Professor **Anne S. Tillett** was named chairman of the Department of Romance Languages. Professors **Herman J. Preseren** and **George P. Williams, Jr.** were appointed chairs of, respectively, Education and Physics. Associate Professor **John Earle** continued for another term as chairman of Sociology and Anthropology. Associate Professor **Donald H. Wolfe** was named chairman of Speech Communication and Theatre Arts. Following Calvin Huber's resignation, Professor of Music **Thane McDonald** returned to the department chairmanship for the 1974–1975 academic year.

¹ See "Wake Forest's Madame President" by William Ray in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIII (Winter 1976), 8–9.

* **ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES**

Colonel **John F. Reed** retired after fifteen years of service at Wake Forest (he had been Professor of Military Science from 1959 to 1963 and had then been appointed Director of Personnel and Placement). **Joseph Bumbrey** (B.S., Winston-Salem State) was named Director of Career Develop-

ment and Placement, and **James L. Ferrell** (B.A., North Carolina; M.S., Virginia Commonwealth) was named Director of Personnel.

Instructor in English **Patricia A. Johansson** was appointed Academic Counselor in the

Office of the Dean of the College, as was **Dolly McPherson**, Lecturer in English. Ms. Johanson continued in this administrative assignment; Ms. McPherson returned, after two years, to full-time teaching.

David A. Hills, Associate Professor of Psychology and Director of the Center for Psychological Services, was named Coordinator of Student Services. He was succeeded as Center Director by **David W. Catron**. (The "services" being coordinated by Professor Hills included the Center for Psychological Services, the University Health Service, the placement and career development office, and the offices of the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women.)

* STUDENT NOTES

Robert M. Starnes of Gastonia was president of the student body and **Lucy Lennon** of Wilmington was president of the College Union. **David Quarles** of Ball Ground, Georgia, and **Robert Wilhoit** of Asheboro were co-chairmen of the Honor Council, and **Ira Podlofsky** of Bayshore, New York, and **Robert Williams** of Atlantic City, New Jersey, co-chaired the Judicial Board.

Betsy Gilpin of Madison, Tennessee, edited *Old Gold and Black*; **Stephen B. Duin** of Curtis Bay, Maryland, edited *The Student*; and **Rebecca Armentrout** of Thomasville edited *The Howler*.

Karen Bissell of Charlotte was named "Student of the Year" by *Old Gold and Black*.

Senior orators were: **Albert Stanley Meiburg** of Rochester, New York; **Ollis John Mozon Jr.** of Washington, D.C.; and **Evelyn Jean West** of Shelby. West received the A.D. Ward Medal.

A team of three Wake Forest students (**Richard Biegel** of Naperville, Ill., **Jo Ann Mustian**

Edward R. Cunnings (B.S., M.Ed., St Lawrence) was appointed Director of Housing.

Laura Dell Parker (B.A, 1974) took an assignment for one year as assistant to the director of alumni affairs, and **Nancy R. Parker** (B.A., Salem) was named foundations officer with the development of office. **Russell Strong**, former director of public information at Davidson College, became director of publications, succeeding **Robert M. Allen**.

Associate Director of Admissions and Financial Aid **William M. Mackie, Jr.**, resigned in order to accept a position with the South Carolina Student Loan Corporation in Columbia, South Carolina.



Students in the College Union: from The Howler for 1975

of Greenville, S.C., and **Linda Smith** of Lancaster, Ohio) was named "Industry Winners" in the Emory Intercollegiate Business Games competition. Their adviser was Assistant Professor **Stephen Ewing**. Another team (**Nancy Conrads** of Atlanta, Georgia; **Steven Martin** of Eagle Springs; and **Brenda Monteith** of Huntersville) won the Milwaukee International Business Games. Their adviser was Instructor **William Sekely**.

A freshman debate team (**Robert Croskery** of Toledo, Ohio, and **John Graham** of Pittsburgh, Pa.) finished among the top four novice teams in the country at the Novice National Debate Tournament at Northwestern University: a first for a Wake Forest team.

In May 1975, members of the Phillips family of Stokes County, North Carolina, established two new academic prizes at Wake Forest University: the M.D. Phillips Prize in Classical Languages and the John Y. Phillips Prize in Mathematics. **Matthew Dalton Phillips** and his brother, **John Yewell Phillips**, came to Wake Forest College from Stokes County in

1871 and graduated together in 1875 in a class of nine men. During their four years at Wake Forest, Matthew Dalton Phillips excelled in the study of Greek; John Y. Phillips excelled in mathematics. M.D. Phillips became a medical doctor in Stokes County. John Y. Phillips became an attorney in Stokes County. Since 1975 these two prizes have been awarded annually to the two graduating seniors who have earned the highest academic averages in Classical Languages and in Mathematics.

The International Cheerleading Foundation named the Wake Forest cheerleaders the tenth best in the nation.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS



Another NCAA championship golf team

Four golfers from the NCAA championship team were named to the All-ACC first team: **Jay Haas**, who won the national championship; **Curtis Strange**, who placed third nationally; **Bob Byman**, who placed fourth nationally; and

David Thore. Haas and Strange were also named first team All-Americans. Strange also received the honor of being named the Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year.

Simpson "Skip" Brown was named to the All-American first team in basketball and also to the All-ACC first team.

Football player **Tom Fehring** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics. Another football player, **Rick Gregory**, was an Academic All-ACC selection.

The Sports Hall of Fame inducted **Leon Brogden**, high school coach; **Al Downtin**, basketball and golf; and **Dickie Hemric**, basketball.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

From the Artists Series: the Royal Uppsala Chorus of Sweden; baritone Robert Merrill; and a performance of George Bernard Shaw's *Don Juan in Hell* by Myrna Loy, Ricardo Montalban, Edward Mulhare, and Kurt Kaszner.

From the University Theatre: Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya*, Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*, Dale Wasserman's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, and the musical *Finian's Rainbow*.

From the College Union: the Preservation Hall Jazz Band, Bill Cosby, folk and rock singer Richie Havens, the "Amazing Kreskin", the Pointer Sisters, actor David Carradine, and singer John Sebastian. The College Union film series, under the direction of **David English** and **Allen Paul**, presented retrospectives of the films of Ingmar Bergman, Jean Cocteau, John Ford, Leo McCarey, and F. W. Murnau.

Also speaking: Irish poet Thomas Kinsella, American poet Howard Nemerov, psychologist Joyce Brothers, activist Father Daniel Berrigan, political analyst Kevin Phillips, New York Con-

gressional Representative Shirley Chisholm (the 1974–1975 Carlyle Lecturer), and General Moshe Dayan of Israel. Furthermore: a Dinner Theatre production of *The Fantasticks*; an "Edward R. Murrow Retrospective"; and, from April 7 to April 12, Women's Celebration Week.

From Challenge '75, on the theme "Diverging Religious Perspectives": Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield, theologian Rosemary Ruether, and social critic William Stringfellow. **James Alfred Martin Jr.** (B.A., 1937) of Columbia University served as moderator.

* THE 1975 COMMENCEMENT

James Montgomery Hester (B.A., 1917), minister and benefactor to the University, was awarded an honorary degree at the 1974 fall convocation.

At the 1975 Commencement exercises degrees were given to W. Perry Crouch, general secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention; Claude Howell, artist from

Wilmington; Barbara Jordan, Congresswoman from Texas; Lewis F. Powell Jr., Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; and Barnes Woodhall, James B. Duke Professor of Neurosurgery at Duke University. Ms. Jordan was the first woman and the first black to deliver a Commencement address at Wake Forest. Crouch preached the baccalaureate sermon.

* IN MEMORIAM

William Henley Deitrick (B.A., 1916), architect for Wake Forest from 1931 to 1951. He designed a number of buildings on the "old campus," including Wait Hall and the William Amos Johnson Building. Died July 14, 1974.

Joanna ("Miss Jo") Williams, who, between 1924 and 1956, operated a popular and historically important boarding house and, later, a similarly popular cafeteria on the old campus. Died July 14, 1974.

Percy H. Wilson (B.A., 1920; M.A., 1922), who taught modern languages from 1922 to 1935. Died October 2, 1974.

Elton C. Cocke, Professor Emeritus of Biology (member of the faculty, 1938–1971). Died January 23, 1975.

Elizabeth Hackney ("Lib") Greason, receptionist in the office of the Dean of the College. Died January 27, 1975.

William Benjamin Rogers, Sr., University printer. Died May 16, 1975.

Barbara Behrens Hills, wife of Associate Professor David Hills and occasional part-time faculty member at the University. Died May 19, 1975.

IN RETROSPECT

WFU/WFDD/WAAA

By Mütter D. Evans (B.A., 1975)

IT WAS FEBRUARY 1971: I came to Wake Forest University to participate in its “Future Freshmen” weekend. In addition to seeing the campus, talking to folks in admission, meeting some of the black students, attending the last home basketball game against NC State in which Charlie Davis and Gil McGregor were playing their senior game, I requested an interview with someone in the communication department who could address my questions about the curriculum and about what was available to students with an interest in radio and television.

A meeting with Dr. Julian C. Burroughs, advisor of WFDD-FM, was arranged. He gave me a station tour, explained the curriculum requirements of a speech communication major, answered my questions and explained the process of becoming involved with WFDD, sooner rather than later: That proved to be critical to my maximizing my collegiate experience at Wake because I learned that taking radio practicum was required before anyone could begin working on the air at the station.

Having passed the required course to become a student staff member, I began working with WFDD the next semester. I was the only black and was one of three female students in the spring of 1972. There were weekly staff meetings and my continued work assignments through my senior year included being a board operator and announcer of classical music, a campus news reporter, and a writer, interviewer, and producer of “Focusing on the Arts.”

As a freshman, I aspired to become the “female” Walter Cronkite and Dr. “B” told me that would never happen because

I did not have a mid-western accent. I disagreed strongly, questioning the feasibility of expecting that anyone could emulate a style and voice from a geographic region that was unfamiliar and that none of the instructors could demonstrate. In addition I advocated for the need to be more open and accepting of cultural and racial differences and said that it was the content and accuracy that mattered most, not the voice and tonal quality of the presenter: When I was a senior, Dr. Burroughs called me into his office and told me that he had reversed his long-time position and thanked me for my conviction. That was a very important personal accomplishment for me although it was not widely known. Dr. Burroughs was very proud of me and, for several years, always had me to return to speak to his students.

At the age of 26, I became the youngest African-American and the *second* black woman (only two days separated me from the *first*) approved by the Federal Communications Commission to own a radio station in America. WAAA's commitment to serving the community through public service, news and useful information and playing rhythm & blues, jazz, gospel, and oldies of outstanding artists, made its credibility and reputation well respected throughout the state and country.

My mission at WAAA was to inform, inspire, educate, and entertain our listeners, as well as members of my staff. It was infectious and proved to be a wonderful way for me as an alumna of Wake Forest University to live up to our motto, *Pro Humanitate*.

CHAPTER TEN
1975–1976

A Year of Confidence

“**A**T THE END OF A DECADE OF UNEASINESS,” President Scales wrote as he looked back on the 1975–1976 academic year, “a new confidence appears. No one sees permanent peace and prosperity... but the word ‘plight’ is no longer... applied.” And, quoting from the 1975 Self-Study, he said, “The next ten years will probably be stabilizing ones for the institution.”

Scales was justified in being hopeful. The nation was at seeming peace. Not only were memories of the war in Vietnam fading, at least for the time being, but the Watergate crisis had ended, President Nixon had left office, and Gerald Ford had become a President intent on bringing “healing” to America. Fortunately for Wake Forest, President Ford was a friend: his son Michael had been a member of the Class of 1972, he had himself been the founding chairman of the Parents’ Association, and now, as President of the United States, he agreed to be honorary chairman of the Association. On March 18 the University was also visited by Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who was on the campus for a rally in Wait Chapel, preparatory to his becoming the Democratic challenger to Gerald Ford in the 1976 presidential election.

Like the nation, the campus seemed free from discord or disarray. Reading *Old Gold and Black*, one senses an absence of concern about the direction in which the University was moving or about the usual conflicts between students and the administration. Visitation was still talked about, but perhaps Scales had delivered such a discouraging statement about future prospects for change that the students had virtually given up. At the beginning of the year he had said, “It seems to me that it [i.e., visitation] has been considered often enough.” Students instead should “devote their energies to



Dr. and Mrs. Htin Aung

something more creative, something less slavishly imitative. They ought to work out new patterns of social organization.”

No “new patterns” of any consequence emerged. Rules about drinking were modified: beer and wine were allowed in house lounges, but no hard liquor could be available, state laws were to be upheld, and students were expected to be “responsible.” Lodges were added to Davis and Taylor Houses in such a way as to enclose

the inner courtyards; the student judicial system came under new and continuing scrutiny; “grade inflation” and the “open curriculum” were discussed by both faculty and students, though with no substantive results; but otherwise the year appears to have been highlighted by old-fashioned student concerns like classes, homework, leisure activities, and athletics.

Within the College faculty there was much discussion about a revision made by the Trustees in the University’s bylaws so as to reassign—to the faculty and the administration jointly—certain responsibilities previously given to the faculty alone. The earlier wording of the bylaws had been as follows:

Each faculty... shall prescribe for its school, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Trustees, requirements for admission to courses of study, for its curriculum, for the conduct of the work in courses, including grades, absences, and assignment of credits; for conditions of graduation and the nature of degrees to be conferred; for the award by that Faculty of fellowships, scholarships, prizes, student loans and other forms of student aid; for the regulation of student publications; and for the orderly behavior and government of its students. Each faculty shall also recommend to the Board of Trustees candidates for its degrees.... In addition to the powers above enumerated, the Undergraduate Faculties shall prescribe rules for the regulation of intercollegiate and intramural athletics and other undergraduate student activities and organizations.

The new wording, effective September 12, 1975, was as follows:

Each faculty... shall prescribe for its school, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Trustees, requirements for its curriculum; for the conduct of the work in courses, including grades, absences, and assignment of credits; for conditions of graduation and the nature of degrees to be conferred; and for the award by that Faculty of fellowships, scholarships, prizes, student loans, and other forms of student aid. Each faculty shall also recommend to the Board of Trustees candidates for its degrees.

In accordance with such policies as may be established by the Board of Trustees and through such procedures as the President of the University shall determine, the faculty and the administration shall act jointly to prescribe requirements for admission to courses of study; regulations for the orderly behavior and government of students; and rules for the conduct of intercollegiate and intramural athletics and other student activities and organizations, including student publications.

A careful reading of the changes suggested what was involved. Henceforward, there would be a “Joint Admissions Committee,” including the Provost, the Dean of the College, the Director of Admissions, and three faculty members from the faculty’s admissions committee; and there would be similar “joint committees” to supervise student governance and student life. About the last two



Professor of History David Smiley

committees there was relatively little faculty comment: faculty members were traditionally willing to leave most “student life” matters within the authority of the deans and their staffs, these responsibilities typically having limited relationship to the life of the classroom. Admissions, however, was different. Faculty members suspected—correctly—that the change in policy had been brought about because of concern within the Trustees and administration about some athletes and some “legacy” applicants to the College who were having a difficult time being approved for admission by a committee made up exclusively of faculty members. When the Joint Admissions Committee met, therefore, under my chairmanship, it proceeded to adopt new procedures which would allow the Committee, by a majority vote, to admit applicants in three categories (athletes, minority students, and “legacy” candidates) so long as no more than two per cent of any entering class came from any one of the categories. In other words, up to two per cent of a new class could be athletes who did not meet traditional requirements for admission, another two per cent could be minority students, and another two per cent could be “legacy” applicants. The remaining ninety-four per cent would continue to be evaluated by the Office of Admissions and, if necessary, by the faculty admissions committee and would not come to the attention of the Joint Admissions Committee.

The new approach to College admissions was eventually accepted, however grudgingly, by the faculty, and it became, without significant change, the process which would be followed for years to come, certainly through the remaining years of the Scales administration.

A recurrent topic for discussion at Trustee meetings, prompted at this time in large part by the need for an expanded base for University fund-raising, was the membership of the Board itself. In September the Trustees once again addressed this issue, asking that they themselves be allowed to elect their successors, “provided that a majority elected each year shall be members in good standing of churches cooperating with the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.” When the Convention met in November, messengers voted to study Wake Forest’s contract with the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation but took no action toward changing requirements for Trustee membership.



The office of the W.F.U. Press: Dillon Johnston and his assistant, Candide Jones

The growing strength of the Department of Biology was recognized when the Department received a \$300,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to buy an electron microscope, to build a greenhouse on the campus, to develop new facilities at the biological station at Belews Creek, and to support the planning of a new curriculum based on the concept of integrating the study of cells, organisms, and life systems. Since the grant came from the federal government, some Baptist observers argued that for Wake Forest to accept the money would violate the historic Baptist principle of the separation of church and state. Thus was set in motion another controversy about the extent of Convention authority over the University.

On the recommendation of Associate Professor of English Dillon Johnston, the University agreed to establish a Wake Forest Uni-

versity Press for the single purpose of publishing books of Irish poetry. For some years I had taught a course in the poetry of William Butler Yeats and, under the guidance of Rare Books Librarian Richard Murdoch, an impressive collection of Irish literature had been assembled, and Johnston, who was not only an informed and perceptive literary critic but possessed of a talent for book design and production, saw an opportunity for Wake Forest to establish a reputation in an area of growing importance internationally which was not being developed by any other American university. The first three books in an Irish Poetry Series were announced: *Selected Poetry of Austin Clarke*, John Montague's *A Slow Dance*, and Ciaran Carson's *The New Estate*. They were to be published in cooperation with the Oxford University Press and with Ireland's Dolmen Press and Blackstaff Press.

On May 4, with "uilleann pipes" and Gaelic toasts, the Press was publicly inaugurated. Georoid O Clerigh, the consul general of Ireland, hailed the importance of this cooperative venture between Wake Forest and Ireland and, with warmth and good humor, saluted "the building of a new Ireland today." This day, he said, "will be remembered forever." Liam Miller, the founder of Ireland's Dolmen Press, read passages from Irish poetry; and President Scales offered a toast "to the Irish spirit." The festivities, which took place at Graylyn and at Reynolda House, began late in the afternoon and continued past midnight.

In the spring, thanks to a characteristically generous gift from Nancy Susan Reynolds, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library acquired a collection of thirteen thousand volumes, mostly of literature, from Lynwood Giacomini, a professional bookman and bibliophile from Chevy Chase, Maryland, who had been a sales representative for Harper & Row Publishers for almost forty years, had visited Wake Forest, had met and come to admire librarians like Carlton West, and had decided that he would like to sell his library to Wake Forest.

The Giacomini library, in Merrill Berthrong's words, was "the largest and most valuable collection ever acquired by the Library, either by donation or purchase." It mainly included works by British and American writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, often, if not usually, in first editions: from England (among others), James M. Barrie, Joseph Conrad, E.M. Forster, Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, Somerset Maugham, George Meredith,

George Bernard Shaw, and Robert Louis Stevenson; from America (again, among others), Willa Cather, Theodore Dreiser, William Faulkner, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, and Sinclair Lewis. It is a tribute to Giacomini that he had the rare judgment and taste to select and purchase the best books written in the English language over a period of almost a hundred years.¹

The Library also received from Major Henry T. Pulliam (B.A., 1951), librarian at Fork Union Military Academy in Fork Union, Virginia, a collection of works by and about Thomas Wolfe. There were nearly five hundred items in all, including two hundred books. Wake Forest considered it to be especially meaningful to the University for such a collection, honoring North Carolina's most eminent novelist, to be located on our campus.

The Reynolda Village Advisory Committee, chaired by Emily Wilson, reported that twelve boutiques and offices were now settled for business in the Village. They included Friends of the Earth Natural Foods Store, the Yoga Studio, Art Gallery Originals, the Village Frame Shop, and a dress shop and beauty salon called the Gazebo. The Village Book Store was also in the process of being started. The Committee emphasized that every effort was being made to preserve the original atmosphere of the Village. Nearby Lake Katherine, virtually empty of water and in need of dredging and reclamation, was often discussed as a treasured place that deserved recovery to its original beauty, but nothing could be done without an investment of funds beyond the University's ability to provide. Restoring Lake Katherine proved to be—and remained—a hopeless endeavor.

Two new gifts were received from R.J. Reynolds Industries. One—of \$1,100,000—was for paving the parking lots adjacent to Groves Stadium. The other—of \$200,000—was for the construction of a so-called “townhouse” to be located on the northeast corner of the campus, near the indoor tennis courts. It would house up to thirty-four male students and would be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1976.

On September 13 about three hundred and fifty students and a goodly number of faculty and staff members went on a “trek” to the old campus in Wake Forest, where they were joined by Wake Forest townspeople and a handful of retired professors still living in their “hometown,” for a reunion and a celebration of the Univer-

¹ Further details about the Giacomini collection are provided in William Ray's article, “New Books for the Library, Where Rare is Well Done,” in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXXIII (Spring 1976), 16–19, 36.



A Commencement scene: looking toward Reynolda Hall

sity's founding. The marching band led a procession down Faculty Avenue, President Scales presided over a ceremony in Binkley Chapel, and I was the principal speaker, choosing as my subject what I called "The Country of Our Heart."² That night we went to a football game in Raleigh, where, to our surprise and delight, we saw Wake Forest, under the quarterbacking skills of Jerry McManus, defeat North Carolina State, ranked sixteenth in the nation, by the score of 30–22: the climax to a glorious day.

Motivated perhaps by the good spirit of the day on the old campus, the Trustees decided to renew their efforts, in cooperation with the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary (then under the presidency of Randall Lolley), to preserve the Calvin Jones farmhouse,³ which was the College's birthplace, and four-and-a-half acres of adjoining grounds. The property is on Faculty Avenue (U.S. Highway No. 1) north of the town of Wake Forest.

The Department of Art, under the chairmanship of Sterling Boyd and with a faculty of four, was now prepared to offer majors both in art history and in studio art. Prospects for its success were enhanced by a grant of \$350,000, over a period of five years, from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for the strengthening of the art library and the Department's slide and print collections and for the employment of additional faculty members.⁴ Another gift—\$23,100 from the Rockefeller Foundation—was received for the establishment of an artist-in-residence program, to be organized in conjunction with SECCA (the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art), which would bring to the campus and community a succession of three artists of regional or national promise, each of them to stay for a month.

The University Theatre, like the art department preparing for the long anticipated move to the new Fine Arts Center, presented—on April 24—its last performance in the upper reaches of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library. The play was Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors*. At a backstage ceremony following the play the "ghost" of the theatre was exorcised, put in a bottle, and carried across campus to its new home: a building which, it was now confidently believed, would be dedicated on October 20, 1976.

At the Duke University Commencement ceremonies on May 9 President Scales was awarded a Doctor of Laws degree by Duke's President Terry Sanford.⁵ "You made us look at the idea of 'student

² *This seems like a good moment to mention a charming—both sentimental and humorous—article about the old campus that was written by Robert Sherrill ('50) for The Urban Hiker, II (December 2000), 53–59. It is called "The Many Charms of Wake Forest."*

³ *In 1971 the Trustees had considered a suggestion by Librarian Emerita Ethel Crittenden that the Jones house be moved to Winston-Salem but had decided that it should remain in the town of Wake Forest.*

⁴ *In a report to the Mellon Foundation dated September 1, 1982, I said, in summary, that Wake Forest had "built, over these last six years, an increasingly strong program in art history and studio art. We have a young faculty of eight; diversified course offerings leading toward both a major and a minor; a library over three times as large as it was in 1976; and a good undergraduate collection of slides and prints. Furthermore, we think we have achieved the kind of close cooperation with, and constructive influence upon, this community and this region which was envisioned in our original proposal."*



Shakespeare's The Comedy of Errors: the last production in the Library theatre

⁵ *I find it amusing, and typical of Scales, that, in response to Sanford's letter telling him about this honor from Duke, he wrote: "I accept. It will be a pleasure to worship with the Methodists on May 9.*

"To be recognized by Duke University is honor enough. To receive it from your hands is earthly glory. I pray that the Lord will restore my customary humility. In the meantime, the Wake Forest student editors may do the job for Him.

"Shall I wear Mediaeval or native American dress? The Cherokee West have no tribal costume, but our Eastern cousins in Cherokee, N.C., sell dazzling feathers made in Japan."

activism," the citation said, "not through the glazed eyes of fear, but through the fearless eyes of hope. And you did the same with some other unpopular causes whose names became familiar to us all—the independence of faculty, 'the toleration of unpopular views,' 'hospitality to people of all races and faiths,' 'trustees to take sides on controversial issues.'" You showed, the citation continued, "in the Wake Forest tradition how the institution can draw strength from its roots in the church, while still maintaining academic integrity and preserving, unfettered, the freedom of inquiry."

The next week after the Duke Commencement, at a meeting of the Wake Forest Trustees, Scales reported that he had become aware of "a fine house in Hampstead [in London] that would accommodate twenty students" and that was "now available for £85,000." It was "a real bargain," he said.

IN RETROSPECT

An Intensely Absorbing Activity

By Roger Solt (B.A., 1976)

DEBATE BROUGHT ME TO WAKE FOREST. I attended the Wake summer debate institute for high school students in both 1970 and 1971, and it was largely based on that experience that I entered Wake Forest in the fall of 1972. What was it like to debate for Wake Forest during this period? Over the course of a season stretching from October to April, Wake debaters would each attend approximately a dozen tournaments. I remember vividly the long van rides (and an occasional plane flight) as we travelled to tournaments ranging from UCLA to Dartmouth and from Northwestern to Emory.

Debating also involved long hours of preparation. The debate squad room, then on the sixth level of the library, was the site of many all night work sessions. (I soon discovered the incompatibility of debate work with regular attendance at early morning classes.) The Pizza Gardens restaurant (later known as Samplers), located at the corner of Coliseum Drive and University Parkway, was a particular favorite of Wake debaters and coaches. Numerous good debate strategies were plotted there, fueled by their subs, salads, and excellent (if sometime greasy) New York style pizza (as well as more than a few pitchers of Schlitz beer).

Debate was an intensely absorbing activity (too absorbing in the view of at least one of my professors). I learned a great deal in Wake Forest's classrooms, but as much as I learned from Dr. Brée about the existentialists, Dr. Steintrager about political philosophy, Dr. Wilson about the romantic poets, Dr. Fosso about Shakespeare, or Dr. Barefield about Freud, I know that I learned as much in Wake's debate squad room, at Pizza Garden, in the van, in hotel rooms, and in the classrooms across the country where we debated.

The 1976 National Debate Tournament, held in an unseasonably sweltering Boston, is the debate tournament that I most vividly

remember. John Graham and I had lost several rounds early in the tournament, and we had to defeat a good Harvard team in the eighth and last preliminary round in order to qualify for the elimination rounds. (Actually, we had enjoyed an almost unbroken series of victories over Harvard teams over a two year period. In contrast, one nemesis whom we never mastered was the MIT team headed by Larry Summers, the future Treasury secretary.) In octo-finals, we were matched against a strong team from Northwestern and managed to emerge victorious on a 3–2 decision of the five judges. Unfortunately, we did not fare so well in our quarter-final matchup against the University of Kansas.

Wake teams continued to do well for the rest of the decade. The most successful Wake team of this period was composed of John Graham and Ross Smith. John and Ross qualified for the national tournament in 1977, but their greatest success would come in the 1977–78 season. They reached the final round of the highly regarded “Heart of America” tournament. After receiving a first round bid to the NDT, they completed the preliminary rounds as the top seed, with a 7–1 round. They too, however, met their downfall in the quarter-finals, losing a very close decision to a team from the University of Redlands, headed by Mark Fabiani (who would go on to be personal counsel to President Bill Clinton).

Many Wake debaters of this period went on to have outstanding careers in law, government, or academia, but for Ross Smith and me, the appeal of debate proved inescapable. I am entering my thirtieth year as debate coach at the University of Kentucky. Ross, though, enjoyed even greater success as the Wake Forest head debate coach. Starting in the early 1980s, and in collaboration with Allan Loudon, Ross was instrumental in making Wake debate the powerhouse that it is today.

* **FACULTY NOTES**

The following faculty members were promoted to the rank of Professor: **Richard C. Barnett** (History), **Robert A. Dyer** (Religion), **John R. Earle** (Sociology), **Gerald W. Esch** (Biology), **Marcus B. Hester** (Philosophy), **Alonzo W. Kenion** (English), **Gregory D. Pritchard** (Philosophy), and **James A. Steintrager** (Politics).

Assistant Professor **George E. Damp** served as chairman of the Department of Music for the 1975–1976 academic year. Eight other faculty members were assigned terms as department chairmen, beginning in 1975: **Gerald W. Esch** in Biology, **John L. Andronica** in Classical Languages, **Robert N. Shorter** in English, **Richard L. Zuber** in History, **Ivey C. Gentry** in Mathematics, **Gregory D. Pritchard** in Philosophy, **William L. Hottinger** in Physical Education, and **John E. Williams** in Psychology.

* **STUDENT NOTES**

Anderson D. "Andy" Cromer of King was president of the student body; **Frank C. Carter** of Marion, Virginia, and **Doris Ellen Coats** of Sanford co-chaired the Honor Council; **Paul Y. Coble** of Raleigh and **Stuart C. Markman** of Knoxville, Tennessee, co-chaired the Judicial Board; and **Richard H. "Hank" Bullard, Jr.**, of Greensboro was president of the College Union.

Deborah Richardson of Greenville, South Carolina, was editor of *Old Gold and Black*; **Robert G. Melton** of Brevard edited *The Student*; and **Drake Eggleston** of Towson, Maryland, edited *The Howler*.

The cheerleading squad was again named the tenth best in the nation.

Jerald Bullis was poet in residence.

Two Associate Professors were given awards for excellence in teaching: **Fred L. Horton Jr.** in religion and **William C. Kerr** in physics.



Bill Kerr and Fred Horton

Research leaves were assigned to Associate Professor of Physics **William C. Kerr**, Associate Professor of Biology **Raymond E. Kuhn**, Professor of Romance Languages and Education **John E. Parker, Jr.**, Associate Professor of Psychology **Charles L. Richman**, Lecturer **Bynum G. Shaw**, and Professor of History **Wilfred Buck Years Jr.**

[*Old Gold and Black* discontinued the practice of naming a "Professor of the Year."]

Senior orators were: **Judith Kay Haughee** of Rockville, Indiana; **Barbara Lou Holland** of Ann Arbor, Michigan; and **Roberto Jehu Hunter** of Washington, D.C. Holland received the A.D. Ward Medal.

Wake Forest won Emory University's Eleventh Annual Intercollegiate Business Games, placing first among thirty colleges and universities. Participating students were **Rich Biegel** from Naperville, Illinois; **Pat Dorwart** from York, Pennsylvania; **Paige Hamilton** from Spartanburg, South Carolina; **Lawson Newton** from Nashville, Tennessee; and **Gary Lambert** from Venice, Florida. Their faculty adviser was Assistant Professor of Business **Stephen Ewing**.

Debaters **John Graham** and **Roger Solt** won the MIT Debate Tournament over a field of more than one hundred debaters. **Mary McLean** of Clermont, Fla., and **“Tod” Wood-bury** won first place honors in a tournament at Northwestern University. All four participated in the National Debate Tournament in Boston.

Mortar Board, formerly all-female, tapped its first male members. Omicron Delta Kappa remained all-male.

[*Old Gold and Black* discontinued the practice of naming a “Student of the Year.”]

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES¹



Bill Straughan

J. William Straughan, Jr. (B.A., 1964; J.D., 1969), Director of Development, was named Vice President for Development.

Meyressa Hughes Schoonmaker

(B.A., 1962; J.D., 1968) was named Assistant to the President for Legal Affairs.

Brian M. Austin (Ph.D., Southern Illinois) was appointed Director of the Center for Psychological Services.

Walter Douglas “Doug” Bland (B.A., 1973) and **Steve Janosik** (B.A., Virginia Tech) were appointed Directors of Residence Life.

William E. Ray (B.A., 1967; Ph.D., UNC-Chapel Hill) was named publications editor. **Martha Lentz** was appointed publications manager, succeeding **Russell Strong**.

David L. Robertson (M.Ed., Georgia) was named director of the College Union, replacing **Manuel Cunard**.

William L. Opdyke, a vice-president of Western Electric Company at Western’s Guilford Center near Greensboro, was executive-in-residence for a week during the spring semester.

¹ *I must express my appreciation to President Scales for having asked me, together with Bill (J. William) and Anne Straughan, to accompany a group of Wake Forest alumni on a nine-day trip to Moscow and “Leningrad” in November 1975. I marvel now that the entire trip, including airfare, cost only \$599.*

* IN MEMORIAM

Henry Broadus Jones (B.A., 1910), Professor Emeritus of English (member of the faculty, 1924–1959). Died October 17, 1975.

Ivy May Hixson, Associate in Academic Administration. Died October 25, 1975.

Norman Sulkin, William Neal Reynolds Professor of Anatomy. Died November 27, 1975.

Jerry Alfred Hall (B.A., 1952), Associate Professor of Education and Director of Undergraduate Teacher Education. Died May 18, 1976.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

From the College Union: singers Harry Chapin, Bonnie Raitt, and Livingston Taylor; guitarist Peter Lang; performers Peter Schickele ("P.D.Q. Bach") and Murray Solomon (impersonating W.C. Fields); Gene Roddenberry, producer of *Star Trek*; columnist Jack Anderson; newspaperman Tom Wicker (the 1975–1976 Carlyle Lecturer); comedian Robert Klein; authors George Plimpton and P. J. O'Rourke, and Dixy Lee Ray, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. From the film series: retrospectives of the work of D.W. Griffith, Akira Kurosawa, and François Truffaut.

From the Artists Series: the Bach Aria Group; soprano Phyllis Curtin; violinist Eugene Fodor; and the London Symphony, directed by André Previn.

From the University Theatre: James M. Barrie's *What Every Woman Knows*, Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, and the musical *The Roar of the Greasepaint—The Smell of the Crowd*.

Also on the campus: composer Samuel Adler; poet Albert Goldbarth; and Nigerian novelist Chinua Achebe.

* THE 1976 COMMENCEMENT

At the 1976 Commencement honorary degrees were awarded to Jude Cleary, abbot of Belmont Abbey; Bonnie Cone, Vice Chancellor Emerita of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte; William Van Alstyne, Professor of Law at Duke University; and Tom Wicker, *New York Times*

columnist. The Commencement speaker was Harry Melvin Philpott, president of Auburn University, and the baccalaureate sermon was preached by T. Robert Mullinax, executive secretary of the N.C. Baptist State Convention's Council on Christian Higher Education.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

The baseball team, under Coach **Marvin Crater**, had a 22–11 season, the best since 1964.

The women's volleyball team was a contender for national honors, and the women's golf team won the state championship: signs of the growing significance of women's sports at a time when the impact of Title IX was beginning to be noticed.

The golf team won another ACC championship and placed fourth in the NCAA's "Final Four." **Jay Haas** and **Curtis Strange** were named All-Americans, and both of them, as well as **Bob Byman**, were All-ACC. Haas was named Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year.

Selected for All-ACC honors were **John Zeglinski** in baseball and **Bill Armstrong** and **Clark Gaines** in football.

Chris Blair and **John Pierce** were a Flight Champion No. 2 doubles team in tennis. Football players **Gerald Hopkins** and **Mike McGlamry** were Academic All-ACC selections, and baseball player **Ken Miller** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

Three Wake Forest athletes were inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame: **Bill Barnes**, **Lowell "Lefty" Davis**, and **John "Red" O'Quinn**.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

1976–1977

A Dedication, a Nomination, and a House in Hampstead

NOT SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT SCALES ON APRIL 11, 1968, had the University enjoyed an occasion as festive as the series of programs and entertainments surrounding the dedication of the art and theatre wings of the Fine Arts Center on October 20, 1976. The night before, L'Orchestre de Paris, under the direction of Daniel Barenboim, had played the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven and the Mendelssohn Concerto in E Minor for Violin and Orchestra (with Jean-Pierre Wallez, violinist). And on the following evening the University Theatre—in the Main Stage Theatre designed by Jo Mielziner—opened the fall drama season with Ketti Frings's adaptation of Thomas Wolfe's *Look Homeward, Angel*.¹



*A scene from Look Homeward, Angel:
Ken Dunn and Cathy Bland*

The dedication ceremonies took place in the morning. The speaker was Kenan Professor of Humanities Germaine Brée, who recalled a legend about the Buddha's leaving his footprint on the highest peak in Sri Lanka and, giving to her address the title of "The Footprint of the Buddha," spoke of the Fine Arts Center as being "a new imprint... on our campus for all to see." Wake Forest is freshly challenged, she said, to seek "the full sense of art."

Five honorary degrees were awarded at the convocation, each of them, in keeping with the significance of the day, a doctorate in fine arts. One of them, to celebrated pianist Arthur Rubinstein, was given *in absentia*: the only

¹ See Appendix J.



The James Ralph Scales Fine Arts Center

time a Wake Forest citation had ever been given to an absentee, but Rubinstein was in Paris and unable to come to America. The other four recipients were present: actress Rosemary Harris; art collector and philanthropist Joseph Hirshhorn; Robert Lindgren, Dean of the School of Dance at the North Carolina School of the Arts; and art historian Terisio Pignatti, a member of Wake Forest's Venice faculty.

The new art gallery was the setting for an exhibit of twenty-eight European paintings and sculptures from 1910 to 1975, on loan from the Guggenheim Museum in New York City: an exhibit made possible by a \$31,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. Sculptor-painter Doris Leeper, the first visiting artist to come to Wake Forest under a Rockefeller Foundation grant, was present for the art show.

Elsewhere in the Center, the art department's slide library was named in honor of Professor Emeritus A. Lewis Aycock; a painting studio was named for Winston-Salem artist Eleanor Layfield Davis; and the generosity of the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation was recognized in the theatre's Mary Duke Biddle Green Room. In the lobby of the building the floorstone (*Artes Pro Humanitate*, 1973) was unveiled by Professor Charles Allen and Sarah Lewis, a University custodial staff member who had contributed \$1700 to the campaign.



Charles Allen

² Charles Allen's own account of the Center, entitled "A Place of Art: Building by Creative Compromise," can be read in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIII (Autumn 1976), 8–15. In the same issue are four supplementary articles about art, theatre, music, and radio/television/film, written respectively by Emily Wilson, Marty Lentz, William Ray, and Julian Burroughs.

At the convocation Professor Allen, described by President Scales as the "dictator" of the Center, was awarded the Medallion of Merit: the first active faculty member ever to be so honored.²

A month before the dedication of the Center, Wake Forest had been generously saluted by the North Carolina School of the Arts at a concert at Reynolda House planned by the Chancellor of the School, Robert Suderburg. Four performers—soprano Elizabeth Suderburg, pianist Victor Steinhardt, Stuart Dempster (trombone and euphonium), and Chancellor Suderburg himself at the piano—presented a program of turn-of-the-century parlor music called an "American Sampler."

After four years of planning, three years of construction, and a successful six-million-dollar campaign, the Fine Arts Center was now officially completed and dedicated, and art and theatre had rooms of their own. Music had to wait a while longer.

In the fall Harold "Pete" Moore, Director of the Physical Plant, was asked by President Scales to go to London to look for a house that might be bought and used for an overseas program comparable to the one already functioning so successfully in Venice. Moore became aware of a brick Victorian house on Steele's Road in suburban Hampstead near the Chalk Farm underground station. The

building was about half the size of Casa Artom, had three stories and a daylight basement, was situated on a quarter-acre lot with a six-foot garden wall surrounding it, and could accommodate a faculty family and about sixteen students. For many reasons the location of the house was appealing: Hampstead was rich in its historical and literary memories (John Keats, for instance, had lived there, and the Keats House was lovingly preserved as a museum); Hampstead Heath, with its woods and meadows, was a delightful place for walks, picnics, and outdoor games; good pubs, tea rooms, and restaurants, with reasonable prices, were nearby; a well-stocked book store and a repertory movie house were not far up the hill from Steele's Road; popular entertainers and film stars, though seldom if ever seen, lived in the neighborhood; and the Underground, as well as a bus stop, was within a few minutes' walk of the house being looked at. All the sights and pleasures of London were thus quickly available. And, if one chose, a leisurely stroll to the City, by way perhaps of Regents' Park, offered a pleasant afternoon's diversion.

The house—at 36 Steele's Road—was available for 67,500 pounds, and the university found an alumnus who was willing to make the purchase possible. T. Eugene Worrell (B.A., 1940), of Charlottesville, Virginia, chairman of the board of Worrell Newspapers, gave Wake Forest \$150,000; like President Scales an ardent Anglophile, he responded happily to the idea that his *alma mater* would have an outpost in England. Trustee J. Smith Young (B.S., 1939) and the Dixie Furniture Company of Thomasville offered to provide furniture for nine bedrooms, and, because of the risk that squatters might take over the house while it was vacant and then could not be legally evicted, Lecturer in Journalism Bynum G. Shaw, who had already been given a research leave for the 1977 spring term, was asked to go to London with his wife, Emily Crandall Shaw, and live in the house until it could be made ready for an academic program in the summer.³



Harold Tedford and theatre designer Jo Mielziner, with a model of the Ring Theatre

³ Two articles by Shaw ["Living in (and with) London" and "Worrell House: Hello to All That, and Good-bye"] are in *The Wake Forest Review*, VII (March 1977), 5, and *The Wake Forest Review*, VII (Summer 1977), 7.

On the home campus another “house” was designated for use in an international cause. Bernard Cottage, a guest house on the Graylyn estate, east of the main building, was assigned to the French faculty as a “Foyer Français,” a “French House” where eighteen students could live, eat, study, and speak only French. Eva Rodtwitt, Lecturer in Romance Languages, was named director, and on November 7 residents and guests gathered to celebrate the “Foyer,” to see—and hear—a comic skit performed in French, and to listen to remarks by Professor Germaine Brée and by Roland Husson, France’s Cultural Attaché from the Embassy in Washington.

Inspired by their French colleagues, members of the Spanish faculty began to make plans for a Spanish house, “La Casa Española.” It would be on the other side of the Graylyn mansion in a building called the “Amos Cottage” and would open the following fall. The University also announced that the manor house itself would become available at the same time as a women’s residence hall; forty-three students signed up to live there.

There was growing concern among members of the College faculty that the Z. Smith Reynolds Library was being seriously threatened by a dramatic increase in the rate of inflation in prices of books and periodicals and by the failure of the University to add to the Library’s acquisitions budget in such a way as to compensate for these rising costs. A subcommittee of the faculty’s academic planning committee, chaired by Associate Professor of Politics Jack



The new mainstage theatre in the Fine Arts Center

Fleer, and with the participation of Director of Libraries Merrill Berthrong, recommended to the administration and Trustees that the Library's acquisitions budget be set as a line item of high priority, that it keep pace with inflation as indicated by government indices, that the 1966–67 purchasing power of the Library be recovered by an annual budget increase of \$362,990, and that the University seek funds to raise the Library's endowment from \$4,500,000 to \$10,000,000.

President Scales, though warning against “complacency” about the issues being raised, agreed that inflation had been “unprecedented” but pointed out that the Library had continued to receive a proportion of the University budget higher than was the case in any other private university in the South and that “essential library services” had not been curtailed. He promised to look for additional endowment for the Library. The Trustees also confirmed the centrality of the Library among University priorities and agreed to increase the Library's annual budget by \$100,000 (\$50,000 for books and periodicals and \$50,000 for salaries and fringe benefits).

The move to the Fine Arts Center by those theatre and art activities which had been located in the Library now made it possible for additional stack levels to be reclaimed for the Library's collections and for part of the sixth floor to be renovated into a large and attractive room dedicated specifically to the fine arts.

The impact of Title IX on student life and on intercollegiate athletics was still being studied and evaluated. An informal coalition of student leaders, calling themselves the Intra-Campus Council, charged that the University had not addressed adequately its responsibilities with regard to the equal treatment of men and women. Men's residence halls, it was pointed out, had kitchen and laundry facilities inferior to those provided for women. Women athletes, on the



*A scene from Ossie Davis' Purlie Victorious⁴:
Donna Edwards and Jeff Dobbs*

⁴ Jeff Dobbs was also an All-American cheerleader with memorably physical and choreographic talents.



The 1976–77 basketball team, coached by Carl Tacy

other hand, did not receive scholarships and were denied other privileges extended to male athletes. Furthermore, female coaches were paid less than their male counterparts and, unlike male coaches, were given academic responsibilities. The Council also stressed the need for established grievance procedures that would be available to any student or employee with a Title IX complaint.

President Scales officially signed a statement of assurance that Wake Forest would comply with Title IX guidelines; called for establishment of grievance procedures; promised that, if necessary, women athletes would be given grants-in-aid; and took steps toward equalizing the treatment of men and women athletes with respect to uniforms, equipment, supplies, and locker room facilities.

The men's basketball team, coached by Carl Tacy, which at the beginning of the season had been picked to finish no higher than sixth in the Atlantic Coast Conference, had its best year since 1962. After winning its third straight Big Four championship in December, it proceeded toward a record of twenty victories in the regular

season and into the NCAA tournament, where it defeated Arkansas and Southern Illinois. Now among the final eight in the nation, Wake Forest entered the Midwest Regional finals but lost 82–68 to Marquette University, the eventual national champion. Both Rod Griffin and “Skip” Brown were named to the first team All-ACC; Jerry Schellenberg, Frank Johnson, and Larry Harrison also contributed toward a remarkable season.

At the annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention in Fayetteville in November the messengers approved—with only two dissenting votes out of 2700—the thirty-year-old contract between the University, the Convention, and the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, according to which the Foundation would support the University “in perpetuity” and the Convention would devote to Wake Forest seven-and-a-half per cent of its annual income. In 1976 these commitments amounted to \$820,000 from the Foundation and \$665,000 from the Convention. One proposal which disturbed the University was that there be a limit of seven to the number of members from any one church in the Convention who could serve on any of the institutional boards of trustees, but by a unanimous vote the proposal was delayed for action until the following fall.

In response to a friendly Convention, Wake Forest increased the amount of its tuition concession to ministerial students and appointed the University’s first director of denominational relations: Henry Stokes (B.A., 1938).

Two developments, however—one that had been simmering for a year and another that came without warning in February—promised to disturb the University-Convention harmony. One was the so-called CAUSE (Comprehensive Assistance Undergraduate Science Education) grant from the National Science Foundation⁵ which came under scrutiny from the Convention’s Services Rendered Committee. The Committee, motivated by a Convention requirement that federal aid could not be received except in return for actual “services rendered,”⁶ was concerned that Campbell College had earlier prepared a similar grant request to the CAUSE program, unlike Wake Forest had presented it in advance for the Committee’s approval, and had been turned down. How then could the Committee, “in good conscience,” approve for one school what it had denied to another? From the Committee’s point of view the grant to Wake Forest did in fact support “extensive capital improvements” for which

⁵ This grant was received in response to a proposal by the Department of Biology which was prepared by Peter D. Weigl and Mary Beth Thomas.

⁶ The relevant section of the Convention’s Constitution was as follows: “Neither the Convention, nor any institution or agency owned or supported in whole or in part by the Convention shall accept or receive directly or indirectly, any gift, grant or aid from the Federal or State governments or any governmental agency, except for definite and full services rendered by the institution or agency and by and with the approval of the Convention or its General Board.”

compensating “services” on the part of the University would not be forthcoming. The Executive Committee of the Trustees, faced with this Committee opinion, agreed to place the CAUSE funds in escrow until, in conversations between the University and the Convention, the issue could be resolved.

On February 28, as the centerpiece of a program in the main lounge of Reynolda Hall, the Men’s Residence Council, prompted by its president, Angelo Monaco, a senior from Port Monmouth, New Jersey, presented a “Man of the Year Award” to Larry Flynt, the editor and publisher of *Hustler* magazine. He had been chosen, Monaco said, for “his entrepreneurial talents, his stand on the First Amendment, and his contributions to the American male community.” Flynt, who had recently been convicted in Ohio for “pandering obscenity,” responded appreciatively by saying that this award was the first he had ever received “for anything.”

The following night, in an obvious effort toward balance, the Men’s Residence Council presented its Alumnus of the Year Award to Coy C. Privette (B.A., 1955), a prominent Baptist minister then serving as President of the Baptist State Convention, for his “contribution to the Wake Forest ideals and the state of North Carolina.” Privette offered a Christian perspective on obscenity and sex.

Although the campus remained quiet and apparently untroubled about Flynt’s appearance, reactions from across the state, especially from churchmen, were incredulous and angry. “Does freedom mean letting a human rattlesnake run loose?” one minister asked Scales. And the Trustees said that “while the pornographic issue of today needs to be discussed rationally and openly, there are more appropriate ways to do so than the recent ‘tongue-in-cheek,’ half-humorous honoring of a convicted trafficker in pornography.”

President Scales pointed out that Flynt had not been a guest of the University, that he had come to the campus without the knowledge of the faculty and the staff, and that only one student group had sponsored his appearance. True to his belief, however, in what he liked to call the “open platform,” he argued that “actually Mr. Flynt and his hearers were considering a profound question of law and government; to wit: To what extent is it proper for society to make criminal the publication of material obnoxious to it.... And we are bound to declare, I am convinced, that this is a problem entirely worthy of a university’s concern.... We simply cannot decide

what to suppress without hearing our victim.... From what we know, there is nothing to be regretted in Mr. Flynt's appearance on this campus."

For the first time, at least in the modern history of Wake Forest, a faculty member who had been denied tenure chose to question publicly the University's negative decision. The teacher was Miles O. Bidwell, who had a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University and had been in the Department of Economics since 1972. He held the rank of Assistant Professor. The tenured members of the Department voted not to recommend him for tenure, and their recommendation was sustained by the administration. Neither J. Van Wagstaff, the department chairman, nor Dean Mullen nor I replied to questions about the decision.

Bidwell had been admirably active in environmental causes, serving as head of the Foothills Sierra Club and as a director of the National Committee for the New River, a river in western North Carolina threatened by the proposed construction of a dam by the Appalachian Power Company. Efforts by Bidwell and others, including especially Wallace Carroll, Sam J. Ervin Jr. University Lecturer at Wake Forest, had been successful: President Gerald Ford had signed a bill preventing the dam project, and the New River had been designated a "Wild and Scenic River." These activities by Bidwell had made him well known on the campus and in the region, and, in addition to a student petition in his behalf, there was a rally of about two hundred people in front of Wait Chapel, where speakers included Professor McLeod Bryan of the Department of Religion as well as Bidwell's attorney, one former student, and a faculty member for the University of North Carolina who also had not been given tenure.

The University's position in the tenure debate was that Bidwell had been evaluated by the usual criteria for tenure and that his actions outside the classroom were not relevant to the case. Ultimately, he accepted a compromise arrangement by which he agreed not to contest the earlier decision; in return, he would remain at the University for one more year and at that time receive favorable recommendations and also additional compensation if he could not find acceptable work elsewhere. Both sides agreed not to report any further details of the settlement.

On June 30, 1977, the tenth year of the Scales presidency came to an end. Asked whether changes in the last decade had brought



Rod Griffin reaches for the basket

about a “new Wake Forest.” Scales said: “We have changed as the world has changed. Quantitatively, the university is larger in enrollment by a third, larger in endowment, and larger in working space on both campuses than ten years ago. Qualitatively, we retain the sense of mission and the values of intellectual freedom and responsibility that have always distinguished Wake Forest. There is no need for overexplanatory rhetoric. The new Wake Forest is continuous with the old.”

IN RETROSPECT

***“Let Me Know If There Is Anything
I Can Ever Do For You”***

By Simpson “Skip” Brown (B.A., 1977)

DURING MY FRESHMAN ORIENTATION AT WAKE FOREST, the words “let me know if there is anything I can ever do for you” rang out at every turn. From orientation officials, professors, administrators, and other students, everybody wanted to help. I had heard that Wake Forest was that way, especially with professors who genuinely wanted to help students navigate the difficult process of easing into college life, but I thought it was mostly hype. Everyone says let me know if I can help so often that it is almost like saying hello and goodbye; it has almost lost its meaning. However, at Wake Forest, it was different and I would soon come to understand that these were sincere comments meant to be taken that way.

Near the conclusion of orientation, my parents had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Ralph Scales, who was then the President of Wake Forest. He was extremely gracious and seemed very happy to meet my parents and spent more time with us than we thought a President of a major university would. At the end of our time together, Dr. Scales also sincerely offered up the comment “let me know if there is anything I can ever do for you.” Interestingly enough, I still had not figured out that when people at Wake Forest used this comment, they actually meant it, and this misunderstanding would be part of an event that would lead to the most embarrassing moment in my life.

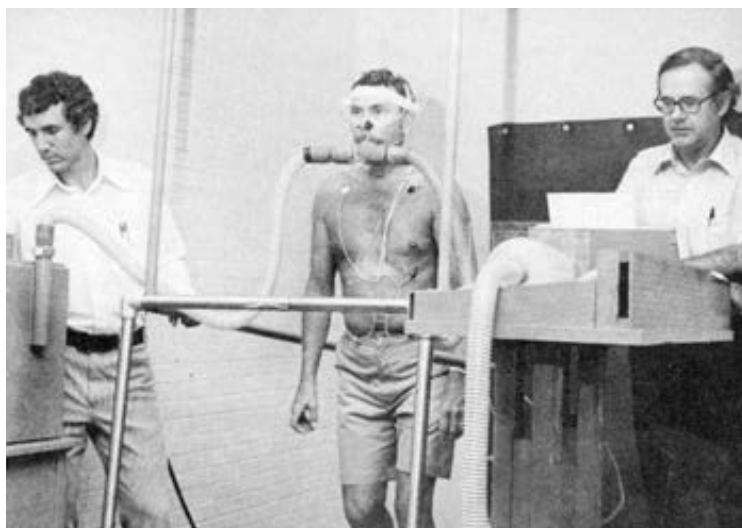
During the rare weekend when I was able to find a day left to go home to visit my family in Kingsport, Tennessee, I had a great time but I left home to return to Wake Forest really late in the evening. Naturally, my parents were worried about my driving such a dis-

tance so late at night in an older car. Being the invincible college student, I was not worried and prided myself on being a “road warrior.” I set out on my trek back to Winston-Salem around 10:00 PM with expectations that I would arrive at Wake around 1:00 AM. My mom told me several times to call home when I got back to school so that they would know I made it safely and they could go to bed. As a parent of two teenagers, I now fully understand that logic. However, at that time of my college life, the instructions to “call home when you get to school” went in one ear and out the other, and I forgot those instructions as quickly as I got into my car and turned on the radio. Big Mistake!

I arrived safely at Wake and went straight to bed because I knew I had an early Monday morning class. Being the clear-headed college student that most are, I forgot to call my Mom to say I was safely in my dorm. And anyone who knows my Mom knows that she was the ultimate “worry wart”; so by 1:15 AM, she was pacing the floor at my house in Kingsport. Exacerbating the problem was the fact that our suite phone was not working (no cell phones in those days), and my Mom had no other numbers to call. She was really worried that I had not gotten back to Wake safely.

Not to worry too much, though, because of one comment from my Mom’s visit to Wake Forest that stuck in her mind... “Let me know if there is anything I can ever do for you.” She heard it many times on that visit but she couldn’t quickly recall who might be able to help her right now. She racked her brain and then it became clear. It was Dr. Ralph Scales, President of Wake Forest University, who said “Let me know if I can ever help you” and he sounded most sincere.

What happened next still amazes me. My Mom used all the resources at her disposal and found Dr. Scales’ home phone number and called him at 1:15 AM to inform him that her son, her only son, may not have arrived back at school safely. She told Dr. Scales that I was supposed to call back but had not done so and she was really worried. She also reminded the President that he did say to let her know if there was ever anything he could do for her and now she needed his help. Without hesitating, the President of Wake Forest University gets out of bed, gets dressed and gets to Davis Dorm as quickly as he could and knocks on the door of 305-D. I stumble around my roommate and answer the door in my gym shorts and when I see who it is and I see other students gathered around, I



Professor Paul Ribisl and Dr. Henry Miller supervise a treadmill test

quickly try to assess the situation... why is Dr. Scales at my dorm room at 1:30 in the morning? I'm thinking as quickly as I can. What did I do wrong? I couldn't come up with an answer! All I could think of was that I was getting kicked out of college after only 2½ months and I didn't know why.

Then Dr. Scales asks me, "How are you doing?" I nervously answered that I was doing good. He then asked "How is your Mom doing?" And I answered "I think she is doing ok, too." Dr. Scales quickly added that "She would be doing a lot better if you would call her and let her know you made it back to school ok." After almost passing out from embarrassment and over the laughter of the other students, I agreed and said "Yes sir." I followed Dr. Scales downstairs to the second floor to use the phone of a friend and called my mom. As we walked downstairs, Dr. Scales said, "Good to see you, Skip, and let me know if there is anything I can ever do for you." And once again, he sincerely meant every word.

* FACULTY NOTES

Four members of the University faculty retired in 1977: **Harold M. Barrow**, Professor of Physical Education; **Marjorie Crisp**, Associate Professor of Physical Education; **Robert E. Lee**, Professor of Law; and **Paul S. Robinson**, Professor of Music.



Ronald Blankespoor

Assistant Professor of Chemistry **Ronald Blankespoor** received the annual award for excellence in teaching.

Thomas E. Mullen (History), **Robert N. Shorter** (English), and **Marcellus E. Waddill**

(Mathematics) were promoted to the rank of Professor.

Research leaves during the 1977-78 academic year were assigned to **Sterling M. Boyd**, Associate Professor of Art; **David W. Catron**, Associate Professor of Psychology; **Philippe B. Falkenberg**, Associate Professor of Psychology; **Ralph S. Fraser**, Professor of German; **Donald E. Frey**, Assistant Professor of Economics; **Fred L. Horton**, Associate Professor of Religion; **W. Dillon Johnston**, Associate Professor of English; **Dolly A. McPherson**,

Lecturer in English; **J. Don Reeves**, Associate Professor of Education; and **J. Howell Smith**, Associate Professor of History.

A new four-year term as Department Chairman was assigned to **Wallace Baird** (Chemistry). Assistant Professor **Annette LeSiege** also became chairman of the Department of Music.

On December 8, 1976, after extensive study, the University Senate approved authority and procedures for a "Committee to Handle Grievances of Wake Forest University Faculty." This committee was designed to include five "permanent members," one Senator from each of the schools of the University, and two "temporary members," selected by the grievant from the University Faculty. Fortunately, only on rare occasions was there any need for the committee to meet, but apparently, when action was required, the system proved to be fair and worked well.

The James Montgomery Hester Seminar in March honored Professor Emeritus **A.C. Reid**. He was saluted by Professor Emeritus **Jasper Memory**, Professor **Robert Helm**, **James H. Blackmore** ('37) from the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, and **Chevis F. Horne** ('36), pastor of the First Baptist Church of Martinsville, Virginia.

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Gene T. Lucas, Vice President for Business and Finance, resigned to take a position as president and managing officer of the Winston-Salem Savings and Loan Association. **John G. Williard**, Treasurer, was appointed Vice President and Treasurer. **Carlos O. Holder** (B.B.A., 1969), Bursar since 1969, was named Controller.

Charles M. Allen, Director of the Artists Series since 1958, resigned to devote himself full-time to his professorship in biology. He was succeeded by **William E. Ray** (B.A., 1967), since 1975 Publications Editor.

Dean **Thomas E. Mullen** was on leave for the spring term. His responsibilities were divided among other members of the administration.

The parents' relation program at Wake Forest, only two years old, received, from CASE (the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education), the top award for excellence among the nation's colleges and universities.

Carol S. Disque (B.A., Duke; M.Ed., Virginia) was appointed Director of Placement and Career Development, succeeding **Joseph Bumbrey**.

Ross A. Griffith (B.S., 1965), formerly Associate Director of Admissions, succeeded **John T. Dawson** as Director of Equal Opportunity. **Ellen Coats [Lipscomb]** (B.A., Wake Forest) was named Admissions Counselor.

Meyressa Hughes Schoonmaker, assistant to the president for legal affairs, was named associate general counsel.

* STUDENT NOTES

Robert H. "Bobby" Kutteh of Statesville was president of the student body. **Charles E. Johnson** of Hastings, Nebraska, edited *Old Gold and Black*, and **Stephanie J. Coleman** of Inman, South Carolina, edited *The Howler*. **Craig C. Shaffer** of Lynchburg, Virginia, was editor of *The Student* until he resigned in mid-year; he was succeeded by **George L. Mewborn** of Snow Hill. **William D. Hawkins III** of Winston-Salem was president of the College Union.

Co-chairmen of the Honor Council were **William E. "Eddie" Musselwhite, Jr.**, of Lumberton and **Frank Carter** of Marion, Va. Co-chairmen of the Judicial Board were **Marcus C. Miller** of Lyndhurst, Ohio, and **Thomas H. Fetzer Jr.** of Raleigh; Fetzer resigned in mid-year and was succeeded by **William H. Craig** of Livingston, New Jersey.

Jeanne P. Whitman, a sophomore from Pulaski, Virginia, was selected as one of the first Harry S Truman Scholarship winners in the United States. She was designated the Truman Scholar from Virginia.



Jeanne Whitman

The College Union, under the supervision of Dean **Mark Reece**, purchased thirteen pieces of contemporary art, including works by Ron Davis, Jim Dine, Red Grooms, Ellsworth Kelly, Philip Pearlstein, Fairfield Porter, and Robert Rauschenberg.

Senior orators were: **Katharine Marie Amato** of Fort Mill, South Carolina; **David William Kunz** of Greenville, South Carolina; and **Katherine Ann Meiburg** of Wake Forest. Amato received the A.D. Ward Medal.

Omicron Delta Kappa, formerly an all-male honor society, elected women as members for the first time. Both OΔK and Mortar Board were, therefore, now open to both men and women.

Wake Forest debaters **John Graham** of Pittsburgh, Pa., and **Ross Smith** of Winston-Salem (one of five teams chosen from the Southeast) won five of eight rounds in the National Debate Tournament in Springfield, Missouri.



"Warm Drypoint Robe" by Jim Dine: purchased by the College Union

© JIM DINE / ARTISTS RIGHTS SOCIETY (ARS). NEW YORK, WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY STUDENT UNION COLLECTION OF CONTEMPORARY ART, WINSTON-SALEM, NC

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS



Bill Armstrong

1976–1977 was an outstanding year for Wake Forest athletes in basketball, baseball, football, golf and tennis.

Some of the achievements of the basketball team have been recorded earlier in this Chapter. Among other honors, **Rod Griffin** was named ACC Player of the Year; **Skip Brown** and **Jerry Schellenberg** were named to the NCAA Midwest Regionals All-Tournament team; and Brown and Griffin were named All-Americans and were placed on the All-ACC first team.

The baseball team, under Coach **Marvin Crater**, won its first ACC title in thirteen years. **Kenny Baker** and **John Zeglinski** were named to the All-ACC first team.

Tennis players **Mike Czarnecki** and **John Hill** were Flight Champions in No. 1 doubles.

Football player **Bill Armstrong** was named Wake Forest's first consensus All-American and became the Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year. Other football players were also honored: **James McDougald** was named ACC Rookie of the Year; **John Bryce** received both the Conference's Jim Weaver Award and the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics; **Chip Rives** received the Conference's Bob James Award; four players (**Armstrong**, **McDougald**, **Don Cervi** and **Steve Young**) were placed on the All-ACC first team; and two players (**Bryce** and **Mike McGlamry**) were Academic All-ACC selections.

Golfer **Gary Hallberg** was named a first team All-American; **Scott Hoch** won the ACC individual championship; and both Hallberg and Hoch were named to the All-ACC first team.

Cross country was added to the list of women's intercollegiate sports. **William Dellastatious** of the Department of Physical Education was appointed coach.

Two alumni athletes were inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame: **Ray Scarborough** and **Jim Waller**.

* **THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

From the Artists Series: L'Orchestre de Paris; the Osipov Balalaika Orchestra; St. Hedwig's Cathedral Choir and the Domkapelle Orchestra of Berlin; and pianist André-Michel Schub.

From the University Theatre: *Look Homeward Angel*; Molière's *School for Wives*; Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*; the musicals *Stop the World, I Want to Get Off* and *Once Upon a Mattress*; and Ossie Davis' *Purlie Victorious*.

Speakers: Author James Baldwin; William F. Buckley Jr. (the Carlyle Lecturer); William Colby, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Thomas Messer, director of the Guggenheim Foundation in New York City; theologian Richard Niebuhr; and Andrew Robi-

son, curator of graphic arts at the National Gallery.

Poets: Elizabeth Bishop; John Montague; Josephine Jacobsen.

Performers: Billy Joel; jazz saxophonist Grover Washington Jr.; Janis Ian and Tom Chapin; and the Earl Scruggs Revue.

In film: festivals honoring Sergei Eisenstein, Federico Fellini, and Greta Garbo.

Challenge '77, on "The American Dream": John Henry Faulk, Alex Haley, Martin Mayer, and Michael Novak.

* **THE 1977 COMMENCEMENT**

At the 1977 Commencement exercises honorary degrees were awarded to writer Maya Angelou; **John Larkins** (B.A. 1929; J.D., 1930), Chief Justice of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern Division of North Carolina; author Martin Mayer; Colin Stokes, chairman of R.J. Reynolds Industries; and **Frank Thompson**

(B.A., 1940), U.S. Congressman from New Jersey, who gave the Commencement address. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by John M. Lewis, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Raleigh.

* **IN MEMORIAM**

There were no reported faculty or staff deaths in 1976–1977.

CHAPTER TWELVE

1977–1978

Cause and Effect

ON INDEPENDENCE DAY 1977 ABOUT SIXTY PEOPLE GATHERED AT 36 STEELE'S ROAD IN LONDON to celebrate the opening of Worrell House, Wake Forest's second overseas campus. President Scales presided, and alumnus Eugene Worrell, for whom the house was named, and his wife Anne were present, as were several members of the Board of Trustees and representatives from Oxford, Cambridge, the University of London and the London School of Economics. The living (or "common") room of the House was officially designated the Churchill Room, and Sarah Churchill, the daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, unveiled a bust of her father sculpted by Winston-Salem artist Earline Heath King. "Absolutely beautiful," Ms. Churchill said. A plum tree was planted below the living room windows: a symbolic indication of Wake Forest's arrival in a colorful neighborhood in Hampstead. The next day Mr. and Mrs. Worrell were hosts for a luncheon at the Grosvenor House in Mayfair.¹

¹ See *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIV (Autumn 1977), 3–5, for William E. Ray's report on the celebration. Also see two booklets about Worrell House and the Wake Forest program in London: "Wake Forest University Programs of Foreign Study: London," a manual published by the University, and *Morven House to Worrell House: A Social and Architectural Study 1875–1987* by Margaret Supplee Smith, Katherine M. Greenleese, and Kathleen R. Lufkin (Wake Forest University, 1987).

The atmosphere in Reynolda Hall was somewhat less relaxed as the new school year began. The University and the Baptist State Convention were continuing to talk about the propriety of Wake Forest's having accepted the CAUSE grant from the National Science Foundation. Cecil Ray, the general secretary-treasurer of the Convention, said he was satisfied that the University's error had not been "intentional," but none the less agreed with the Convention's Executive Committee that CAUSE money should not be used for the construction of an animal/plant facility, and the Services Rendered Committee asked the University to return that portion of the grant (\$85,000) that would be required to build the facility. The College faculty, in response, passed a resolution in favor of Wake Forest's retaining the entire grant under its original terms and recommended



Eugene and Anne Worrell

that in the future no requests of this kind be sent to the Services Rendered Committee. Chairman Gerald Esch of the Department of Biology reported that CAUSE funds had already been spent for three Dodge vans, an electron microscope, and a pontoon boat and trailer for the biological station at Belews Creek.

In the midst of this controversy—on December 9—the Trustees met and, by what was described as a “very decisive voice vote,” announced as their intention that the University would keep the full amount of the CAUSE grant. “We desire no conflict” with the Convention, the Trustees said, but “not to honor this good faith agreement [with the National Science Foundation] would have adverse implications for the entire University.” Convention leaders reacted with predictable concern: Cecil Ray called the Trustee decision “a refusal to follow the Convention’s mandate,” and Convention President Mark Cortis accused the Trustees of having been “narrow and dogmatic.” The General Board of the Convention voted to ask for a dialogue with the Trustees to determine whether any kind of compromise could be reached.

Finally, at another meeting on March 10, the Trustees made a special allocation of \$85,000 to the Department of Biology for depart-



Worrell House

mental research: a symbolic replacement of federal money with University money: this new grant could be used to pay for the plant/animal facility and the disputed money from Washington could, so to speak, be used for “research,” an appropriate purpose as far as the Convention was concerned. Convention leaders found this solution “acceptable,” Cecil Ray declared himself delighted with the “spirit” of the University, and President Scales paid tribute to the “wonderful good sense of the Baptists.”

Motivated by disagreements over the CAUSE grant and even more by revulsion against the appearance of Larry Flynt on the College campus, the Convention had already appointed a “Committee of 15,” under the chairmanship of Rev. Charles Dorman, to investigate “tensions now existing” among North Carolina

Baptists over Wake Forest. Dorman was quick to point out that the work of the Committee would pose no threat to academic freedom; Baptists were simply concerned about the “quality of Christian influence” being set by the faculty, the relationship between a Wake Forest education and the University’s “Christian mission,” and a decline in enrollment of North Carolina Baptist students. Could it be, one Convention leader asked, that Wake Forest needed to place as much emphasis on spiritual values as it already did on academic excellence?

President Scales labeled the naming of the Committee of 15 “an exaggerated reaction” to incidents already sufficiently discussed, and President Emeritus Tribble in a rare interview—he had been disinclined since his retirement to comment on University matters—questioned the “constitutionality” of recent Convention actions and said that “a lot of harm” had been done to Wake Forest “intentionally or unintentionally.” The Committee emphasized that its task was “to listen, learn, relate, and interpret” and proposed that its study would take three years.

The results of another “study”—this one authorized by the Southern Baptist Convention and financed in part by the Lilly Endowment—appeared in the summer of 1977. It evaluated forty-six Baptist-affiliated schools across the nation and ranked them in eleven categories. Wake Forest was first in eight areas under consideration: concern for innovation, democratic governance, concern for advancing knowledge, human diversity, institutional esprit, freedom, concern for the improvement for society, and intellectual and aesthetic activities. The University ranked second in “concern for undergraduate learning” (unlike most other schools in the survey Wake Forest had professional programs in medicine, law, and management), third in “self-study and planning,” and fifth in “meeting local needs.” Over-all, the results were highly favorable and, of course, were made use of as the University went ahead with its talks with North Carolina Baptists.

The three-year review of WILPA (the Wake Forest Institute for Labor Policy Analysis), provided for at the time the Trustees approved the Institute, came to an end, and in December the Trustees voted unanimously to dissolve WILPA, arguing that its “presence as a separate fund-soliciting agency... might adversely affect future fund-raising efforts for the [law] school” and that its operation was “inconsonant with the school’s central mission.” President Scales, never in

favor of the Institute, pointed out that its director, Sylvester Petro, a tenured professor, would continue to teach. Supporters of the Institute charged that Scales, a political liberal, was guilty of ideological bias and simply disapproved of what he perceived as Petro's anti-labor perspective. Petro himself called the Trustee decision "the act of mean, frivolous and irresponsible persons." "I do not believe," he said, "any excuse can be found for such conduct."

The stage was set for what proved to be an irreconcilable conflict between President Scales and Law Dean "Bud" Bowman, who supported Professor Petro and WILPA. In January Scales, in an interview reported to have lasted three hours, asked Bowman to resign as dean, though continuing as a faculty member, and Bowman refused, saying to the Student Bar Association that he was "not going down without a fight." 367 of the 450 students in the law school thereupon submitted a petition declaring their "unqualified support" for Bowman, and Robert Morey, a law alumnus from Greenville, announced the formation of a group called Concerned Alumni for Academic Freedom which almost at once attracted fifty members to its cause. A Trustee committee under the chairmanship of Lonnie Williams was appointed to study the troubled relationship between the law school and the central administration, and just before the end of the spring term they were able to reach an agreement which provided for Bowman to take a year's leave to be a visiting professor at the University of Virginia. Petro decided to submit his resignation from the law faculty, to become effective July 1, the same day on which WILPA would



Leon Corbett

cease to exist. Professor of Law Leon H. Corbett Jr., an alumnus of both the College and the School of Law, and Assistant Dean since 1970, was appointed Acting Dean for the 1978-1979 academic year.

Because of the intense and sometime angry public discussion of the role played by President Scales during the debate over WILPA and because his integrity had been called into question, other key members of the administration found it advisable to issue a statement in his support: "It is our belief that President Scales does not evaluate people or programs on the basis of ideology. Rather,

he has been careful to consider a striking range of points of view. We who have prepared this statement work with President Scales regularly and represent a wide variety of political and academic philosophies. We believe... that the direction, tone, and style provided by President Scales are fundamental to Wake Forest's growing reputation as an outstanding private university." The statement was signed by Vice Presidents Meads and Williard; Deans Janeway, Mullen, and Stroupe; and myself as Provost.

Two coaching changes of consequence took place at mid-year. Chuck Mills, football coach for the five seasons since 1972, was released from his duties on January 6; his record at Wake Forest had been eleven victories, forty-three losses, and one tie. He was succeeded by alumnus John Mackovic (B.A., 1965), offensive coordinator at Purdue University. Mackovic, who had been undergraduate roommate to the legendary Brian Piccolo, was the first alumnus to become head football coach at Wake Forest in sixty years.



John Mackovic

Golf coach Jesse Haddock, who had resigned his position at the University in June 1976 after a disagreement with athletic director Gene Hooks over salary and other related issues, returned to his place at Wake Forest in December.² During his absence he had been golf coach at Oral Roberts University for four months and more recently had operated a wholesale pharmaceutical firm in Winston-Salem. He had been succeeded at Wake Forest by Ron Roberts, coach at Georgia Southern University, but doubts arose about Roberts' performance, and the University decided to terminate his contract as coach, though offering him a position as assistant director of athletics. Roberts filed a law suit against Hooks, Haddock, and the University, alleging a breach of contract. Wake Forest, in reply, said that Roberts had treated his players in "a cold, seemingly unconcerned manner," and Hooks said that Roberts' actions had brought discredit to the golf program and to individual golfers.

² "I'm very fortunate and very happy to be back," Haddock said. "As for myself and Dr. Hooks, I think I can best express it this way. We're like brothers." Both Haddock and Hooks admitted that they had made a "mistake."

Two building projects for the main campus were announced for the new school year. An athletic center was proposed—to be built next to, and south of, the gymnasium. It would be designed to include indoor practice areas as well as offices for the Department of

Athletics. The estimated cost was half a million dollars, the funds to be provided by the Department from postseason tournaments and bowl games. Also a thirteen-thousand-square-foot addition to Carswell Hall, home of the School of Law, was approved: the second time that an annex to that building had been arranged. At a projected cost of \$750,000, it would make possible more classroom and office space, an expansion of the library, and a student lounge. The need for this building expansion was obvious: over the five-year period since 1972 the law school student body had grown from 270 to 479, and the number of faculty members had increased from eleven to twenty.

In 1965 the four sons of Richard J. Reynolds, Jr., had given to Wake Forest a thirty-five-room mansion with fifteen baths, a ballroom, and a bowling alley, popularly known as “The Ship” because of certain architectural features that made it look like an ocean-going vessel. It was located in the Buena Vista section of Winston-Salem and was officially referred to as “Merry Acres.” The University had named the mansion the Elizabeth Dillard Reynolds Alumni House after the mother of the four benefactors, and it had been used for receptions and for other University gatherings as well as to provide over-night accommodations for Wake Forest guests. It was not convenient for general campus housing, however, and so it was offered for sale. The new owners, who paid \$150,000 for the property, subsequently tore down the house, and the land was used for residential development.

With the help of a \$100,000 grant from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation the restoration of Reynolda Village into a small town with commercial facilities continued. The Museum of Man remained for the time being—in Scales’s words, “an academic outpost on the same street with brokerage and foundation offices and an open-air restaurant.”

As a result of a visit to the Henry Luce Foundation offices in New York City by Vice President Bill Straughan and me, the Foundation invited Wake Forest to become one of only sixty American institutions to nominate candidates for the Luce Scholars program. Every year fifteen recent college or university graduates are chosen to spend eleven months studying, working, and traveling in Asia and thus are given a unique opportunity to learn about Asia and Asian culture at a formative time in their lives.

On March 17 President Jimmy Carter came to Wake Forest for what was billed as a major speech on foreign policy and national defense. The students, unfortunately, were on spring recess at the time, but Wait Chapel was filled. Carter talked about the modernization of America's "strategic systems" and the revitalization of "our conventional forces." He warned the U.S.S.R. against using "political blackmail" and gave as the primary goal of his administration the prevention of nuclear warfare. He was accompanied to the campus by his wife Rosalynn, his son Chip, his daughter-in-law Caron, his grandson Jimmy III, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps. Also in the audience were North Carolina Governor Jim Hunt, Senator Robert Morgan (J.D., 1950), Congressmen Steve Neal and Charles Whitley (B.A., 1948; J.D., 1950), and Mayor Wayne Corpening.

I was on leave during the spring semester, following President Scales and Dean Mullen in taking advantage of an administrative sabbatical offered by the Board of Trustees. My wife and three children and I rented a house in Cohasset, Massachusetts, in easy commuting distance of Harvard University, where I did research in the Widener Library on the English Romantic poets, especially Keats and Shelley. I returned to the campus only three times: once for President Carter's address, once for a Board of Trustees meeting in March, and to speak at the funeral services for Professor Emeritus A. Lewis Aycock.



President Carter, leaving Wait Chapel after a "major" address

I also took a train from Boston south to New Haven, Connecticut, to be present for a most prestigious event on June 10: the awarding to the Wake Forest Board of Trustees, by the American Association of University Professors, of the Alexander Meiklejohn Award for Academic Freedom. The University had been nominated for the award by Professor of English Doyle Fosso, chairman of the University Senate, for its courage in handling the sensitive problems created by the CAUSE grant and by the appearance of Larry Flynt on campus.³

³ Among those supporting Professor Fosso's nomination were: Germaine Brée; Merrimon Cuninggim, President of Salem College; Wilton Dillon, Smithsonian Institution; Rev. William W. Finlator; William Burnett Harvey; Harold T. P. Hayes; Gerald W. Johnson; J.A. Martin, Jr.; Martin Mayer; Francis Paschal, Professor of Law, Duke University; and Congressman Frank Thompson.

Professor Bertram J. Davis, chairman of the national committee which selected Wake Forest for this rare honor, said, "the life of a board of trustees that is determined to champion its institution and to preserve the freedom of its faculty and students is often very difficult... The board found itself at odds on two occasions with leaders of the organization to which it had its closest ties and from which it had no desire to become alienated. With respect to the National Science Foundation grant, it took the action it considered within its authority and in the best interests of the University; but at the same time it gave graphic expression to its desire to remove misunderstanding and to work together with the Convention in considering 'more serious and permanent matters.'"

James W. Mason, chairman of the Wake Forest Board of Trustees, responded as follows:

We were confronted with two problems. The answers would affect the basic personality of the University. There was the usual anguish as we sought compromises that would placate a host of antagonisms suddenly crowded into our academic amphitheater. After that understandable detour, we stopped fooling ourselves and said that the open platform shall remain open and that the Board of Trustees shall remain the final arbiter in decisions affecting the life of the University.

I surmise that few members of the Wake Forest community respect Mr. Flynt. His contempt for people is too great. Certainly the Trustees would have preferred a more distinguished person to do battle over. We were helped considerably by President Scales, who reminded us that Wake Forest and the State of North Carolina have been hospitable for years to speakers of all sorts and that every so often a group of students will push to the limit the University's devotion to the First Amendment. Mr. Flynt's appearance was an embarrassment, but it would have been a greater and longer-lasting embarrassment to restrict such appearances.

In a sense, the second issue was less clear-cut. The Baptist State Convention, which requested that we return a portion of the National Science Foundation grant, felt that its principle of church-state separation was being violated. The Board respects that tradition and upholds it. But we could find in this instance no danger of government intervention or control. There were numerous examples of government intrusion in the University's day-to-day operations, but none in this particular grant.

Differences of interpretation eventually raised the question of control, and here I think we knew quickly where our responsibilities lay. The buck stops with the Trustees.

We respect those persons in the Convention who, for a while, were our adversaries. So our decision was made not out of scorn but simply out of a knowledge that being trustees made us responsible for this turn in the course of the University's history.

I thank you for your determination to make education better and less encumbered. I am grateful to President Scales, who has been in other battles for academic freedom. The award is his as much as it is anyone's. He is civil, intelligent, and courageous, and he will not abandon principle. The Meiklejohn Award will make us more aware of the issues of freedom. And for that I thank you too.

President Scales said that Wake Forest would remain a "fortress of independent thought," and both he and Mason were given standing ovations.

Mason and Scales returned to Winston-Salem with an award honorably earned, and I went back to Massachusetts for the last few weeks of my leave.



Trustee chairman James Mason

IN RETROSPECT

Dr. Scales and the Flippy Flops

By G. William “Bill” Joyner (’66)

IN 1969 PRESIDENT JAMES RALPH SCALES HIRED ME AS ALUMNI DIRECTOR. I was a graduate of the College and was in the Graduate School in English, having been discharged from the army. He gave me no instruction, just pieces of advice. First, he made it plain that I worked for Wake Forest and not him. I simply reported to him.

This attitude permeated the campus and created a congenial working environment. He said that my job was not just to raise money but also to build my *alma mater*. I ran to work! No job was too small—and that attitude was contagious throughout the University.

I received a call that first year from a fraternity brother who was principal of a small school south of Charlotte. He wanted President Scales to give the commencement address to his seniors and he asked me to intercede. President Scales agreed, under the condition that I accompany (drive) him. He drove like Mr. Magoo, so I was eager to accept.

I arrived at the President’s House at 9:00 sharp on a beautiful May Sunday. Dr. Scales was not there and the house was locked. Suddenly, he roared up in the school car. He had been at the mountain retreat that Anne Forsyth had given the school. He was dressed in shorts, golf shirt and sandals, which he called his “flippy flops.” He went into the house to get his suit and shirt, which he placed in the back seat. He worked in his briefcase all the way to Charlotte.

As we approached the high school, he asked me to pull into “one of those new Hardees.” Dr. Scales was a handsome man and he emerged from the men’s room in a handsome suit, dress shirt and a beautiful silk tie. One problem—he had forgotten his shoes and socks.



Two women students look across the Magnolia Court

It was before noon, so nothing was open. “What size are you, Bill?” I told him 10B. “They’re small but they’ll be fine.” We arrived at the lunch before the graduation. Since I now had on the “flippy flops,” I stayed in the car. He loved to tease me. After he finished his address, he chuckled. “I think I did a good job—I’m hoarse.” We rode home in virtual silence. At the President’s home he thanked me for going (driving) and started to the house. I asked him not for my shoes back but if he wanted his “flippy flops” back. We never mentioned the event again but in later years I came to realize that anyone at the University would have done the same thing. Such was the admiration and affection for James Ralph Scales.

* **FACULTY NOTES**

The Department of Biology's field station at Belews Creek was named in honor of Professor of Biology **Charles M. Allen**.

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology, at the end of the 1977–1978 academic year, was divided into two separate departments, anthropology having voted to begin an M.A. program and sociology having decided against offering graduate courses.



Alan Williams

Alan J. Williams, Assistant Professor of History, received the College's annual award for excellence in teaching.

Professor of Sociology **Clarence H. Patrick** retired at the end of the 1977–1978 academic year.

Two members of the Department of Mathematics were promoted to Professor: **John V. Baxley** and **Fredric T. Howard**.

Six faculty members were assigned research leaves: Professor of Religion **John William Angell**, Associate Professor of History **James P. Barefield**, Associate Professor of Romance Languages **Kathleen Glenn**, Associate Professor of Philosophy **Charles M. Lewis**, Professor of Physics **Howard W. Shields**, and Professor of Religion **Charles H. Talbert**.

Professor of Physics **Thomas J. Turner**, a member of the faculty since 1952, resigned to become Vice President and Dean of Stetson University.

Jay Meek was appointed poet-in-residence for the 1977–1978 school year. He remained for a second year.

Terms as department chairmen were assigned as follows: **D. Paul Hylton** (Business and Accountancy), **J. Van Wagstaff** (Economics), **Wilmer D. Sanders** (German), **James A. Steintrager** (Politics), **E. Willard Hamrick** (Religion), and **Donald H. Wolfe** (Speech Communication and Theatre Arts).

* **ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES**



Bill Joyner

Vice President for Development **J. William Straughan Jr.** resigned to become Director of the Fund for Public Education of the American Bar Association. He was succeeded by **G. William Joyner Jr.**, Director of Alumni Affairs.

N. Rick Heatley of the Department of Classical Languages was named Associate in Academic Administration.

Marianne Schubert (B.A., Dayton; M.A., Ph.D., Southern Illinois) was named Assistant Director of the Center for Psychological Services.

W. Douglas Bland, Director of Residence Life, was named Assistant Director of Admissions.

Robert B. Scales, Superintendent of Building Services, retired at the end of the academic year.

Meyressa Hughes Schoonmaker, assistant to the president for legal affairs, was named associate general counsel.

Robert D. Mills (B.A., 1971), member of the alumni and development staff since 1972, was named Director of Alumni Activities. **Martha E. Shore**¹ (B.A., M.A., North Carolina) was appointed Foundations Officer, succeeding **Nancy**

R. Parker. Marc C. Miller (B.A., 1977) began a one-year assignment as Assistant to the Director of Alumni Affairs. **H. Douglas Lee** resigned as Director of University Relations.

¹ She had served in 1976–1977 as Administration Coordinator for the Office for Research.

* STUDENT NOTES

Keith Rogers of Durham was president of the student body; **Kimberly Williams** of Kinston was president of the College Union; **Stephan Futrelle** of Rockingham edited *Old Gold and Black*; **Sue Ellen Farmer** of Radford, Virginia, edited *The Student*; and **Mary Beth Touchstone** of Fayetteville was editor of *The Howler*.

Ruthann Louise Hibbs of Langhorne, Pennsylvania, was recognized as the first Wake Forest woman to receive a commission as second lieutenant in the University ROTC program.

Senior orators were: **Mark Wayne Leuchtenberger** of Lima, Peru; **Emily Jane Owens** of Charlotte; and **Michael Jac Whatley** of Asheboro. Leuchtenberger received the A.D. Ward Medal.

Co-chairmen of the Honor Council were **Eddie Musselwhite** of Lumberton and **David Thomas** of Myrtle Beach, S.C.

Debaters **John Graham** and **Ross Smith** finished among the final four teams at the Harvard University forensics tournament. They subsequently received a first round bid to the National Debate Tournament in Denver and placed fifth.

Sophomore **Neil Rector** of Dunwoody, Georgia, won the Truman Scholarship for North Carolina.



Neil Rector

* IN MEMORIAM

Kenneth T. Raynor (B.A., 1914), Professor Emeritus of Mathematics (member of the faculty, 1926–1961). Died November 12, 1977.²

Htin Aung, Visiting Professor of Asian Studies on several occasions, beginning in 1965. Died May 10, 1978.⁴

Andrew Lewis Aycock (B.A., 1926), Professor Emeritus of English (member of the faculty, 1928–1971). Died April 10, 1978.³

Forrest W. Clonts (B.A., 1920), Professor Emeritus of History (member of the faculty, 1922–1924, 1925–1967). Died June 4, 1978.⁵

² See “K.T. Raynor 1890–1977” in *The Wake Forest Review*, VIII (Winter 1978), 13.

³ See “Andrew Lewis Aycock 1900–1978” in *The Wake Forest Review*, VIII (Spring 1978), 12.

⁴ See “Htin Aung: Friend of Wake Forest” in *The Wake Forest Review*, VIII (Summer 1978), 11.

⁵ See “A Tribute to Professor Clonts” by Bynum Shaw in *The Wake Forest Magazine* (May 1967), pp. 29–30. Also see “Forrest W. Clonts, 1897–1978” in *The Wake Forest Review*, VIII (Summer 1978), 12.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

A thirteen-week humanities lecture series in the spring, directed by history professor **James Barefield**, on the subject "Great Britain since World War II: A Pattern for the United States?"

Among the participants: columnist Anthony Lewis, Harvard politics professor Samuel Beer, and Jurek Martin, U.S. Editor of the *Financial Times*.

Speakers: columnist George Will (the Carlyle Lecturer); literary critics Frank Kermode and J. Hillis Miller; film critic Herman Weinberg; journalist Clifton Daniel (a participant in the E.E. Folk Journalism Workshop); Robert Dole, U.S. Senator from Kansas; John Wilson, Ireland's Minister for Education (at Wake Forest for a celebration of the Irish Poetry Series); John W. Gilbert, British Minister of Defense; **Harold Hayes** (48), former editor of *Esquire*; and, together, artist Bob Timberlake and writer Charles Kuralt.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

Basketball player **Rod Griffin**, a first team All-American, was named the Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year. He also received All-ACC first team honors.

The golf team won another ACC championship, and **Scott Hoch** won his second straight ACC individual championship. **Gary Hallberg** was again named a first team All-American. **Hallberg, Hoch**, and **Robert Wrenn** were all placed on the All-ACC first team in golf.

Two baseball players (**Bob Hely** and **Brick Smith**) and three football players (**James**

* THE 1978 COMMENCEMENT

Clifford Alexander, Secretary of the Army; Angie Debo, authority on American Indian history; **Shearon Harris** (B.A., 1936; J.D., 1938), chairman of the board of Carolina Power and Light Company; John McMahon,

From the University Theatre: Brecht's *Good Woman of Setzuan*; Molière's *Imaginary Invalid*; Harold Pinter's *Old Times*; and the musical *Cabaret*.

Performers: comedian Steve Martin; jazz guitarist George Benson; and the following from the Artists Series: violinist Itzhak Perlman, pianist Philippe Entremont, flutist Ransom Wilson, guitarist Christopher Parkening, singers Sandra Warfield and James McCracken, and the Milwaukee Symphony, conducted by Kenneth Schermerhorn.

Poets: Nikki Giovanni (during Black Awareness Week), John Hollander, Galway Kinnell, and Eileen Ni Chuilleanain.

A three-day symposium on "Energy: Present Sources/Future Alternatives."

McDougald, Larry Tearry, and **Steve Young**) won All-ACC first team honors.

Football player **Mike McGlamry** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics. McGlamry and two other football players (**Rick Dadouris** and **Kris Spilsbury**) were Academic All-ACC selections.

Three Wake Forest athletes were inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame: **Bill Eutsler**, high school football coach; **Billy Packer**, basketball; and **Norman Snead**, football.

president of the American Hospital Association; and Porter Routh, executive secretary-treasurer of the Southern Baptist Convention. Routh gave the baccalaureate sermon, and Harris delivered the Commencement address.

Baptists, Business Courses, and Bells

MORE THAN A DECADE AFTER HAROLD TRIBBLE, in the last year of his presidency, had expressed a hope that “bold action” might be taken toward “the liberalization of the relationship” between Wake Forest and the Baptist State Convention, nothing substantial had happened in that direction; but in the fall of 1978 the Board of Trustees, under the determined leadership of Chairman James Mason of Laurinburg, proposed to the Convention that the University’s charter and bylaws be changed in three significant ways: (1) that Wake Forest henceforward be considered an “affiliate” of the Convention rather than an “agency”; (2) that only a majority of the Trustees—not all, as had been true—would have to be North Carolina Baptists; and (3) that the Board of Trustees be self-perpetuating, that is, that they elect their own successors.¹ The leadership of the Convention was clearly in no mood to consider such far-reaching changes. On the contrary, the Convention’s nominating committee went even further towards enlarging its influence over the University when it approved only five of the eighteen candidates submitted by the University for membership on the Board.² Four of Wake Forest’s most generous trustees were not selected.

Furthermore, Charles Dorman, speaking as chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, in the second year of its proposed three-year study, said that the kind of “breach” proposed in the Trustees’ recommendations “would finally result in a great loss for the University and the Baptist people of North Carolina and consequently the work of the kingdom of God.” At the time President Scales was in Paris on a UNESCO assignment, and I, acting as President in his absence, replied to Dorman that Wake Forest had not expected that

¹ A detailed analysis of changes under consideration in the relationship between the University and the Convention, including important legal opinions, is to be found in President Scales’s annual report to Trustees and alumni, printed in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVI (Summer 1979), 4–18.

² Each year there were nine openings on the Board. The Trustees prepared for the Convention a list of eighteen names, from whom nine, typically, would be chosen.

his committee would “make such an almost final statement.” Dorman, looking ahead to the Convention’s annual meeting on November 14, then suggested that the Convention take seriously any change in the method of Trustee selection but also that the University consider its practices in faculty selection in light of the concept that every faculty member and administrative person, where possible, “possess a strong Christian commitment.”

When the Convention met, it became evident that neither the “agency” issue nor the idea of a self-perpetuating Board had any serious prospects for approval. There was some willingness to include, in the study being made by the Committee of Fifteen, not to be finished until 1980, some continuing discussion of the notion that a certain number of the Trustees might be non-Baptists or live outside North Carolina.

Campus reaction to the unwillingness of the Convention to make changes desired by the Trustees was quick and widespread. With varying degrees of “vehemence,” the College faculty, the faculties of the School of Medicine and the Graduate School, the University Senate, the student government, Mortar Board, and Omicron Delta Kappa all urged support for the Trustees’ efforts, and on December 8 the Trustees themselves, by a vote of 27 to 6 (with two abstentions and one Trustee absent), proceeded on their own to delete from the University’s charter and bylaws those provisions relating to Trustee selection and also the designation of Wake Forest as a Convention “agency.” How future Trustees would be chosen was left open for further study, and the Board promised to continue to work “in close harmony” with the Convention, but obviously the Trustees had challenged Convention authority with unprecedented independence and vigor.

At the time of this confrontation the Convention was providing twelve per cent of the budget for the Reynolda campus and four per cent of the budget for the total University: an allocation for 1979 of \$936,937. With only eight votes in opposition, the General Board of the Convention voted to place all these funds “in escrow” until the Convention could determine what ultimate action to take. Though denying that its action should be seen as “punitive” or as “economic blackmail,” Convention leaders announced that they would seek legal counsel on how to deal with this rapidly developing crisis in the University-Convention relationship.

The two professional schools on the Reynolda campus—law and management—continued to experience problems in leadership and mission.

Law dean Pasco Bowman, who had taken a leave of absence in 1977–1978 to teach at the University of Virginia, announced the following summer that he would not be returning to Wake Forest but would instead accept a position as dean of the law school at the University of Missouri. He chose to make “no comment” about his decision.³ Also, WILPA having been dissolved, Sylvester Petro was named director of a Baylor University-affiliated Institute of Law and Policy Research. He decided that, rather than moving to Texas, he would remain in Winston-Salem.

To undertake a search for a new law dean, the Trustees appointed a committee of eleven, chaired by Professor of Law David Shores and including three additional members of the law faculty, four trustees, and two law school alumni. I also served on the committee: the only non-lawyer. The committee’s recommendation, made after four or five months of deliberation and interviews, was that Wake Forest select John Donald “Don” Scarlett, Dean of the Drake University Law School. The law faculty unanimously endorsed the committee’s choice.

Scarlett was already well known in the University community. A graduate of Catawba College (1948) and Harvard Law School (1951), he had taught at Wake Forest for eight years (1955–1963) and had then gained valuable administrative experience as a law dean, first at the University of South Dakota and then at Drake. He was, by nature, fair and conciliatory; moreover, he understood the traditions of law at Wake Forest, and he would have as his Associate Dean Leon Corbett, an alumnus of both the College and the School of Law, who had served justly and faithfully as Acting Dean following Bowman’s departure. Together, it seemed, they would be



Don Scarlett

³ I think it important, particularly in view of the sometimes heated exchanges between the two men, to report that, in a letter dated August 29, 1978, Scales wrote Bowman: “During your service, and in the past decade, the Wake Forest School of Law has undergone the greatest changes since this, our first professional school, was established in 1894. Working together, we have made steady progress in enrollment, in growth and preparation of faculty, in library holdings and in increased student use of facilities. When all else is forgot, I hope you will recall our partnership in the common task.”

able to restore harmony to the school and repair some of the damaged relationships among faculty, students, and alumni.

The issues surrounding WILPA and Bowman's deanship were not the only sources of tension between the University administration and certain prominent alumni and friends of the law school, who questioned whether President Scales was sufficiently committed to the law school to give it the support that, in their eyes, it desperately needed. Accordingly, a Trustee law school committee under the chairmanship of Lonnie Williams (B.S., 1951; J.D., 1953) made a presentation to the full Board which pointed out that salaries on the law faculty were well below the national average and that the law library was so inadequate that the school's accreditation might soon be in jeopardy. Because the law school, "so far as is known," received no funds either from the general endowment of the University or from the Baptist Convention, it had to provide "all of its operating finances from [its own] tuition, endowment, and gifts." Some way must be found to provide additional financial support for the law school, the Williams committee said, if the "vitality and effectiveness of the Law School are to be preserved."

When the Babcock Graduate School of Management was being shaped under the planning guidance of its original dean, Robert Carlson, he and the first faculty members said—rather too optimistically, but with the kind of carefree rejection of academic conservatism that Babcock in its early years indulged in—that national accreditation by the AACSB (American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business) was not necessary and would not be sought. The Babcock School was going to be strong enough to win applause and find success on its own, they said, without having to worry about evaluation from the outside.

Now, in its eighth year, under its third dean, Frank Schilagi, the Babcock School decided that accreditation was not only desirable but also necessary if the School was to receive the kind of national recognition and financial support it needed. There was a major obstacle in the path toward accreditation, however: the AACSB required that all business programs in the University, both graduate and undergraduate, be approved as part of the same process, but, after the Babcock Graduate School had come into being, Wake Forest's undergraduate courses in business and accountancy (formerly in the "School of Business Administration") had been reassigned to the College,

where they were listed in a “Department of Business and Accountancy,” an arrangement not acceptable to the accrediting agency.

Four courses of action were available to the University: (1) the Babcock School could remain unaccredited; (2) the undergraduate program could be merged into the Babcock School, thus satisfying the AACSB’s preference that all business courses be under the same jurisdiction; (3) the undergraduate majors in business and accountancy could be terminated; or (4) an undergraduate “school” could be reestablished, in which case it would have to be accredited first, before the Babcock School could be accredited. The fourth option, if chosen, would place undergraduate business courses in essentially the same organizational structure that had existed before the advent of the Babcock School.

Knowing that the issues raised by accreditation required careful and objective study, I appointed a committee of six persons and asked that they make a recommendation pointing toward the wisest possible solution. This “Committee for the Study of Business Programs” included two representatives from the undergraduate Department of Business and Accountancy (Associate Professor Stephen Ewing and Associate Professor Thomas Taylor), two from the Babcock School (Assistant Professor James Clapper and Assistant Professor Dennis Kulonda), and two from the College at large (Associate Professor of Politics Donald Schoonmaker and Associate Professor of Biology Peter Weigl).

The law suit by former golf coach Ron Roberts against Gene Hooks, Jesse Haddock, and the University was still not resolved when, in the fall of 1978, a second suit of a somewhat similar nature was filed, this time by former head football coach Chuck Mills against Hooks and the University, alleging an unjustified breach of contract. The University responded by saying that when Mills had refused to accept a reassignment within the Department of Athletics, he had himself broken his contract.

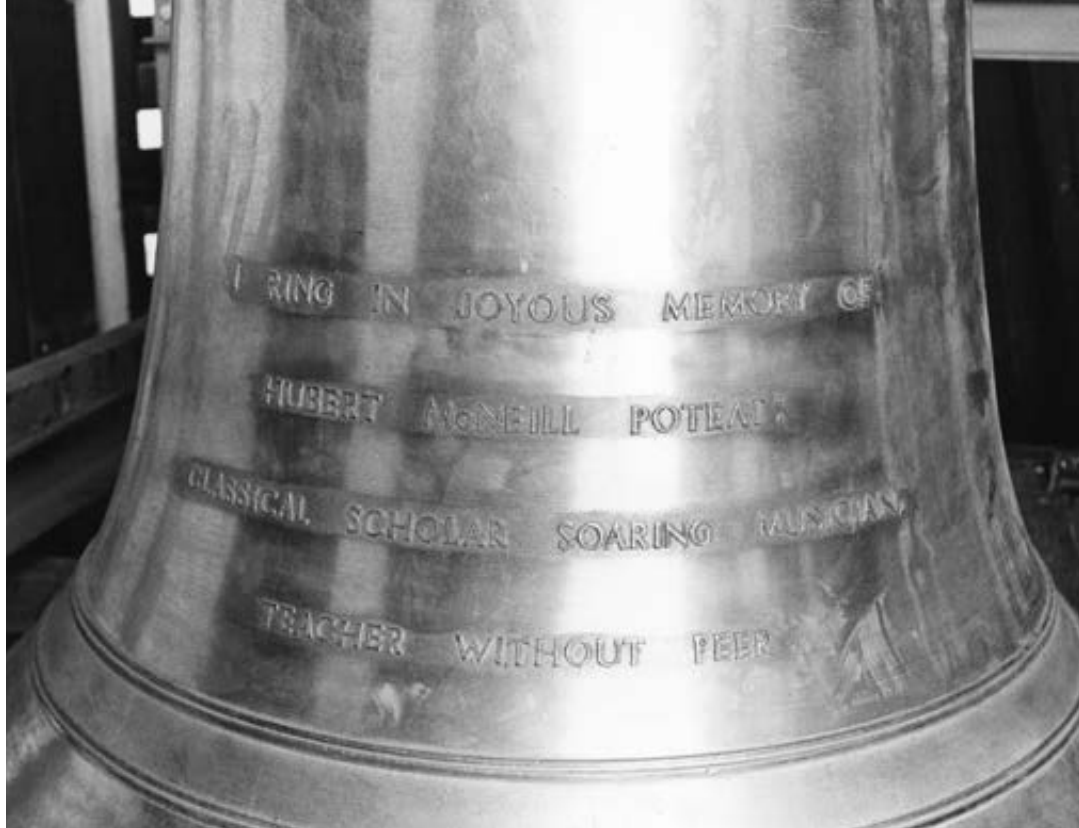
In the midst of athletic lawsuits, unsettling discussions with the Baptists, and conflicting ambitions in the schools of law and management, Homecoming Weekend came as a time of celebration and joy—not, this year, because of a football victory (Wake Forest lost to Clemson), but because of the dedication of a \$125,000 carillon located in the steeple of Wake Chapel. The gift of the Very Rev. Charles U. Harris (B.A., 1935), an Episcopal priest and the former president



One of the carillon bells

of Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, in honor of his wife, Janet Jeffrey Carlile Harris, the carillon was composed of forty-seven bronze bells, weighing more than nine tons, set in a steel framework sounded by hammers. The bells had been cast by Paccard Fonderie de Cloches in France, and the first concert featured selections by James Lawson, carillonneur for Riverside Church in New York City.

Charles Harris said, concerning the carillon bells, that they “honor a once small, unpretentious college which... has emerged into the forefront of the nation’s respected centers of learning.” The largest bell was named in honor of his wife; the second was dedicated to the memory of his parents; and the third was named for President Scales’ father, John Grover Scales, “who in his Oklahoma church played the chimes each noon until his 80th year,” and for the President’s late brother, John Grover Scales Jr., an accomplished pianist. The fourth and fifth bells honored long-time faculty members Hubert McNeill Poteat and A.C. Reid; the seventh bell celebrated the achievements of the University’s “scholars”; and the ninth bell was dedicated to the victories of Wake Forest athletes.



Another carillon bell, this one in honor of Hubert McNeill Poteat

On other bells were inscribed quotations from Beethoven, Bach, Plato, Jefferson, and the Bible. The smallest bell to be inscribed sang, “To God alone be the glory.”

The recovery and reconstruction of Reynolda Village proceeded to the point at which the University could announce in mid-winter that the Village—in the words of Vice President John Williard “a self-supporting entity” of the University—was now ready to be open at “full strength.” The “cow sheds” had been demolished and rebuilt; new shops and boutiques (including McCall’s Art Linen Shop, Ringmaster Jewelers, and a “fine gifts” store called La Cache) were ready for customers; and the outside appearance of the Village had been protected so that it looked the same as in the past. It would become necessary for the Museum of Man to move out of the Village, and possible sites on the main campus were already being considered. The estimated cost of the Village restoration was \$450,000. Paul McGill was appointed Village manager.

The so-called “ballroom” on the third floor of Reynolda Hall, which had not often been the setting for dances and had, in fact,

been seldom used for other occasions that its size and quality might have suggested, was converted into classroom space for business and accountancy. Beginning in the fall of 1979 Efrid Hall, a small dormitory on the west side of Wait Chapel, was scheduled to become a residence hall for women students, and men students would be assigned rooms on the first floor. A side, of the still unnamed “New Dormitory” on the south side of the campus. A German House, with places for eight men and three or four women, would be located, also the following fall, in an “apartment” in the manor house of Graylyn. And, thanks to the generosity of the D.A. Rawley family of High Point, a Journalism Laboratory, featuring new automated electronic equipment, would be available for classes taught by journalism teacher Bynum Shaw, who had earlier been assigned a leave of absence from his teaching duties in order to travel to some of the major cities and study changes in newspaper production.

A librarian who had served on the old campus from 1911 to 1914 reentered the life of Wake Forest this year. Her name was Louise Helms. After leaving Wake Forest she had married Martin

Beck, a prominent theatrical producer in New York. In her will she left the University a collection of more than five hundred volumes, mostly about the theatre and including books autographed by such playwrights as Eugene O’Neill and Arthur Miller.

Another collection received by the library was strikingly different in importance and use: forty brass rubbings, facsimiles of monumental English brasses made in such a way as to duplicate faithfully the original church memorials. They were the best examples to be found in Great Britain of such church art. They came to Wake Forest as a gift from Dover R. Fouts (B.A., 1955) and his wife Amparo.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced a second grant—this time in the amount of \$200,000—to Wake Forest, in collaboration with SECCA (the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art) and the North Carolina School of the Arts, for the purpose of appointing artists in residence on the three campuses, two each year for a period of three years. The first artist to be so named



*A scene from Tom Stoppard’s Jumpers:
John Short and Joe Santi*



Students at a pre-school retreat at Camp Hanes

was the Seattle sculptor, Robert Maki, who had the assignment, as part of his residency, to create a public work of art for the campus.

President Scales was honored in being chosen by President Jimmy Carter to serve as one of five United States commissioners to attend a world-wide UNESCO conference. For two periods of time in the fall of 1978 (from October 22 to November 3 and, later, from November 15 to November 30) he was a special adviser at a conference in Paris on freedom of the press. Subsequently, he was appointed, together with twenty-four people from other nations, to a three-year term on UNESCO's executive committee. During his occasional absences from the campus on these assignments, I served as Acting President.

Everyone at Wake Forest knew that talks about the University and the "Baptists" were continuing. Soon the word "covenant" became the centerpiece of discussions, and the implications of that word would begin to suggest new possibilities for conversations and, maybe, for change and progress.

IN RETROSPECT

A Room Upstairs at the President's House

By J. Reid Morgan ('75, '79 J.D.)

ONE DAY IN THE SPRING OF MY SECOND YEAR IN LAW SCHOOL a classmate, Jim Keel, prompted by a mutual friend, approached me after a Domestic Relations class. He told me that he was currently living in President Scales's house. It was Dr. Scales's practice to allow for a couple of professional school students to live at the President's House after his daughter had departed for her law career and he and Mrs. Scales had become "empty nesters." Jim was graduating that year, and he wondered if I would be interested in succeeding him as a student resident of the House. I was serving as a Dormitory Counselor at the time, and that sounded like a promotion to me. He said that he would mention it to Dr. Scales.

At the next class, he told me that Dr. Scales had said for me to come by the office to make an appointment, and I did.

I met with Dr. Scales a few days later. I found out later that he had a bit of a reputation for keeping his options open, and he did in the interview he had with me. He also owned a house near the campus where his mother lived. There was a basement apartment in that house as well as a room upstairs. In the President's House, there was an upstairs room and a basement room. Dr. Scales and I had a good conversation in which he described to me the entire situation, and when I left, I did not know whether I was going to live upstairs at the President's House (my original concept), downstairs at the President's House, upstairs at his mother's house or downstairs at his mother's house. Or none of the above. He said he would call me.



President and Mrs. Scales with, from left to right, Charles “Chip” Koury and John Barnes, students, and Clara Randel, Mrs. Scales’s stepmother.

I did not get a call until the middle of the summer. My room would be upstairs at the President’s House.

It was a great and enlarging experience to live with Dr. and Mrs. Scales. They treated me and the other student (from Babcock) like family. About the middle of the year, I told Dr. Scales that if he ever wanted me to drive him on day trips to speeches and meetings, I would try to work out my schedule to do that. He took me up on that, and I was able to enjoy many hours with him on these trips, even on overnight excursions to places like New Bern. I also attended to the chief jobs for student residents of the house, which were house-sitting and taking care of Rex, the Golden Retriever, while the Scaleses were out of town.

* FACULTY NOTES

Ralph C. Wood Jr., Assistant Professor of Religion, received the annual award for excellence in teaching.



Ralph Wood

Roger A. Hegstrom, Associate Professor of Chemistry, was awarded an \$18,000 Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship to do research in atomic and molecular physics at Oxford University.

Terms as department chairmen, effective at the beginning of the 1978–1979 academic year, were assigned to **Stanton K. Tefft** (Anthropology), **Robert H. Knott** (Art), **Robert W. Ulery Jr.** (Classical Languages), **Joseph O. Milner** (Education), **George P. Williams** (Physics), **Mary Frances Robinson** (Romance Languages), and **Philip J. Perricone** (Sociology).

Research leaves were assigned to nine members of the College faculty (an unprecedented number): Professor of Mathematics **John V. Baxley**, Professor of Sociology **John R. Earle**, Assistant Professor of Music **Annette LeSiege**, Professor of German **James C. O'Flaherty**, Professor of English **Elizabeth Phillips**, Professor of Education **Herman J. Preseren**, Professor of Speech Communication **Franklin R. Shirley**, Associate Professor of German **Larry E. West**, and Professor of Psychology **John E. Williams**.

The following faculty members were promoted to the rank of Professor: **Jack D. Fleer** (Politics); **Doyle R. Fosso** (English); **Raymond E. Kuhn** (Biology); **James C. McDonald** (Biology); **Ronald E. Nofle** (Chemistry); **J. Don Reeves** (Education); **Robert L. Sullivan** (Biology); and **Stanton K. Tefft** (Anthropology).

Professor of Law **Hugh William Divine**¹ and Associate Professor of English **Beulah Lassiter Raynor** retired at the end of the academic year.

¹ See "The Divine Who Studied Law," by Mark Wright, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVI (Spring 1979), 22.

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES



Mary Ann Hampton Taylor

Mary Ann Hampton Taylor, (B.S., 1956; M.D., 1960) was appointed Director of the Health Service, succeeding **Dr. Howard A. Jemison**, who had resigned to enter private practice.

Minta Aycock McNally (B.A., 1974) was named annual giving officer for the alumni and development office.

Timothy L. Reese (M.Ed., Pennsylvania State) was named Director of the College Union, succeeding **David Robertson**. **Calvin Johnson** replaced **Steve Janosik** as Director of Residence Life.

Associate Dean of the College **Robert A. Dyer** was given an "administrative sabbatical" leave for the 1979 spring term.

Larry L. Palmer (Ed.D., Indiana) was named the University's first Director of Minority Affairs.

Julius H. Corpening, Director of Estate Planning, was named Director of Development.

Robert T. Baker (B.A., M.S., George Peabody)

was appointed development officer. **W. Craig Jackson** (B.A. 1975) was named assistant to the Director of Alumni Activities. **Jane A. Carmichael** ('74 M.A.) was also added to the development staff, succeeding Martha Shore.

Lyne S. Gamble (B.A., Millsaps) was named Assistant Director of Admissions.

W. Derald Hagen (B.S., Virginia Polytechnic) was named Assistant Controller.

* STUDENT NOTES

Two College undergraduates, **Susan Scott Darnell** of Vienna, West Virginia, and **Michael George Riley** of Charlotte, were named Truman Scholars.

Neil Rector of Dunwoody, Georgia, was president of the student body; **Cynthia "Cindy" Darnell** of Martinsville, Virginia, and **Charles "Chuck" Frye** of Silver Spring, Maryland, co-chaired the Student Judicial Board; and **Christine "Christy" Myatt** of High Point and **David Thomas** of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, co-chaired the Honor Council.

Jan Ward of Arlington, Virginia, edited *Old Gold and Black*; **Laura Elliott** of Fairfax, Virginia, edited *The Howler*; and **Ruth Zultner** of Westfield, New Jersey, edited *The Student*.

Senior orators were: **Linda Lou Crocker** of Selma; **James R. Saintsing** of Falls Church, Virginia; **Kathryn Ann Webb** of Richmond, Virginia; and **Jeanne Preston Whitman** of Pulaski, Virginia. Whitman received the A.D. Ward Medal.



Susan Darnell and Michael Riley

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

For forty-eight hours—from nine a.m. on Friday, February 23, to nine a.m. to Sunday, February 25—fifty-three volunteers took turns reading, in its entirety, Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*. The purpose of the "marathon" was to raise money for *The Student*.

From the Artists Series: Cellist Lynn Harrell; the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Eugene Ormandy.

From the University Theatre: Patrick Hamilton's *Angel Street*; Stephen Sondheim's *Company*; Tom Stoppard's *Jumpers*; and the *Oresteia* of Aeschylus.

Poetry readings by John Ashbery, Jean Valentine, Stephen Dunn, and Irish poets John Montague and Paul Muldoon.

Speeches by broadcast journalist Bill Moyers (this year's Carlyle Lecturer), Lord Hailsham of

Great Britain's Conservative Party "shadow cabinet," Olympic gold medalist Jesse Owens, South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond, former governor of Texas John Connally, Pauli Murray (the first black woman Episcopal priest), and, in a debate on American foreign policy and defense planning, Edward Luttwak and Paul Warnke.

Performances by the Drifters, the Spinners, Tashi, the Allen Harris Band, and comedian Kelly Monteith.

A lecture series on "Twentieth Century Challenges to Faith." Speakers: Richard J. Neuhaus, Josephine Ford, James H. Charlesworth, Carl F.H. Henry, Andrew Greeley, and Leander Keck.

The 1979 "Challenge" symposium on bioethics, featuring Joseph Fletcher, Jeremy Rifkin, Norman Guttman, and Daniel Callahan.²

² A "Challenge" symposium on some topic of widespread public interest had been a feature of campus life every other spring since 1965. It had been planned and carried out, for the most part, by undergraduate students and had been consistently "challenging" and provocative and sometimes, especially in the early years, even daring. The eighth "Challenge" in 1979 was, regretfully, the last in the series.

* THE 1979 COMMENCEMENT

Samuel Richardson Hill, Jr., director of medical education programs in the University of Alabama system; Peter Jay, ambassador from Great Britain to the United States; North Carolina novelist Reynolds Price; and **T. Eugene Worrell** (B.A., 1940), newspaper publisher and University benefactor. Jay gave the Commencement

address, and **Chevis F. Horne**, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Martinsville, Virginia, preached the baccalaureate sermon.

Earl F. Slick, Winston-Salem businessman, was approved for an honorary degree, but he chose not to accept the recognition.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

The Wake Forest golf team won the ACC championship and placed third in final NCAA competition. **Gary Hallberg** won the national championship in golf, was named All-American, was on the All-ACC golf team, and received the Arnold Palmer Athlete-of-the-Year Award. His teammate, **Robert Wrenn**, was also on the All-ACC team.

Baseball players **Stan Johnson** and **Brick Smith** were placed on the All-ACC first team, and four football players (**Rick Dadouris**, **Chuck Knott**, **Buddy Patterson**, and **James Royster**) were Academic All-ACC selections. Football player **Bob Hely** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.



Basketball star Jane Jackson and Marjorie Crisp

* IN MEMORIAM

Thane McDonald, Professor Emeritus of Music (member of the faculty, 1941-1975). Died August 12, 1978.³

James A. Webster Jr. (B.A., 1949; J.D., 1951), Professor of Law (member of the faculty since 1954). Died October 30, 1978.

Richard Burt, former chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. Died December 15, 1978.

Beattie Feathers, assistant football coach and former head baseball coach. Died March 10, 1979.

William C. Archie (M.A., 1935; L.H.D., 1972), Dean of the College (1956-1958). Died April 9, 1979.

Roland L. Gay (B.S., 1928) Professor Emeritus of Mathematics (member of the faculty, 1933-1972). Died May 13, 1979.⁴

³ See "Thane McDonald, 1912-1978," in *The Wake Forest Review*, VIII (Autumn 1978), 12.

⁴ See the obituary notice on Roland L. Gay in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVI (Summer 1979), 75.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

1979–1980

A Covenant, A Fire, and A Tangerine Bowl

AT THE TRUSTEES' SPRING MEETING IN 1980 three non-Baptists were approved for election to the Board, their terms to begin the following January. All three had for years been of singular importance to the University: Katherine Mountcastle, the daughter of Charles H. and Mary Reynolds Babcock and the past president of both the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation; Albert L. Butler of Winston-Salem, a civic leader who had successfully chaired fund-raising campaigns in behalf of Wake Forest; and Eugene Worrell (B.A., 1940), whose name was already honored at Worrell House in London. Mountcastle and Worrell were from out of state, Mountcastle from New Canaan, Connecticut, and Worrell from Charlottesville, Virginia. Moreover, Mountcastle and Worrell were Presbyterians, and Butler was an Episcopalian. They were the first such candidates for Trustee membership to be named under the "covenant" now finally approved as the basis for a new legal relationship between Wake Forest and the Baptist Convention.

The essential framework for the "covenant" had been suggested the preceding fall when the Trustees approved a plan for Trustee membership whereby, in the future, twelve of the University's thirty-six Trustees could reside in states other than North Carolina or could be Christians from denominations other than Baptist. Later, in November, the Convention, though endorsing the covenant in principle, modified the Trustees' wording so as to require that non-Baptists come from "any evangelical Christian denomination," thus eliminating any consideration of, for example, Roman Catholics.

One hundred and thirty members of the College faculty, “alarmed” over the effect that such language would have on “the reputation Wake Forest has earned in promoting fellowship and understanding among various Christian communions,” strongly urged the Trustees not to accept the use of the word “evangelical,” but, reluctantly, the Trustees, fearing that the more hopeful features of the covenant would be sacrificed in any ensuing controversy, capitulated to the Convention’s change, and “evangelical” remained as a descriptive adjective for “Christian” in the University Bylaws concerning Trustee selection.

As part of the new agreement, the funds that the Convention had placed in escrow were released for use by the University (making possible midyear salary increases for faculty and staff), but in the future Wake Forest would be excluded from the Convention’s “Cooperative Program” budget except where an individual Baptist church specified that a designated portion of its contributions to the Convention be set aside for Wake Forest. The effect of this historic change in Convention support for the University would be financially significant: whereas in 1980, the last year under the old formula, Wake Forest received \$1,057,479 from the Cooperative Program, in 1981 the amount of money would be much less: it would depend on gifts of uncertain size from individual churches. A survey in the spring indicated that, of 158 churches responding to a questionnaire, only nineteen would be inclined to give support; thirty-eight said that they “probably” would help; 101 reported that they would decline—or “probably” decline—to participate in behalf of Wake Forest.

With regard to the earlier controversy over the CAUSE grant, as well as any similar future efforts by Wake Forest to attract funds from the federal government, the Convention agreed that the University would no longer have to seek approval for such actions from the Convention’s Services Rendered Committee but at the same time urged Wake Forest to “do everything possible to avoid excessive entanglement with government.”

The concept of the “covenant” had its origins in the principle that Wake Forest would no longer be “an institution of the Convention” but would instead be “an institution related to the Convention by means of a mutually agreed upon covenant.” The covenant was explained to the Trustees in the following way:

The essence of the covenant relationship is that it is freely entered into for the mutual benefit of the parties and not for the purpose of extending rule or control by one party over the other. Furthermore, the covenant relationship between the Convention and Wake Forest is understood as in the category of parity, entered voluntarily between equals for the purpose of providing for certain benefits and obligations to their mutual advantage. The idea of control by the Convention over the University is inconsistent with a covenant relationship.

The nature of a covenant relationship would provide the ground upon which a new and promising relationship between Wake Forest and the Convention could be founded. The relationship is to be freely entered by equal partners for the purpose of mutual advantage and would provide a cause for optimism for resolving the recurrent conflicts.

The working document resulting from this agreement was carefully written so as to make clear the responsibilities that the University and the Convention each had in its relations with the other:

The University is a church-related institution. This is a fundamental aspect of the University's educational mission. The University must want to be and aim to be so related. Wake Forest University will express clearly the institution's commitment to Christian objectives and to Baptist principles.

a. Wake Forest University shall actively pursue a strong relationship with the Convention and clearly express the intention of that relationship in its published statement of purpose, in its bulletin and other official documents.

b. Wake Forest University shall make provision for religion throughout institutional life by making the values of the church clearly recognizable. The institution will make possible the development of campus life that is in harmony with the Christian faith and principles. The institution shall seek to encourage its students to be involved in the work of churches.

c. Wake Forest University shall endeavor to bring to its learning community faculty and administrators who are committed to the purposes of the University as an institution that shapes its goals, policies and practices by Christian ideals; who understand that the Christian faith is part of the institution's common life; and who are committed to excellence in scholarship and teaching and to the intellectual and spiritual development of students.

The Convention shall clearly exhibit its commitment to Christian higher education and its support of the University.

a. Wake Forest University shall be able to count on the Convention's recognition and understanding of its educational task with its vital tradition of academic excellence and freedom.

b. Wake Forest University shall receive tangible support from the churches of the Convention, including financial support, active recruitment of students and the development of a larger circle of friends.

c. The Conventions shall give its intangible support to Wake Forest University as appropriate in connection with the University's pursuit of its purposes as expressed in its own charter and this covenant.

d. The Convention shall allocate ample time at its annual session for Wake Forest University to report and to interpret the fulfilling of its mission.

In order to demonstrate its satisfaction with Trustee negotiations concerning the University-Convention relationship, the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation had already reaffirmed its intention to continue its annual payment to Wake Forest of \$620,000 and also made two new grants, one (in 1979) of \$500,000 in unrestricted funds and another (in 1980), also of \$500,000, toward the University's One Fifty Fund. The Foundation expressed its desire to support Wake Forest through whatever changes were being made "in the composition of, or the manner of choosing, the Board of Trustees of the University." Obviously, the promised generosity of the Foundation would compensate in part for the loss of much of the annual funding previously provided by the Convention.

Since the first "winter term" in January 1972 members of the College faculty had been in continuing dialogue about its merits, and, after eight years of experience with January course offerings, although some teachers—and many students—wanted the winter term to continue as an option, others thought, as one observer said, that it was dying "a natural death." Enrollment had steadily declined: from 697 in 1977 to 563 in 1978 to 461 in 1979 to 413 in 1980. Under these circumstances a faculty committee, taking the issue under study one more time, proposed three choices for the faculty to consider: to leave the January option in place, hoping that enrollment would improve; to insert a three-week term between the two semesters; or to return to the two-semester academic year, with no

interim term any longer available. By a narrow vote the faculty approved the third choice; agreed that winter term courses would be offered once again, in January 1981, but for the last time; and decided that in 1981–1982 the calendar would be essentially what it had been before 1971–1972: a year divided into two equal terms.

The Experimental College, another product of a more innovative time, had also gradually lost its attractiveness and, except for a few courses now and then, had disappeared. 1979 was the last year for the biennial “Challenge” program, planned and organized mainly by students, centered on controversial political and social topics, and featuring speakers of national significance. The College was, in general, less and less affected by memories of the late 1960’s and early 1970’s or by a desire to re-create the mood or the causes of those years. As was no doubt true across the nation, a campus was no longer seen as a place for heated ideological conflict or struggle.

The central administration and the Trustees were forced to confront a serious budgetary crisis in the School of Law, as described by Dean Scarlett and Trustee Lonnie Williams, an alumnus attorney then serving as chairman of the committee for the law school. Looking ahead to reaccreditation by the American Bar Association, Scarlett and Williams pointed out that in a number of “problem areas” the law school would likely encounter negative reactions from any reaccreditation team visiting the campus. Five “areas” were listed as being of primary concern. The law library, first in priority, was described as being “among the ten worst law libraries” among the accredited law schools of America, its collection of 70,000 volumes being only slightly larger than Campbell University’s 65,500 and North Carolina Central University’s 67,500. The student-faculty ratio of a little more than thirty-three to one was well above the twenty-to-one ratio recommended by the American Association of Law Schools and compared unfavorably to the fourteen-to-one ratio to be found in the undergraduate college. The law faculty salary scale, according to Scarlett and Williams, was not competitive, financial aid for students was inadequate, and a well-supported clinical education program was needed.

In order for the law school to achieve the goals now thought necessary, the library, it was said, should be increased in size to ninety thousand volumes, the student-faculty ratio should be quickly improved, and funds should be set aside for the school’s

other compelling needs. Admittedly, the cost would be high: an immediate one-time allocation by the Trustees of \$700,000, and an addition thereafter of \$800,000 to the school's annual budget. The Trustees promised to study seriously the law school committee's report and, showing particular concern for law's top priority, authorized a transfer to the law library of \$150,000 from the budget of the undergraduate college.

The administration and the Trustees continued to reflect upon the best way to solve the structural problems created by the Babcock School's perceived need for accreditation. Not willing either to ignore accreditation or to abandon the undergraduate business major or to merge the undergraduate programs into the Babcock School, the central administration proposed that the undergraduate business school be reconstructed as a separate entity—separate, that is, both from the Babcock School and from the College. It would have its own dean, it would not undergo any major changes in size or budget, and, like the Babcock School, it would enter the process of accreditation. The Trustees approved this plan in principle and authorized steps that would be necessary for implementation, including conversations with representatives from the two business programs.

Meanwhile, Frank Schilagi, the Dean of the Babcock School, submitted his resignation in order to enter private business in Winston-Salem. Associate Dean Bernard L. Beatty served as Acting Dean for the remainder of the school year and was then succeeded by Edward L. Felton Jr. (B.A., University of Richmond; B.D., Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary; M.B.A., D.B.A., Harvard University), Visiting Professor at the Darden Graduate School of Business at the University of Virginia. Felton was the fourth dean of the Babcock School in a period of less than a decade.

In spite of prolonged internal tensions and numerous administrative changes, the Babcock School continued to achieve favorable attention from the business community, as indicated by two gifts of \$150,000 each, one for the Gordon Hanes Library Fund and another from the Broyhill Foundation of Lenoir for the Broyhill Executive Lecture Series.

The College also received gifts of enduring importance and value. In honor of former Wake Forest Dean of the College William C. Archie, who had served as the Foundation's executive director from 1966 to 1974 and who had died in 1979, the Mary Reynolds Babcock

Foundation established a fund of \$500,000—the “Archie Fund”—to be used to strengthen the faculty through leaves, support for research and travel, and visiting professorships. In a Founders’ Day ceremony on February 5, I remembered the man who had been my predecessor as Dean: “For two unforgettable years he was dean of



William Archie

Wake Forest College. Under his leadership, Wake Forest changed more rapidly and more imaginatively than in any two-year period before or since. Mr. Archie wanted Wake Forest to be a place of intellectual excitement. He wanted us to have good teachers, and he wanted them to be free to think, to write, and to publish. He was fiercely independent, democratic, often indignant, sometimes gentle, always honest—a man to trust and believe in. He would have enjoyed using this Fund for Faculty Excellence. I hope that, in our use of it, we will be as fearless and as imaginative as he would have been.”

Gerald W. Johnson (B.A., 1911)—one of Wake Forest’s most prominent literary alumni, for many years an editorial writer for the *Baltimore Sun*, essayist and book reviewer, and the

author of thirty-five books—was honored, following his death in March 1980, by the naming of a reading room in the Library. He had been, through the years since his graduation on the old campus, a friendly adviser to the University and, when he thought it necessary, a frank and probing critic of what was happening at Wake Forest. He was especially outspoken about the negative influence of the Baptist State Convention and about the role of athletics in college life, once observing that “intercollegiate contests” should be abolished. One comment he made about Wake Forest became famous in College lore: “She is rowdy but there are those who love her.” The Gerald White Johnson Room in the Library would now, thanks to the gift of memorabilia from Mrs. Johnson, house his World War I journals, photographs, scrapbooks, and American and foreign editions of his books.

The Library also received a \$50,000 grant from the Jessie Ball duPont Religious, Charitable and Educational Fund for its collec-

tions in art and music, with particular emphasis on Renaissance Italian art, British art and music, and Irish literature. These areas were significant because of the University's houses in Venice and London and because of the recognition increasingly being given to Wake Forest's Irish poetry series. Another department in the College—religion—was the recipient of a \$75,000 grant from the Henry R. Luce Foundation, to be used for a special project on "Religion and the Social Crisis."

The University Library celebrated its centennial on November 18, 1979. The number of volumes in the collection had now reached 745,000, with an additional 275,000 in microfiche, and more than nine thousand periodicals were being subscribed to. Records of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries indicated that Wake Forest was spending more per student for library materials than any other of the twenty-six libraries in the Association. On the occasion of the Library's centennial, Wake Forest was honored by the presence of Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, former United States Senator from Maine.



Gerald Johnson

Federal regulations about campus buildings and programs, more numerous than ever, required increased alertness and concern. In the fall of 1979 the University provided the first on-campus housing to be made available for a paraplegic student. She was Karen Spicer, a graduate student in speech communication and theatre arts, and she was assigned a room in the New Dormitory: a former study lounge which was converted for her use by the provision of a special desk and shelf, accessible restroom facilities, and added space to ease her moving around. At the same time a more encompassing project was announced which would cause ramps with railings to be built in Reynolda Hall, Winston Hall, the New Dormitory, Johnson and Bostwick Halls, the Library, the Law School, and several other buildings.

A study committee appointed by President Scales made a careful and detailed report on what actions Wake Forest had taken in order to comply with the much discussed and interpreted "Title IX".



James Parker



Jay Venuto

A list of “accomplishments” was submitted: travel for both men and women was now being provided on a non-discriminatory basis; the women’s locker room had been made comparable to the men’s locker room; opportunities for use of the tennis courts, indoor and outdoor, were equal for men and women; scholarships were now budgeted in five women’s sports (basketball, golf, tennis, volleyball, and cross country); women’s athletic facilities had been “upgraded”; and the women’s athletic budget had, over a three-year period, been increased from \$153, 000 to \$461,500. Additional improvements were recommended, however, and it was estimated that further compliance with Title IX would lead in four years to an annual budget for women’s athletics of more than a million dollars.

Men’s sports in 1979–1980 were highlighted by another ACC championship in golf, the thirteenth over the last fourteen years, and by the emergence of football success under the colorful and inspirational coaching of alumnus John Mackovic. In 1977, and again in 1978, the football team’s record had been one victory and ten losses, but in the fall of 1979 Wake Forest football attracted national attention by an 8–3 record that included victories

such as Wake Forest fans had seldom seen. Especially memorable—and still talked about—were a 22–21 win over Georgia and a 42–38 upset over Auburn which attracted a wildly enthusiastic record Homecoming crowd of 34,000 for what has been called “the best spectator game ever played in Groves Stadium.” Central to the team’s triumphant season were quarterback Jay Venuto, who, among other achievements, completed thirty-three passes for 334 yards against East Carolina for Conference records in completion and yardage; offensive end Wayne Baumgardner, who caught forty-seven passes for 878 yards; tailback James McDougald, who set a school record for most touchdowns rushing; and James Parker, called by *Sports Illustrated* “the emotional heart of Wake’s defense.” Mackovic said of Parker, “It would be hard for me to find a person who gave more

to the team, gave more to his studies, gave more to life in general than James Parker.”

As a pleasing reward for its good season—Wake Forest had even received a mid-autumn ranking among the twenty top teams in the nation—the football team was invited to the Tangerine Bowl in Orlando, Florida, for a December 22 contest with the Louisiana State University Tigers. Not since 1948 had Wake Forest been in a bowl game; that year, in the Dixie Bowl in Birmingham, a Peahead Walker-coached team had lost to Baylor University by a score of 20 to 7. This time a large number of hopeful alumni traveled to Orlando and before and after the game enjoyed the marvels and the magic of Disney World. But, sadly, Louisiana State was the victor (34–10), and alumni had to continue to look back in memory to 1945 for Wake Forest’s only football bowl victory: in the Gator Bowl over South Carolina.

The University and the City of Winston-Salem were increasingly concerned that the City’s Memorial Coliseum, where Wake Forest’s basketball games were played, was no longer an adequate or attractive setting for Atlantic Coast Conference competition. It had been built after World War II, well before Wake Forest arrived in Winston-Salem, and had neither the heating nor the air conditioning nor the locker room facilities—nor the size—that a growing University and City needed. A “Coliseum Citizens Committee,” supported by President Scales and by Mayor Wayne Corpening, was formed under the chairmanship of Lyons Gray, a prominent civic leader. The committee called for a referendum vote on November 6 which, if successful, would lead toward a new \$33,000,000 coliseum. A contrary point of view was voiced by a group called Concerned Citizens for Winston-Salem, and the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for “economic” rather than “racial” reasons, also announced its opposition. The outcome of the vote was a decided setback for the University’s hopes; by a two-to-one



James McDougald



Wayne Baumgardner



Graylyn: before the fire

majority the proposal for a new coliseum was rejected. Even the precinct in which the University is located cast a negative vote.

Three years after the dedication of the art and theatre wings of the Fine Arts Center, construction of the music wing was still not underway. With the support of Dean Mullen I proposed to the Trustees that the University proceed as soon as possible to build the long delayed facilities for music, suggesting that, if necessary, funds should be taken out of the University's savings and endowment. The Trustees listened appreciatively but were not yet ready to make such a financial commitment. They did, however, decide—on December 14, 1979—to name the Center, when completed, for President Scales, agreeing with Trustee chairman James Mason that “the University's fine arts building is one of the proudest achievements” of Scales's tenure and that “it is the embodiment of his love for the arts and the urbanity and grace he has brought to the Reynolda campus.”

This honor for President Scales came at an especially appropriate time. Only a month earlier—on November 15—he had undergone open heart surgery on a faulty aortic valve. He had been released from the hospital after forty-eight hours and had returned to work,

but his health problems would continue and would foretell an earlier retirement from his presidency than might otherwise have been anticipated.

In April, with the approval of the University, a concert shell, designed by Professor Charles Allen, was built at Graylyn, the gift of Lorraine Rudolph of Winston-Salem. It was designed to be used by the Winston-Salem Symphony for its summer “Music at Sunset” concerts. On June 22, during one of these concerts, attended by more than seven thousand people, the manor house at Graylyn caught fire and burned—in Scales’s words, “a raging inferno”—for about six hours. The fire had started on the third floor, which was virtually gutted; there was extensive damage to the roof; the first and second floors were harmed by smoke and water; but the beautiful public rooms on the ground floor remained virtually untouched. The University had planned to house sixty-six students at Graylyn in the fall, but, fortunately, no one was living there on the night of the fire.

President Scales responded with his characteristic hope and optimism: “Graylyn will be rebuilt. It is a precious legacy, on the register of great homes. Rebuilding it is our debt to the past.”



Graylyn: while it burned

IN RETROSPECT

"I Was Captivated by the Theatre"

By Catherine Burroughs (B.A., 1980)

GROWING UP ON FACULTY DRIVE ACROSS FROM WAKE FOREST IN THE 1960S, I was captivated by the theatre program, which was ignominiously crammed into the seventh floor above the stacks of the library. But its attic stage made magic. Just as I have precious memories of attending football games with my father at Bowman Gray Stadium and visiting the site of Groves Stadium when under construction, so I cherish having attended opening nights, matinees, and afternoon one-acts in Z. Smith Reynolds.

I first developed a yearning to participate in the tradition established by Harold Tedford, Don Wolfe, David Welker, and Sandy Fullerton when I saw several of my friends—faculty children – playing roles in productions such as *Macbeth* and *Under Milk Wood*. (Notably, one of those child actors, Ben Brantley, is now the theatre critic for *The New York Times*; his father, Russell, wrote the classic novel about Wake Forest students in rebellion against the Baptists, *The Education of Jonathan Beam*.)

In 1976, I was lucky to enroll at Wake just as the James Ralph Scales Center was opening a beautiful new theatre designed by Jo Mielziner. The first mainstage production was *Look Homeward, Angel*, and I will never forget the moment when, sitting in an introductory course in British Literature, two women who had already seen the cast list burst into the classroom in Tribble Hall and whispered, “You’re Laura James?”—the character who, as an “older woman,” has a brief affair with Eugene Gant (the fictionalized North Carolina author, Thomas Wolfe) before he leaves Asheville for Harvard.



A scene from Tom Stoppard's Jumpers: Catherine Burroughs is at the center

As I think back on my four-year immersion in Wake Forest University Theatre, I can picture vividly the greenroom, the costume shop, the private dressing space that I was given when cast as Shen Te in *The Good Woman of Setzuan*, Clytemnestra in *The Oresteia*, and Dottie in *Jumpers*—this last directed by James Dodding and featuring Clint McCown, an actor whom I had watched tackle wondrous roles at the old theatre in the library.

But most of all, when I remember my college days, I recall the excited stillness I felt right before I made my first entrance in my first role of Wake's first theatre production on a new stage.

* FACULTY NOTES



Elmer Hayashi

Elmer K. Hayashi, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, received the annual award for excellence in teaching.

Eleven members of the College faculty were promoted to Professor: **Richard D.**

Carmichael (Mathematics), **Roger A. Hegstrom** (Chemistry), **William L. Hottinger** (Physical Education), **J. Gaylord May** (Mathematics), **W. Graham May** (Mathematics), **John C. Moorhouse** (Economics), **Paul M. Ribisi** (Physical Education), **Charles L. Richman** (Psychology), **Wilmer D. Sanders** (German), **Harold C. Tedford** (Theatre Arts), and **Peter D. Weigl**.

An impressive number of College faculty members were assigned research leaves: **Ralph D. Amen** (Biology), **H. Wallace Baird** (Chemistry), **George J. Griffin** (Religion), **David W. Hadley** (History), **Emmett Willard Hamrick** (Religion), **Robert Knott** (Art), **James Kuz-**

manovich (Mathematics), **William M. Moss** (English), **Richard D. Sears** (Politics), **James A. Steintrager** (Politics), **Alan J. Williams** (History), and **Ralph C. Wood Jr.** (Religion).

Babcock Professor of Botany **Walter S. Flory** and Professor of Theatre Arts **David Welker** retired at the end of the 1979–1980 academic year.

Judith Johnson Sherwin was poet-in-residence in the spring of 1980.

Dean of the Graduate School **Henry S. Stroupe** was assigned an “administrative sabbatical” leave for the 1979 fall term. Professor of History **Richard C. Barnett** served as Acting Dean during Stroupe’s absence.

Terms as department chairmen were assigned to **Gerald W. Esch** (Biology), **Robert N. Shorter** (English), **Richard L. Zuber** (History), **Ivey C. Gentry** (Mathematics), **John V. Mochnick** (Music), **Gregory D. Pritchard** (Philosophy), **William L. Hottinger** (Physical Education), and **John E. Williams** (Psychology).

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Charles M. Carter, Assistant Director of Admissions and Financial Aid, resigned in order to accept a position at Schreiner College in Kerrville, Texas.

J. Rodney Meyer (B.A., Brown; M.A., Ph.D., Minnesota), formerly Assistant Professor of English, was named Director of the Office for Grants and Contracts¹ and was assigned other duties having to do with publications, the

planning of campus events, and the University’s movie collection.

“You Asked for Women—and You Have Them!” is a lively and charming series of reminiscences by Dean of Women Emerita **Lois Johnson** in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVII (Winter 1980), 18–21. The interviewer is **Emily Herring Wilson**.

¹ Formerly the Office for Research

* STUDENT NOTES

James R. "Jay" Helvey of Lexington was president of the student body. **Kelly Wrenn** of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, and **Scott McNulty** of Haines City, Florida, were co-chairs of the Honor Council. **William J. Boyle** of Rumson, New Jersey, and **Terry Payne** of Fayetteville, Arkansas, co-chaired the Student Judicial Board.

Editors for the 1979–1980 school year were: **Robin Byrd** of Gatesville and **Paula Dale** of Charlotte (*The Student*); **Catherine "Cathy" Woodard** of Kenly (*Old Gold and Black*); and **Mary Elizabeth Heim** of Bethesda, Maryland (*The Howler*).

The faculty approved the charter of Alpha Phi Alpha, Wake Forest's first black fraternity. Nine students were in the first pledge class.

Senior orators were: **Joseph C. Davis Jr.** of Conway; **John Marc Gulley** of Winston-Salem; **Jane Cornwall Jackson** of Aldie, Virginia; and **Evelyn Byrd Tribble** of Miami, Florida. Davis received the A.D. Ward Medal.



President Scales with former President Gerald Ford



Raft race on the Yadkin River

Debaters **Kim Metzler** of Atlantis, Florida, and **Star Muir** of Winston-Salem won first place at the Emory University tournament. They subsequently qualified for the National Debate Tournament in Tucson.

The Wake Forest business team (**Jerry Myers** of Monroe; **Elaine Rihtarchik** of Rockville, Maryland; **Amy Siemer** of Cincinnati, Ohio; and **Michael Twilley** of Timonium, Maryland) took first place in the fifteenth annual International Business Games at Emory University. Wake Forest thereby became the first school ever to win this top trophy twice.

* THE 1980 COMMENCEMENT

At a special University convocation on April 14, former President Gerald Ford. During the 1980 Commencement exercises, journalist Russell Baker, Baptist minister Frank Campbell, President of Salem College Merrimon Cuninggim, novelist Peter DeVries, and Episcopal minister **Charles U. Harris** (B.A., 1935). Cuninggim delivered the Commencement address, and Harris preached the baccalaureate sermon.



The Wake Forest Marching Band: from The Howler for 1980

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

Football quarterback **Jay Venuto** was named ACC Player of the Year, and **John Mackovic** was named ACC Coach of the Year. **James McDougald** received the Arnold Palmer Award for Athlete of the Year. McDougald and three other football players (**Wayne Baumgardner**, **James Parker**, and **Jay Venuto**) were named to the All-ACC first team. **Landon King** was an Academic All-ACC selection.

Golfer **Gary Hallberg**, winner of the ACC individual championship, was named an All-American for the fourth straight year, and he and three other golfers (**Tom Knox**, **Gary Pinns**, and **Robert Wrenn**) were placed on the All-ACC first team. **Jesse Haddock** was named ACC Coach of the Year.

Tennis players **Tony Kieffer** and **Armand Molino** were a Flight Champion No. 2 team in doubles. Baseball player **Brick Smith** was placed on the All-ACC first team.

Women's sports reached a new milestone in 1980 with the creation of the Marge Crisp Athlete-of-the-Year Award (designed to parallel the Arnold Palmer Award for male athletes). The first Crisp Award went to basketball player **Jane Jackson**, who also won the Conference's Marie James Award and received the first ACC Award to a woman for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics. The male recipient of this same Award was football player **Donnie Jackson**. (See page 235.)

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

From the University Theatre: Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*; Stephen Sondheim's *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*; *Three Men on a Horse*, by John Cecil Holm and George Abbott; Luigi Pirandello's *Six Characters in Search of an Author*; Noel Coward's *Hayfever*.

From the Artists Series: Ruggiero Ricci, violinist; the Aeolian Chamber Players; the Canadian Brass; the Zurich Chamber Orchestra; and the North Carolina Symphony, with mezzo-soprano Beverly Wolff as soloist.

Speeches by baseball great Hank Aaron, newspaper columnist Jack Anderson, Hodding Carter III (from the U.S. Department of State), former President of the United States Gerald Ford, Congressman from Illinois John Anderson, for-

mer U.S. Senator from Minnesota Eugene McCarthy (the Carlyle Lecture), and Edmund Fuller, literary critic of the *Wall Street Journal*.

Also: a poetry reading by James Dickey; a one-man show on Dylan Thomas by Welsh actor Ray Handy; a show by artist Bob Timberlake; a two-weeks Artist-in-Residence Program with painter Jane Couch; and performances by Mike Cross, Tavares, The Atlanta Rhythm Section, and the Atlanta Contemporary Dance Company.

To benefit *The Student*, a marathon reading of the Sherlock Holmes stories.

A performance in French of Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, directed by **Eva Rodtwitt**.

* IN MEMORIAM

Frank R. Lock, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bowman Gray School of Medicine. Died October 29, 1979.

Charles Sylvester Green (B.A., 1922), Vice President in charge of Alumni Activities and Public Relations, 1955–1958. Died January 10, 1980.

Melvin Q. "Molly" Layton (B.S., 1947), Superintendent of Grounds (retired since 1977). Died November 6, 1979.²

Colonel Joseph S. Terrell Jr., Professor of Military Science and Tactics (1951–1955). Died May 17, 1980.

² See "Groundsman Melvin Layton," by Russell Brantley, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXV (Winter 1978), 10; also an obituary notice in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVI (Autumn 1979), 30.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

1980–1981

On the Way to the Sesquicentennial

THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE SCALES ADMINISTRATION, 1979–1980, had been a conspicuously successful period in University fund-raising. Total giving to Wake Forest had reached almost nine million dollars, and the \$1,456,825 raised from alumni was at an all-time high for gifts received from the University's own graduates. The Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) had recognized this achievement by honoring Wake Forest with a much prized award for “sustained performance” in alumni giving. Among all the nation's private colleges and universities Wake Forest ranked second, surpassed only by Harvard University.

These records and recognitions were, to a great extent, the outcome of a decade of faithful and imaginative efforts by a devoted development staff. Two men in particular, J. William “Bill” Straughan and G. William “Bill” Joyner Jr., had had a vision for advancing Wake Forest among private universities and, blessed by an attractive combination of energy, creativity, and wit, they had seen much of that vision become reality. Both men were Wake Forest alumni, Straughan from the class of 1964 and Joyner from the class of 1966. Straughan had served, first as Director of Development and then as Vice President, for six years (1971–1977), and Joyner, who had previously been Director of Alumni Affairs, had succeeded Straughan. They had a dedication to their work which was founded in a passionate love for Wake Forest and in a belief that there were no boundaries to what Wake Forest might achieve. They called on alumni and friends, they sought out new prospects, they worked closely with Trustees and the College Board of Visitors, they made talks



University Relations staff. In front: Bob Mills and Craig Jackson. Standing: Jane Carmichael, Julius Corpening, Claudia Stitt, Bill Joyner, Minta McNally, and Bob Baker.

at University gatherings, and they invariably presented themselves with warmth and good cheer.¹ Now, in 1980, Joyner was knowing and experienced and was prepared to be a central architect for the next phase of the sesquicentennial campaign.

That campaign, beginning in 1980 and ending, it was confidently expected, in 1984, would seek \$17.5 million: \$4,000,000 in College endowment, \$3,000,000 for faculty development, \$2,000,000 in endowment for financial aid for students, \$2,000,000 in law school endowment, \$2,000,000 in Babcock School endowment, \$4,000,000 for the music wing of the Scales Fine Arts Center, and \$450,000 for miscellaneous student life and curriculum needs.

Wake Forest's principal benefactor, the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, was prepared to sign a new contract with the University—the signing actually took place on January 14, 1981—which would guarantee the University \$620,000 a year in perpetuity for operation

¹ *During the years of the Scales presidency Straughan and Joyner were ably assisted by a series of men and women, most of them alumni, who worked in various assignments in development, alumni affairs, and creative services. Their names are listed, usually to indicate when they were appointed or whether they subsequently resigned, in the "Administrative Notes" at the end of the various chapters*

of this History. Four of those who came to Wake Forest when Scales was president were to have particular significance for the University because of their loyal commitment to their responsibilities and because they would continue to serve Wake Forest during succeeding administrations. They deserve special mention. Julius H. Corpening ('49) brought sophistication and great skills in building relationships with alumni and others who could help to assemble the resources needed for Wake Forest's growth. Robert D. "Bob" Mills ('71, M.B.A., '80) had a keen sensitivity to alumni concerns, both institutional and personal, and developed lasting friendships with faculty members. Minta Aycock McNally ('74) was a native of the town of Wake Forest and an alumna of the Winston-Salem campus and had a unique understanding of the University's history and of those who had been part of that history. Robert T. "Bob" Baker, a Vanderbilt University graduate, blessed with a witty personality and motivational skills, was effective in expanding the number of companies and corporations supporting Wake Forest. Two others who were appointed to administrative positions in

expenses. This contract was necessary to replace the contract signed in 1946 at the time that the University's move to Winston-Salem was agreed upon. One of the stipulations in the earlier contract was that Wake Forest's relationship with the Baptist State Convention would remain unchanged. Now that Wake Forest's "covenant" with the Convention was in place, the Convention was no longer a party to the contract with the Foundation, and the University and the Foundation could proceed together without Convention participation.

The Convention, for its part, seemed satisfied with what was happening at Wake Forest. In October the General Board of the Convention said that Wake Forest continued to be worthy of support, and at the Convention's annual meeting in November the new University Trustees named under the Covenant were approved without discussion. By February about one hundred Baptist churches in North Carolina had reported that they would continue their financial support for the University.

Earlier, at the September 12 meeting of the Board of Trustees, Cecil Sherman, the president of the Convention, had asked that Wake Forest admit more North Carolina Baptists into the student body, that it educate more students in church-related vocations, and that the University "interpret" North Carolina Baptists "in a sympathetic way." "I expect you to love and serve Wake Forest," he said. "I also want you to see that you came from out of North Carolina Baptist life and you represent the interests of North Carolina Baptists in this place.... I am not really contentious. Everything that I have suggested you do, you used to do. Everything I have suggested you do, I earnestly wish you'd do again."

These words by Cecil Sherman, though wistful about the past, were spoken in a conciliatory way, and it was obvious that for the time being the Covenant was working satisfactorily. Indeed, during the remaining three years of the Scales administration, there was no further dramatic conflict between Wake Forest and the Convention.

The stage was now set for a special convocation in Wait Chapel on November 13. The main speaker was William C. Friday, president of the University of North Carolina (Friday had attended Wake Forest as a freshman in 1937–1938 before transferring to North Carolina State, and his three younger brothers had all received degrees from Wake Forest: Rutherford "Rudd" Friday (B.S., 1944), David L. Friday, Jr. (B.S., 1948), and John R. Friday (B.S., 1948).) North Carolina's



President Scales and Nancy Susan Reynolds

Governor James B. Hunt also spoke, and D. Wayne Calloway (B.B.A., 1959), president of Frito-Lay, Inc., was present as general chairman of the campaign.

But what made the convocation especially satisfying was an announcement from Zachary Smith, president of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, that Wake Forest was to receive still another grant: \$4.5 million, the largest gift ever received by the University and the largest ever made by the Foundation. \$500,000 was designated as endowment for the Library, but the remaining four million dollars was for two new undertakings: a Reynolds Professorship program (\$2.5 million) and a Reynolds Scholarship program (\$1.5 million) which would bring to Wake Forest gifted faculty members and some of the most highly qualified students in the nation. The impact of these programs would be far-reaching and would prove to be a central factor in the growing national reputation of Wake Forest as an academically prestigious institution.

Zachary Smith's tribute to Wake Forest before the convocation audience was meaningful and encouraging. There were seven reasons,

the waning years of the Scales presidency would play roles of importance at Wake Forest far beyond 1983: J. Reid Morgan ('75, J.D., '79), who was named Foundations Officer in 1980, and Sandra [Connor] Boyette, who became Foundations Officer in 1981. Both Morgan and Boyette would eventually be elevated to vice presidencies, Morgan in legal affairs and Boyette in University advancement.

he said, for the Foundation's support of the University: Wake Forest's accelerating academic excellence, its posture in times of adversity, its stance on academic freedom, the growth of the graduate school in strength and stature, the high quality of the library, increasing alumni support, and continued efforts to improve the minority presence on campus. In response to the Foundation's record of more than three decades of gifts to the University, President Scales presented the Medallion of Merit to Nancy Susan Reynolds, the only one of R.J. Reynolds' children still living and a woman of modesty and rare insight who had on many occasions given her own personal support to Wake Forest causes that pleased her. She was dedicated, Scales said, to "the highest ideals of public service."

The sesquicentennial campaign, off to such a promising start, was further strengthened by the appointment of former President Gerald Ford as honorary parents' chairman and Arnold Palmer as honorary chairman and by the report in the next several months of three additional gifts to the University: \$1.5 million from R.J. Reynolds Industries, \$200,000 from Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, and \$100,000 from Burlington Industries.

With such expectations for continuing success, the Trustees had meanwhile endorsed the administration's plan for proceeding with the construction of the music wing of the Scales Fine Arts Center. The cost, now estimated at \$5,300,000, was already well above all earlier assumptions, but the Reynolds Industries' gift of a million and a half was designated specifically for the building, and there seemed little doubt now that the goal could be reached. By the fall of 1982, it was hoped, the Department of Music would at last move to a new home.

The theatre and art wing of the Fine Arts Center acquired a new neighbor this year: an eight-ton sculpture created by Robert Maki of Seattle and placed on the southwest side of the Center. Maki had been Artist-in-Residence in 1978-1979 under a Rockefeller Foundation grant, and he described his sculpture, a three-dimensional triangular configuration, as invoking the concept of the pentagon as a geometric structure. It was twelve feet high and fourteen feet wide, and it cost fifty-two thousand dollars, mostly paid for by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Campus reactions to the Maki sculpture ranged from what *Old Gold and Black* called "biting sarcasm" to "complete bafflement" to

“genuine pleasure.” One student said, “I thought it was a piece of junk left over from the construction.” But Marvin Coats, a sculptor on the art faculty, thought that “the subtle visual illusions it creates are beautiful and always changing.” And Associate Professor of Art Margaret Supplee Smith said that “it works off the building and is complementary in its fine modern lines.” Professor Charles Allen admitted to being “neutral... I can live with it, but it’s not what I would have chosen.” In his remarks for publication President Scales also said, “I’m going to live with it.” Privately, he was not happy with it, and, some time later when the Maki sculpture was listed as among the important achievements of his administration, he greeted that observation with surprise and with more than a little ironic amusement.

Ever since 1968, when what became the “Babcock Graduate School of Management” was first envisioned, the design of all business programs at Wake Forest, undergraduate and graduate, had been debated, sometimes with anger and almost always with passion. Now, finally, a resolution of the issue occurred. The Trustees approved the administration’s proposal that the undergraduate “School of Business and Accountancy” be reconstituted, separate from the Babcock School, and that it have its own dean and supporting staff. Thomas C. Taylor, Associate Professor of Accountancy (B.S., M.A., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Ph.D., Louisiana State), who had been on the faculty since 1971, was appointed dean. Not everyone in either school was satisfied with the new organization, but Taylor was, by training and temperament, qualified for the difficult assignment he was given, and he proved, in the years that followed, to be selfless and fair in the decisions he was called upon to make, and he showed academic wisdom in steering the “School” toward increasing strength in its various endeavors. As he pointed out, the changes now occurring were structural rather than philosophical, and the main immediate problem was to proceed toward accreditation, a goal that he hoped to reach within the next three years.



Tom Taylor

The School of Law was also the recipient of favorable actions by the Board of Trustees. An earlier \$200,000 loan to the School from the University's endowment was forgiven, and another two million dollars in endowment was transferred from the College to the law school, with the understanding that it would be returned to the College when the law school's endowment reached six million dollars. Tuition was also to be increased over a five-year period to a level four hundred dollars higher than in the College, and the Trustees agreed to consider a University-supported special campaign to improve law school endowment and also to study whether some of the undesignated gifts received by the "University" might be assigned to the law school rather than always to the College. Other recent improvements at the law school were noted: five new full-time teachers had been added to the faculty, and a federal grant of \$44,000 had been received for a clinical education program.

The faculty of the College voted to approve the reinstatement of academic minors for junior and senior undergraduates. Minors would not be required, but from now on students would have four options in planning their academic programs: a single major, as before; a joint major; a double major; or a major and a minor. In the spring, during the pre-registration period, about eighty juniors signed up for a minor.

Following a report by Professor of Mathematics Marcellus Waddill, the Trustees endorsed a recommendation that immediate efforts be made "to upgrade significantly the undergraduate computing program and facilities at the University in order to provide the opportunity for every undergraduate student to acquire computer literacy and for some students to acquire computing fluency." The administration was authorized to seek funds to make such a program possible: an indication of the growing importance of the computer in undergraduate education.

The future of Graylyn was the subject of the year's most heated controversy. Many students, already disappointed that there was not more coeducational housing on the Reynolda campus, argued that Graylyn should be used in such a way as to provide attractive housing alternatives for undergraduate students, and the College faculty unanimously approved a resolution suggesting that Graylyn become an educational and residential facility designed for academic programs, with an emphasis on foreign languages and international studies.²

² *At the end of the fall semester the French House program in the Bernard Cottage on the Graylyn estate was terminated.*

The Trustees, however, confronted with the task of finding money for the restoration of Graylyn—an early estimate was that damage from the fire amounted to at least two million dollars—and aware that responsibilities to the Gray family colored any decision about the future of the mansion, decided early, for reasons having to do both with finances and with public relations, that Graylyn might best become a conference center. Toward that end a study committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Constance Gray (Mrs. Lyons Gray).

The Gray committee visited a number of conference centers throughout the United States, employed a consultant to conduct a market research study, and invited six developers from the Winston-Salem area to make proposals about how best to use the property. The committee also stayed in close contact with Gordon Gray of Washington, D.C., the senior member of the Gray family, who had already committed \$372,000 for air conditioning for the manor house.

At the spring meeting of the Trustees, Albert Butler, basing his remarks on the findings of the Gray committee, proposed that Graylyn be restored as the “Graylyn Conference Center” and that it be financed partially by the sale of up to fifteen acres on Graylyn’s periphery for residential real estate development according to a plan which would be consistent with the over-all purpose of the Conference Center. Butler’s recommendation was approved—Mark Holt, the student trustee, voted against it—and a seven member Graylyn Board was appointed: Butler as chairman, Constance Gray, Mark Holt, two faculty members (Professor of Economics J. Van Wagstaff and Lecturer Jack Ferner from the Babcock School), and, from the administration, John Williard and Leon Corbett. A Graylyn Advisory Committee, also to be chaired by Butler, was appointed.

Second only, in prolonged debate, to the Graylyn issue was the revival of charges about racism at Wake Forest which followed two troublesome campus incidents. In the fall the College Union scheduled as part of its film series a showing of D.W. Griffith’s silent masterpiece *The Birth of a Nation*, adapted from *The Clansman*, a novel by a Wake Forest alumnus, Thomas Dixon (M.A., 1883). Both the novel and the film were irredeemably racist and had long been subject to severe censure for their degrading treatment of blacks during the Reconstruction period of American history. Besides, the College

Union had placed on the cover of its schedule of the year's films a picture of Al Jolson in blackface.

In response to vigorous protests by black students *The Birth of a Nation* was canceled, but others in the campus community expressed criticism of the College Union because of what they regarded as the Union's suppression of free speech. From both sides there were complaints about what had happened.

Not long after the film incident a black student removed from the Kappa Alpha house in Davis Hall a Confederate flag which was on display in a window. The fraternity defended the flag as a symbol of veneration for Robert E. Lee and the Old South; blacks saw it as an expression of white supremacy and as an insult to blacks.

Eventually, compromises were reached about both the film and the flag. The movie was quietly shown to a more limited audience after prefatory explanations about the history and the cinematic significance of the film, and Kappa Alpha, after conferring with black student leaders, agreed to limit its flying of a Confederate flag to six times a year on such occasions as Lee's birthday and the anniversary of the founding of the chapter, and always, the fraternity said, a public announcement would be made in advance that for a given reason the flag would be displayed.

These two episodes of mistrust and anger, as well as other perceived manifestations of racism at Wake Forest, led to a February forum on racial insensitivity, sponsored by the Director of Minority Affairs and the Chaplain, and to the appearance, a week or so later, at Black Awareness celebrations, of two nationally recognized black leaders, Julian Bond and Dick Gregory. The faculty, without dissent, passed a resolution urging that "both racial provocation and suspicion of racial provocation" cease and be "replaced by good will and reconciliation." And President Scales issued a directive to the effect that for every open position on the faculty efforts must be made to bring in women and minorities for the interviewing process. (At this time, there were twelve minority members of the faculty, or 5.02% of the total, and fifty-one women faculty members, or 21.34% of the total.)

Compliance with Title IX continued to have effect on Wake Forest's athletic programs. Gene Hooks announced that men's swimming would be eliminated as an intercollegiate activity, thus narrowing slightly the gap between the numbers of men and women on athletic

scholarships. There were other reasons not to continue swimming: facilities were inadequate, and the gymnasium pool was not good enough to attract competitive swimmers to Wake Forest.

Hooks also had the unpleasant responsibility of coping with the decision by Winston-Salem voters not to approve the building of a new coliseum. Memorial Coliseum, in Hooks's words, was "a patched-up, oversized Quonset hut" and was simply not a satisfactory setting for basketball games. So, he said, for the next three seasons (1981-1984) all Conference games would be played at the Coliseum in Greensboro. Non-conference contests would still be scheduled for Winston-Salem. It was estimated that Memorial Coliseum would lose up to thirty percent of its annual revenue.

The suit by former golf coach Ron Roberts, based on the charge that he had been improperly removed from his position so that Coach Jesse Haddock could return, was dismissed by Forsyth County Superior Court Judge Robert A. Collier Jr., who said that he had found no evidence of wrongdoing by the Director of Athletics or the University.

After three seasons as head football coach John Mackovic resigned to accept a position as quarterback coach with the Dallas Cowboys. Defensive coordinator Al Groh was named to take his place.

In the midst of the campus events that made headlines, President Scales observed, Wake Forest men and women should continue to "debate all the issues of our common life. What kind of education is best for the survival of civilization? What kind of government is best for the participants in the learning process? What must we do now to express the great values of our heritage in the context of chaos, world starvation, political anarchy? How can we make the humanities vital against the miraculous technology of our age? The great intangibles that are always present in the search for Truth have always been present in the minds and hearts of Wake Forest men and women."

IN RETROSPECT

Ode to a Newspaperman

By Michael Riley (B.A., 1981)

SOMETIMES YOU LEARN MORE OUTSIDE OF THE CLASSROOM THAN INSIDE IT. While that notion may smack of heresy, it applied to one aspect of my time at Wake Forest. Now, that's not meant to slight any of my fabulous professors, who were deeply dedicated to helping students learn, and, more importantly, helping students learn how to learn. There was Ed Wilson, author of this volume and revealer of the Romantic poets' eternal truths. There was Charles Allen, a believer who realized God and evolution could coexist. There was Bob Shorter, who unlocked the secrets of the Canterbury Tales. And the list goes on: Charles Lewis and the complexity of philosophy; Larry West and the German language; Don Schoonmaker and European realpolitik; Elizabeth Phillips and the complacencies of the peignoir.

Then there was Bynum Shaw. A soft-spoken elf of a man with a bright shock of white hair, Bynum—as we called him because Professor was too formal an appellation—boasted no doctorate in philosophy from a prestigious university. Instead, he gained his post-graduate education after Wake Forest by working as a newspaperman, primarily at *The Baltimore Sun*. He was a true ink-stained wretch, and he loved journalism; in fact, he was a living, breathing embodiment of the joys of journalism. He loved telling stories and exercising his curiosity; he extolled the virtues of ferreting out facts and chasing down the truth. He especially loved the strange characters and odd tales that mesmerize reporters. But, most of all, he loved helping students understand and appreciate the arcane craft of journalism. The university had no journalism major, and that was proper; instead, there was Bynum, who created a

learning laboratory to teach students the enduring values of journalism and its vital role in American democracy, not to mention on the Wake Forest campus.

His teaching tools were simple. He offered a few basic classes in journalism, and he was the faculty adviser for the *Old Gold & Black*, the school's venerable weekly newspaper. I remember well my first day in his intro to journalism course. Bynum stood before us, introduced himself softly, leaned back against his desk, and starting talking, a stack of yellowed index cards in his hand. For the first few minutes of every class, he paid attention to the first card or two, but, rather quickly, he found himself veering off-course and forgetting the lessons inscribed on the cards. He would, instead, start talking about the latest scoop on the front page of *The New York Times*. Or how *The Winston-Salem Journal* had covered a local story. Or he'd begin telling war stories about his work as a foreign correspondent or what really happened inside the *Sun*'s newsroom. Needless to say, we favored the stories over the note cards, and his tales taught us more than any textbook ever could.

Bynum wisely—and, no doubt, somewhat surreptitiously—used his courses as a quiet recruiting ground, too. He lured quite a few of us into the next level of journalism by persuading us to report and write for the *Old Gold & Black*. That's where a handful of us discovered the electric jolt of adrenaline that came with engaging our curiosity and racing to meet a deadline. Once that happened, he had us hooked. I became so addicted, in fact, that Bynum was able to convince me to become editor of the *OG&B* during my senior year, a job that meant, I later learned, that I'd give shortshrif to my official courses and pour almost all my energy into the newspaper. In retrospect, it was the best choice I could've made, and I learned more in that post than in almost any other single venture at Wake.

* **FACULTY NOTES**

Professor of Religion **George J. Griffin** and Professor of Romance Languages **Harry L. King Jr.** retired in the spring of 1981.

Ralph D. Amen was promoted to the rank of Professor of Biology.

David S. Weaver, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, received the University's award for excellence in teaching.



David Weaver

The following were assigned research leaves: **Brian M. Austin** (Psychological Services), **Julian C. Burroughs Jr.** (Speech Communication), **Marvin S. Coats** (Art), **Nancy J. Cotton** (English),

Doranne Fenoaltea (Romance Languages), **Donald E. Frey** (Economics), **Ivey C. Gentry** (Mathematics), **Robert M. Helm** (Philosophy), **David A. Hills** (Psychology), **Willie L. Hinze** (Chemistry), **Milorad R. Margitic** (Romance Languages), and **J. Ned Woodall** (Anthropology).

Robert Hedin was appointed poet-in-residence. **Richard A. Johnson** was artist-in-residence.

Kenan Professor of Humanities **Germaine Bree** received an honorary degree from the University of Wisconsin: her nineteenth.

Associate Professor **Margaret S. Smith** was named chairman of the Department of Art. **Ronald E. Noffle** was appointed to chair the Department of Chemistry.

* **ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES**

Christal M. Williams (B.A., California Baptist) was appointed Assistant Chaplain, succeeding Richard McBride.

Marty Lentz (M.B.A. 1979) resumed the editorship of *The Wake Forest Magazine*.

Registrar **Margaret Perry** received the Distinguished Service Award from the Southern Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers.

Wake Forest's baseball field was dedicated in memory of **Melvin Q. Layton**, former Superintendent of Grounds.

Assistant to the President **Russell Brantley** had an "administrative sabbatical" in the 1980 fall term.

J. Reid Morgan (B.A., 1975; J.D., 1979) was appointed Foundations Officer, succeeding **Jane Carmichael**.



Reid Morgan

Patricia A. Johansson, Academic Counselor, was named Assistant to the Dean of the College.

Karen A. Jaenke (B.A., 1980 Wake Forest) was named Admissions Counselor, succeeding **Ellen Lipscomb**.

Jerome Dollard, a Catholic priest and Belmont Abbey faculty member, succeeded **Claude Broach** as director of the Ecumenical Institute of Wake Forest University and Belmont Abbey College.

* STUDENT NOTES

David J. Middleton of Greenville was president of the student body. Publications editors were **Gina Sears** of Farmville, Virginia, *The Howler*; **Michael G. Riley** of Charlotte, *Old Gold and Black*; and **Erin Campbell** of Winston-Salem, *The Student*.

James R. "Jay" Helvey of Lexington was awarded a Hays-Fulbright grant for study at the University of Cologne in Germany.



Jay Helvey

Senior orators were: **John E.R. Friedenberg** of Winston-Salem; **Stanlee Parks Greene, Jr.** of College Park, Georgia; and **Lennis Louise Percy** of Walterboro, South Carolina. Friedenberg received the A.D. Ward Medal.

The College Union fine arts committee, on a trip to New York, purchased a pine and oak sculpture by James Surlis and works by Jennifer Bartlett, Joseph Raffael, and Miriam Schapiro.

Debaters **David Cheshier** of W. Lafayette, Indiana, and **Michael Knish** of Nashville, Tennessee, ended their season with a ninth-

place finish in the National Debate Tournament in Los Angeles.

The Wake Forest business team (**Susan Daniel** of Pensacola, Florida; **Ronald Knight** of Morehead City; **John Walker** of Vero Beach, Florida; and **Kirk C. Wilkenson** of Stuart, Florida) was named "Industry Winners" in the Emory University business games. Their sponsor was Associate Professor **Arun Dewasthali**.

Sharon Elizabeth Prugh of Brevard and **Cynthia Sechler** of Hockessin, Delaware, received the first William C. Archie Awards for "commitment to liberal learning, to scholarship, and to the ideals of Wake Forest."



A scene from "Springfest": from The Howler for 1981

* THE 1981 COMMENCEMENT

John Fries Blair, Winston-Salem publisher; **William Henry Crouch** (B.A., 1949), Baptist minister; Stanley Frank, chairman of the board of Carolina By-Products; and **William H. Wagoner** (B.A., 1949), Chancellor of the University of

North Carolina at Wilmington. Anwar Sadat, president of Egypt, was also approved for an honorary degree but could not come. Wagoner gave the Commencement address, and Crouch preached the baccalaureate sermon.

* IN MEMORIAM

Minnie Spencer Kallam, member of the Library staff (1948-1975). Died January 29, 1981.

Jens Fredrick Larson, architect of the Reynolda campus. Died May 6, 1981.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

A program in men's soccer began under Coach **George Kennedy**. In 1981 he was named ACC Coach of the Year.



Bill Ard

Two athletes were named first team All-Americans: **Bill Ard** in football (he was also on the All-ACC first team, as were **Carlos Bradley** and **Jay Venuto**) and **Frank Johnson** in basketball (he was also on the All-ACC first team, and he was named the Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year.)

Long-time Wake Forest tennis coach **Jim Leighton** was named ACC Coach of the Year. **Phil Rairford** was a Flight Champion in No. 4 tennis singles. Baseball player **Brick Smith** was named ACC Player of the Year and was placed for the fourth time on the All-ACC first team.

Golfer **Robert Wrenn** placed fourth in final NCAA competition. He and **Tim Planchin** were named to the All-ACC first team.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Concerts of classical music: Elmar Oliveira, violinist; Leonard Pennario, pianist; John Browning, pianist; Shirley Verrett, soprano.

Concerts of popular music: Mike Cross; Pat Benatar.

Plays: Shaw's *Arms and the Man*; *Once in a Lifetime* by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman; *Side by Side by Sondheim*; *The Passion* (an adaptation by Jim Dodding of several medieval mystery plays).

Speakers: former Democratic candidate for President, George McGovern (Carlyle Lecturer); Betty Williams (from Ireland), winner of 1976 Nobel



Cheerleaders with the Deacon: from *The Howler* for 1981

Greg Lefelar in baseball and **Cindy Sechler** in field hockey received ACC Awards for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics. Golfer **Charlotte Grant** was named the Marge Crisp Athlete of the Year.

Football players **Phil Denfeld**, **Landon King**, and **Andy Seay** were Academic All-ACC selections.

Four Wake Forest athletes were inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame: **Len Chappell**, **Jesse Haddock**, **Pat Preston**, and **Charlie Teague**.

Peace Prize; William Proxmire, U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, historian Fritz Stern; Soviet human rights activist Alexander Ginzburg; comedian Dick Gregory. Hypnotist Peter Casson also appeared.

Poetry readings: Philip Levine; Richard Hugo.

Executive in residence (for two weeks): Leland T. Waggoner, senior vice-president of Home Life Insurance.

Art exhibit: "American Old Masters" from the collection of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Landon.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN
1981–1982

Darkness and Light

AT THE END OF HIS FOURTEENTH YEAR AT WAKE FOREST—and on the occasion of the University's having been in Winston-Salem for twenty-five years—President Scales looked at the composition of the student body to see what trends in enrollment were developing. Of the 3161 students in the undergraduate schools (an increase, since 1967, of more than 700) 1240 were women (about 42%, compared with 31% fourteen years earlier). Slightly more than half the students were from North Carolina, and Virginia continued to be second among other states in sending students to Wake Forest. The School of Law enrolled 502 students; 137 were women, 304 were from North Carolina, and 95 were undergraduate alumni of Wake Forest. The Bowman Gray School of Medicine had 431 students, of whom 96 were women, 65% were from North Carolina, and 74 had taken their undergraduate degrees from Wake Forest. The Babcock School, about to begin its second decade, had 243 students, 41 of whom were women.

President Scales further noted that, in the spring of 1981, there were 21,700 living alumni of the College and that over half of them—11,132—lived in North Carolina. Professional school statistics were similarly indicative of a preference by alumni for careers in North Carolina: 70% of law school alumni, about 50% of medical school alumni, and 70% of Wake Forest's M.B.A.'s resided in the State.

As his fifteenth year began, Scales doubtless remembered with some anguish the years when the war in Vietnam and the civil rights movement and student demands for intervisitation privileges had

required his attention, but he could also take satisfaction in the relative quiet of more recent times. Not for more than five years had the College campus been torn by conflict, and he and his administrative colleagues had generally enjoyed wholesome relations with both the undergraduate faculty and the students. With regard to the familiar issues with the Baptists there was little internal disagreement, and the difficulties with the professional schools of law and management had had little negative effect beyond the schools themselves.

In the fall of 1981, however, a series of administrative decisions led to a growing uneasiness within the campus community about college priorities and to a widespread perception that the opinions of students and faculty were either not being asked for or, when asked for, were not listened to. The pages of *Old Gold and Black* began to be filled regularly with outspoken criticism of the administration, sometimes merely petulant but more often harsh or sarcastic.

The Trustees' decision to convert Graylyn into a conference center was disappointing to all those who, for a variety of reasons, had envisioned Graylyn as an extension of the Reynolda campus and therefore as part of the College itself. Plans now being formulated for the manor house implied a quite different future, and reports that about ten acres of the estate were being bought for development by John C. Whitaker Jr., president of Venture Management, Inc., added to a heightened suspicion that the Graylyn estate would eventually belong to persons and events outside academe. (Whitaker's concept was that the clustered housing he saw as constituting "Graylyn Place" would be compatible in appearance with Graylyn's Norman Revival architecture and would incorporate other features characteristic of Graylyn.)

In fact, the restoration of Graylyn was proceeding somewhat more slowly than had been expected. The cost of the renovation was now being estimated as at least \$4.5 million, about half of which (\$2.4 million) would be provided by insurance for the fire damage. The second and third floors were almost ready, but uncertainty about exactly how the first floor and the basement would be eventually used was delaying progress in those areas.

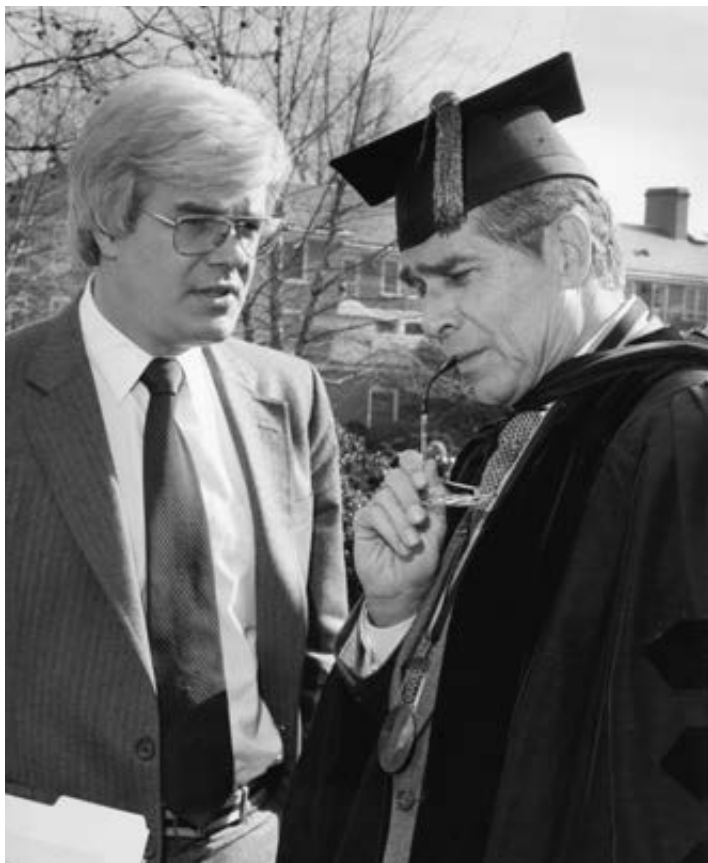
Almost simultaneously with the news about Graylyn, the Department of Athletics proposed a new housing concept for student athletes: a million-dollar dormitory for members of the football and basketball teams. "We're striving for better living conditions,"

Director of Athletics Gene Hooks said, “a comfortable and accessible study area and an investment in the future of athletics at Wake Forest.” The dormitory would provide rooms for one hundred and twenty-six students and would be paid for by the Department of Athletics over a period of ten years.

In the context of what was being said by students at this time about campus housing—its various inadequacies, needs for renovation, differences in quality between men’s rooms and women’s rooms, continuing displeasure about the rules for visitation—the idea of an athletic dormitory was disturbing. Ed Cummings, Director of Housing, said, “Elitist isolation is not the answer to the problems we have here,” and alumnus Al Hunt

(B.A., 1965), national political correspondent for the *Wall Street Journal*, in his Founders’ Day Convocation address, urged the administration “to change, immediately, the ludicrous idea of opening a dormitory exclusively for athletes.” He also said, incidentally, that Wake Forest should “eliminate all social restrictions” within two years, “if for no other reason that we can harness our energies, anger and ideas on more important issues.” Understandably, his speech was received warmly by the Convocation audience.

Unfortunately for the athletic department—in spite of opposition by Hunt and others, the Trustees authorized the construction of the dormitory for athletes—frustration was mounting over the trips to Greensboro now required for all those who wanted to see Conference basketball games, and every problem with traffic or weather or seating became a matter for concern. The team had a



Al Hunt and President Scales

good season, however—a 21–9 overall record and nine victories against five losses in the Conference—and for the seventh time in history went to the NCAA tournament.

Little annoyances also peeved the students: the erection of a chain fence around the Quad to protect the grass from abuse; complaints by faculty members attending basketball games in Greensboro that students were obstructing their view of the court and the subsequent creation of a “buffer zone” between faculty and students; the Registrar’s news that, because the company that had been supplying Wake Forest with sheepskin diplomas was going out of business, members of the Class of 1982 would receive 15-by-17 inch diplomas made from “simulated sheepskin.” The campus mood, at least among those students who were most vocal, can be discerned from a column, playful and yet serious, submitted to *Old Gold and Black* by Neal Jones, a junior from Smithfield. In part, he wrote: “Administrative offices ... are now in what used to be Poteat dorm. Students displaced by the move now live in tents.... Chapel, as usual, will be held in Dr. Christman’s office. Davis Chapel has been converted into [a cinema], where football players review films of past games. Wake Forest has liberalized its social policy. Students may now hold hands in public on Friday and Saturday afternoons, and on Saturdays between 1:00 and 6:00 p.m.... The Wake Forest Demon Deacons... celebrated...victory by toilet papering the quad chains. In order to boost basketball revenues, all Wake Forest games with ACC opponents are now played in Landover, Maryland. Chartered flights are available for students who wish to see the games in person. However, students attending the games must watch the action through the coliseum doors so as not to obstruct the view of the faculty, the administration, and Billy Packer.”

And so it went, especially in the spring. Ironically, the year ended (on June 23–26) with an electrical explosion at the University’s power plant, caused by the failure of three high voltage cables, which brought darkness to the campus for fifty-three hours. But, as always, light eventually returned.

Actually, there had been much “light” at Wake Forest, even during the months when unrest had dominated campus headlines. Some of the light came from the naming of the first Reynolds Professor: Maya Angelou, the author of three collections of poetry and four volumes of autobiography, beginning with *I Know Why the Caged*

Bird Sings and continuing through *The Heart of a Woman*, just published. She had first come to Wake Forest in 1971, had returned almost every year thereafter, had received an honorary degree from the University, and in the spring of 1982 was teaching an eight-session course in “Race in the Southern Experience before Emancipation.” Her regular appointment—as Reynolds Professor of American Studies—was scheduled to begin in the fall of 1982. It was widely commented upon that the first Reynolds chair was assigned to a black woman: a dramatic gesture of the importance to Wake Forest of a faculty increasingly diverse in both race and gender.

A parallel program to the Reynolds Professorships was also being organized: the Reynolds Scholarships. A ten-member committee

was appointed: Dean Thomas Mullen; faculty members Ronald Dimock (Biology), Doyle Fosso (English), Paul Gross (Chemistry), and Annette LeSiege (Music); Director of Admissions William Starling; Dale Simmons, Trustee; Ronald Deal and Kay Lord, past presidents of the Alumni Association; and Zachary Smith, president of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. They reviewed twenty-three applications, invited fifteen students to the campus for interviews, and selected four high school seniors to receive scholarships that included not only tuition, room, board, and other incidental expenses but also support for summer projects and study abroad for at least one semester. The first Reynolds Scholars arrived in the fall of 1982: Rogan Kersh of Brevard; Laura Novatny of Creve Coeur, Missouri; Brian Rollfinke of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; and Jeannette Sorrell of Winchester, Virginia. They had been picked for their “creative leadership” as well as for their academic strengths and their promise as scholars.



Maya Angelou



The cast of Gilbert and Sullivan's H.M.S. Pinafore

Another new College scholarship program was established by the Board of Trustees on a recommendation from the academic affairs committee chaired by Louise Broyhill. Using some of the funds received from North Carolina Baptist churches choosing, through the Covenant, to continue their support of Wake Forest, the University, beginning with the 1983–1984 academic year, would give eleven scholarships, one from each of the State's congressional districts, to students fully qualified for admission who were active members of Southern Baptist churches in North Carolina and who had the "likelihood of making a significant contribution to church and society." The scholarships were to be named for William Louis Poteat, president of Wake Forest from 1905 to 1927, and were each to be valued at a minimum of \$1500 per year. A pilot project that would include five scholarships was to be undertaken in 1982–1983.

The ongoing sesquicentennial campaign continued to attract major gifts as it moved toward its \$17.5 million goal: \$100,000 each from Jefferson Pilot Corporation, First Union Corporation, the Belk Foundation, and the Dickson Foundations; \$60,000 each from the

Western Electric Fund and the John W. and Anna H. Hanes Foundation (the latter designated for Graylyn); and \$50,000 each from the Pepsico Foundation and Myers Ti-Caro, Inc. of Gastonia. The William R. Kenan Jr. Charitable Trust increased, from \$600,000 to \$750,000, its endowment for the Kenan Professorship of Humanities. The Kresge Foundation made a \$600,000 gift toward the building of the music wing of the Scales Fine Arts Center. And, after several years of effort, the University finished raising \$633,000 for the Z. Smith Reynolds Library in order to satisfy the terms (three to one) of a \$211,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.¹ Wake Forest had received the NEH challenge grant in order to strengthen its library holdings in support of new academic projects at the University: books and periodicals about English and Italian art and culture, related in use to programs at Worrell House and Casa Artom, and acquisitions in Irish literature and history for the relationship they would have to the Irish poetry publications now coming regularly from the Wake Forest University Press. Part of the NEH grant was also used to increase the Library's shelving stack space by one third.

¹ *The Pew Memorial Trust of Philadelphia and the Jessie Ball Du Pont Fund each contributed \$25,000 to this effort.*

In recognition of a gift by Eugene Worrell, who had earlier made possible the purchase of Worrell House, the Trustees established the T. Eugene Worrell Fund. Three purposes for the Fund were designated: a chair in Anglo-American Studies, a chair in Philosophy, and a scholarship in the School of Law in memory of Robert Goldberg (LL.B., 1942). Any additional income from the Fund could be utilized for the maintenance or restoration of Worrell House or for the furtherance of the academic and cultural purposes of the House. It was understood by the Trustees that Professor of Philosophy Robert Helm would, at an appropriate time, be named to the chair in philosophy and that President Scales, upon his retirement, would occupy the chair in Anglo-American studies.

At the request of the faculties of law and management the Trustees approved a new four-year program leading to a joint degree from the two professional schools. A participating student would register full-time in one school for the first year and full-time in the other school for the second year, and in the third and fourth years take one additional semester in management and three additional semesters in law. The student would then receive both the J.D. and the M.B.A. degrees.

Progress toward the improvement of the School of Law proceeded, though more slowly than the School would have liked. Emphasis was now being placed on the School's need for more space, especially for the library, and on plans for a capital campaign to be undertaken at such time as the sesquicentennial campaign was finished. In May Dean Scarlett reported to the Trustees that he had received a letter from the American Bar Association extending the accreditation of



"Pink Lily with Dragonfly" by Joseph Raffael: purchased by the College Union

REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION OF THE ARTIST, WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY STUDENT UNION COLLECTION OF CONTEMPORARY ART, WINSTON-SALEM, NC

the School of Law and commending the Trustees for actions they had already taken toward the strengthening of the School.

The University had to face the implications of a new kind of internal struggle when it received word from the National Labor Relations Board that Local 391 of the Teamsters Union had submitted a claim in behalf of the University's maintenance workers. There were 131 such employees, and D.H. Sherrill, the recording secretary of the Local, said that he represented 80% to 85% of them. The administration argued that the Union had "nothing desirable to offer our employees," but an election was scheduled. After five months of debate the workers voted 75 to 47 in favor of the Union.

Their main issues were higher wages, different grievance procedures, and an improved seniority system. Negotiations followed, and the University meanwhile approved across-the-board pay increases of between nine and ten per cent. At some point the Teamsters recognized that they had "falsely" interpreted the mood of the maintenance workers and withdrew their right to represent them. The University remained a non-union employer.

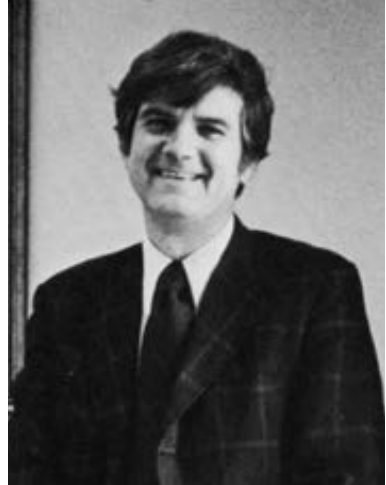
Thanks to a grant from the Smith Richardson Foundation and, thanks, especially, to the creativity and dedication of Robert L. Utley, Jr. (B.A., 1971), a young member of the Department of Politics, the

University community had a rare opportunity in the spring to hear a series of speakers who came to Wake Forest to participate in what Utley called the “Tocqueville Forum.” The purposes of the Forum were defined variously as to “demonstrate vividly the importance and relevance of the liberal arts to public life,” to “illustrate the relationship between theory and practice in American politics,” and to “reason about the goals appropriate for human life.”

The first four “Tocqueville Forum” speakers were on the campus at the same time: economist Irving Kristol, a neoconservative; historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr., who had been an adviser to Democratic presidents; political philosopher Sheldon Wolin, described by Utley as a “leftist populist”; and another political philosopher (and a second conservative), Harry Jaffa. What was particularly impressive about the speeches and the exchanges that followed was the opportunity thereby given to Wake Foresters to hear, in the same place, opposing ideological responses to basic questions about American democracy.

At later times in the spring the “Forum” presented eight more speakers: Kenneth Karst from UCLA, Edward Eler from California State College, Hugh Hecllo from Harvard, Edward Banfield (also from Harvard), Michael Novak from the American Enterprise Institute, Philip Green from Smith College, and finally, two more Harvard professors, James Q. Wilson and Lloyd Weinreb. Long-time observers of life at Wake Forest could not recall there having ever been on the campus, certainly in any one semester, such an array of distinguished speakers and such opportunities for debate among men of such widely different views.

Coincidentally, another lecture series was offered in the spring, heightening still further the opportunities for intellectual discovery suddenly available to Wake Foresters. Three theologians (Theodore Runyon from Emory, Edward Farley from Vanderbilt, and Harvey Cox from Harvard) and three anthropologists (Robert Spencer from Minnesota, Melford Spiro from San Diego, and James Peacock from Chapel Hill) came in six successive weeks to discuss “Images of Man.” The program, entitled “Religion and the Social Crisis,”



Toby Hale

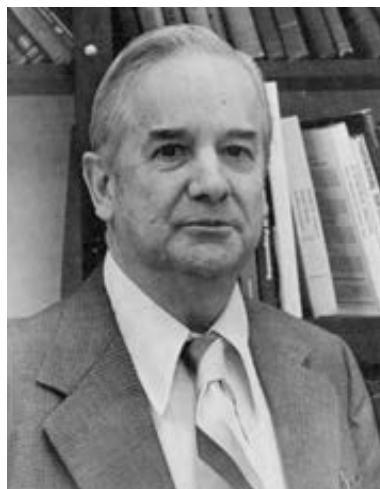
was financed by the Henry Luce Foundation and was directed by the capable and experienced Professor of Religion, Carlton Mitchell.

Steady progress was being made toward the completion of both the long awaited “music wing” and the athletic dormitories, one of them to be named for Arnold Palmer and the other for Brian Piccolo. The three buildings were scheduled to be dedicated in the fall of 1982.

As the 1984 Sesquicentennial approached, another date in the future was being talked about: 2000. To prepare for that millennium the University Senate, with a strong endorsement from President Scales, started a study to be called “Wake Forest in the Year 2000.” Perhaps no one in 1982 could have anticipated the extent to which one truly dominant feature that would characterize “Wake Forest in the Year 2000” was already being foreshadowed by a report that fifteen students each hour were using eight computer terminals hooked up to a new “Prime 750” system in a room in Reynolda

Hall.² Six hundred student computer accounts were already set up, and seven or eight students were said to be leaving the computer terminal room every hour without being served.

Largely because of pioneering efforts by Professor John Sawyer, the Department of Mathematics was now listing eight courses in computer science, and a proposal for a minor was about to be presented to the faculty.



Jack Sawyer

² As early as 1974 the University had selected the Hewlett-Packard 3000 System for the purpose of providing computer services on campus. The cost for 1974–1975 was less than \$25,000, including first-time installation costs.

IN RETROSPECT

“My Own Personal Wake Forest”

Rogan Kersh (B.A., 1986)

MY FIRST MOMENTS AS A WAKE FOREST ASPIRANT WERE SPENT in the inspiring company of President James Ralph Scales. It was February 1982: the first cohort of Reynolds Scholarship seekers was gathered in the Autumn Room, a small dining area down the hall from the Magnolia Room. I'd arrived a half-day late, owing to a high-school symphony competition, and slipped in anxiously to join my fourteen fellow-finalists. President Scales had just begun to address the group when I arrived, and paused as I clattered in, trailing my father's old suitcase.

As a college administrator myself now, I can readily imagine a number of reactions to a tardy, disheveled student's interruption: a light joke at the entrant's expense; irritation perhaps; or at best ignoring the intrusion altogether. Mr. Scales, as he later insisted I (and every other student he spoke with) call him, took none of these all-too-human routes. Instead he fixed me with a kindly, welcoming smile, just long enough to reassure me but not to mark the moment as disruptive. And then back to his talk, a moving account of what the University meant to him, and how he hoped we each would come to embrace “your own personal Wake Forest.” He spoke without notes, as I recall, and was so absorbing that my apprehension and self-consciousness faded away completely. Talking informally afterwards, other finalists had the same experience: in a 15-minute transfiguration, Mr. Scales turned us all from a collection of nerve-wracked high schoolers into young men and women worthy of Wake Forest.

That at once powerful and gentle touch was sustained throughout the Reynolds interview weekend. Tom Phillips's constant encouraging good cheer, Ed and Emily Wilson generously opening their home to the lot of us for dinner, Peggy Smith guiding us patiently through Reynolda House's stunning American art collection, Jim Barefield pointing out the high notes of a WFU semester in Venice—on an immense map, displayed upside down (he blamed the map-holders—who, as a pair of hearty Wake juniors, seemed to us impossibly suave and sophisticated): all these encounters felt more like a family gathering than a scholarly inquisition.

Driving home to the Western North Carolina mountains, fond visions of Deacon-hood danced in my head. I had a Morehead Scholarship interview a week later in Chapel Hill; Wake Forest's Dean Tom Mullen, another warmly welcoming familial figure during the Reynolds interviews, suggested I stop by and say hello on the trip back from UNC. He and Bill Starling, the much-beloved admissions director, were standing on the Reynolda Hall steps as I pulled up. From somewhere Dean Mullen produced a clutch of farm-fresh eggs, further cementing my impression of Wake Forest as the most wonderfully intimate, personable institution of higher learning imaginable. We talked a half-hour, in that painterly late-afternoon Winston-Salem sunlight. "We hope you'll join us in the fall," Mullen said by way of parting; it seemed more a benediction than a recruitment pitch.

And so I did, to my lifelong benefit. For me the deal was sealed with Mr. Scales's smile—my version of 'you had me at hello.' The rest of the weekend, and indeed the four incomparably memorable years that followed, were an extended confirmation of that essential warmth, understanding, and instillation of confidence. Thus began my own, yes, "personal Wake Forest."

* **FACULTY NOTES**

Richard L. Shoemaker, Professor of Romance Languages, retired. He had taught at Wake Forest since 1950.

Michael Sinclair (B.A., 1963), Associate Professor of History, went with fifteen students to China for eight weeks of "total immersion" in Chinese culture. For most of the time they were in Guilin at Gwangxi Teachers College. The trip was arranged by the International Cultural Exchange Foundation of San Francisco.

Former students of **Delmer Paul Hylton**, Professor of Accountancy, began a campaign to raise \$200,000 for an endowed professorship in his honor.



Paul Hylton

The Museum of Man was one of ten North Carolina projects to receive a grant from the N.C. Board of Science and Technology.

New terms as Department chairmen were assigned to **John C. Moorhouse** (Economics), **Wilmer D. Sanders** (German), **Marcellus Waddill** (Mathematics), **Gregory D. Pritchard** (Philosophy), **Richard D. Sears** (Politics),

John E. Williams (Psychology), **Carlton T. Mitchell** (Religion), and **Donald H. Wolfe** (Speech Communication and Theatre Arts).

Bianca Artom, Lecturer in Romance Languages, and **George Eric "Rick" Matthews**, Assistant Professor of Physics, shared the University's annual award for excellence in teaching.



"Rick" Matthews

The following were promoted to the rank of Professor: **Kathleen Glenn** (Romance Languages), **Carl C. Moses** (Politics), **Jon M. Reinhardt** (Politics), **Donald O. Schoonmaker** (Politics), **Thomas C. Taylor** (Accountancy), **J. Ned Woodall** (Anthropology), and **Bynum G. Shaw** (Journalism).

Research leaves were awarded to the following faculty members: **Charles M. Allen** (Biology), **John Andronica** (Classical Languages), **Andrew Ettin** (English), **Roger Hegstrom** (Chemistry), **Linda Nielsen** (Education), **John Sawyer** (Mathematics), **Margaret S. Smith** (Art), **Harold Tedford** (Theater Arts), and **Donald Wolfe** (Theater Arts).

* **THE 1982 COMMENCEMENT**

At the 1982 Commencement honorary degrees were given to historian **John G. Barrett** (B.A., 1942); **Thomas L. Cashwell Jr.** (B.A., 1942), Baptist minister; James B. Hunt Jr., Governor of North Carolina; Hazel Frances Moon, missionary

nurse; and Harris Wofford, president of Bryn Mawr College. Cashwell preached the baccalaureate sermon, and Wofford gave the Commencement address.

* STUDENT NOTES

Edward Allen of Oneida, New York, edited *The Student*; **Maria Henson** of Little Rock, Arkansas, *Old Gold and Black*; and **Shannon Butler** of Liberty, *The Howler*.

The Honor Council was co-chaired by **David Alpeter** of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and **John Donnelly** of Greenville, South Carolina. **David Dunlap** of Memphis, Tennessee, and **Richard Moore** of Oxford were co-chairs of the Student Judicial Board.

Wade Stokes of Greenville was president of the student body.



Catherine Frier

Catherine Frier, a senior from Hendersonville, was awarded a Rotary Scholarship for nine months' study at Victoria University of Manchester in England.

The 1980–1981 *Old Gold and Black*, edited by **Michael Riley**, received a "medalist" rating, the highest given by the Columbia University Scholastic Press Association.

Three students (**Cynthia B. Dunlap** of Silver Spring, Maryland; **Robert G. Kern** of Lexington; and **Jan D. Sigmon** of Hickory) won the Milwaukee Intercollegiate Business Games. They were also "Industry Winners" at the Emory University games. Their faculty advisor was Assistant Professor of Business **Sageste Daser**.

Senior orators were: **Catherine Mary Frier** of Hendersonville, **Dennis Walter Hearne** of Greenville, and **Martha Faith McLellan** of Greensboro. McLellan received the A.D. Ward Medal.

Wake Forest debaters placed second out of 45 teams at Loyola of Los Angeles and third out of 30 teams at the University of Southern California.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Speakers: Barry Rosen, former American hostage in Iran; Joseph Califano, secretary of health, education, and welfare under President Carter (the Carlyle lecturer); and those who came for the Tocqueville Forum and the "Images of Man" programs.

Plays: John Webster's *Duchess of Malfi*; *Elephant Man* by Bernard Pomerance; Gilbert and Sullivan's *HMS Pinafore*.

Classical music: The Cleveland Orchestra; I Nuovi Virtuosi di Roma (eleven strings and one harpsichord); the Aelolian Chamber Players; and pianist Peter Serkin.

Popular music: the Four Tops; Pablo Cruise; and Livingston Taylor.

Also: Thomas Kinsella, poet; The Amazing Kreskin; and poets Sterling Brown and Michael Harper.

In November the College Union's fine arts committee unveiled nine works of art purchased in New York City during the preceding spring. Artists represented in the new collection were Jennifer Bartlett, Allen Erdman, Gladys Nilsson, Joseph Raffael, Miriam Schapiro, and James Surls.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

Baseball player **Bill Merrifield** was named ACC Player of the Year, and baseball coach **Marvin Crater** was named ACC Coach of the Year. Three baseball players (**Merrifield**, **Tommy Gregg**, and **Bill Ruffner**) were placed on the All-ACC first team.



Bill Merrifield

Football player **Kenny Duckett** was selected as Arnold Palmer Athlete of the Year, and his teammate **Landon King** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics. Six football players were Academic All-ACC selections: **Phil Denfeld**, who was also placed on the All-ACC first team; **Landon King**, **Leo Leitner**, **John Piedmonte**, **Gary Schofield**, and **Andy Seay**.



Tommy Gregg

Golfer **Charlotte Grant**, for the second straight year, was named Marge Crisp Athlete of the Year. Volleyball player **Elizabeth Brown** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

Golfers **Tom Knox** and **Mark Thaxton** were placed on the All-ACC first team.



Charlotte Grant

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Michael Ford (B.A., 1972) returned to Wake Forest as Director of the College Union, succeeding **Timothy Reese**.

Larry L. Palmer, Director of Minority Affairs, resigned to take a position with the Department of State in Washington.

J. Patrick Crawford was named the first full-time director of WFDD-FM, succeeding Professor **Julian C. Burroughs, Jr.**, who had been the station's part-time director since 1958.

William Ray (B.A., 1967), Associate in Communication and Director of Concerts, resigned to become the first executive director of the Atlantic

Center for the Arts in New Smyrna Beach, Florida. He was succeeded as Director of Concerts by Assistant Professor of Music **David Levy**.

Larry R. Henson (B.A. Berea; M.S., Missouri) was appointed Director of the Computer Center.

Karen Sistare (née Haynes) (B.A., 1981) was added as a staff writer in alumni and development. **Suzette Jordan** (B.A., Wake Forest) was named Admissions Counselor.

Wake Forest again received a second place award from CASE for sustained performance in alumni giving among private universities. The University of Pennsylvania ranked first.

* IN MEMORIAM

Charles G. Furr (J.D. 1960), member of the development office staff, 1966–1969. Died July 4, 1981.

James A. Steintrager, Professor of Politics (member of the faculty since 1969). Died July 23, 1981.¹

Hannelore Traekner McDowell (Mrs. James G. McDowell), on several occasions a part-time instructor in the Department of German. Died September 16, 1981.

Brooks Hays, first director of the Ecumenical Institute. Died October 11, 1981.

J. Frank Furches ('27), part-time University employee after 1965, including some years as gate-keeper at the east entrance of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library. Died October 25, 1981.

Edgar Estes Folk, Professor Emeritus of English (member of the faculty, 1936–1967).² Died January 1, 1982.

James Harrill, Professor Emeritus of Otolaryngology, Bowman Gray School of Medicine. Died March 16, 1982.

Cronje B. Earp, Professor Emeritus of Classical Languages (member of the faculty, 1940–1971). Died March 18, 1982.³

Johnny Johnston, head golf pro at the “old” campus course and pioneer (with Jim Weaver) in the Wake Forest golf program. Died June 12, 1982.

Lawrence R. De Chatelet, Professor of Biochemistry in the Bowman Gray School of Medicine since 1969. Died June 29, 1982.

¹ *An obituary notice is in The Wake Forest Magazine, XXVIII (August 1981), 35; also, there are excerpts from a faculty resolution in Steintrager’s memory in The Wake Forest Magazine, XXVIII (September 1981), 8.*

² *A series of tributes to Folk from fifteen former students and an accompanying article by Russell Brantley appeared in The Wake Forest Magazine, XXIX (April 1982), 34-35.*

³ *See Russell Brantley’s article on Earp in The Wake Forest Magazine, XXIX (June 1982), 8.*

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN
1982–1983

Music and Farewell

PRESIDENT SCALES'S LAST AUTUMN IN OFFICE BEGAN WITH CEREMONIES LONG ANTICIPATED AND CREATIVELY FULFILLED: the dedication on September 2 of the music wing of the Scales Fine Arts Center. For a decade the design of the building had been ready, for two years it had been under construction, and now, at a cost of \$4,800,000, it was ready to welcome a department of music growing in quality and promise and eager to play and sing and teach in spaces hitherto unknown at Wake Forest.

The day began with a convocation in Wait Chapel. The speaker was Don Randel, Professor of Music at Cornell University, who gave his remarks the title of "A Plain and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke." Accompanied by Dan Locklair, soprano Teresa Radomski sang a composition by Locklair: "A Triptych of Gratitude to the Divine," an arrangement that began with a setting of William Blake's poem, "The Lamb." Both Locklair and Radomski were members of the newly invigorated Department of Music.

The convocation was followed by a ribbon-cutting ceremony at the Fine Arts Center. Open now for viewing and admiring were Music's generously planned facilities: offices and classrooms; choral and instrumental rehearsal rooms; twenty-four practice modules; a listening library; 196 lockers for instrumental storage; and, most impressive of all, a 616-seat recital hall with a computerized lighting system. In the lobby a full-length portrait of President Scales, painted by Winston-Salem artist Anne Mercer Kesler Shields, was unveiled by Scales's wife and his mother.



Students go up some of the many steps on the Wake Forest campus

That same evening, in the recital hall, four chamber works, commissioned for the occasion, were given a premier performance as a dedicatory tribute to the historic importance of the day. One piece, “Confusion Breathes . . .,” was a composition by Annette Le-Siege, a Wake Forest faculty member from 1975 to 1982. The other three pieces came from Winston-Salem composers: Margaret Sandresky of Salem College, Sherwood Shaffer from the North Carolina School of the Arts, and Fred Tanner of Winston-Salem State University.

Three months later, on December 7, the recital hall was named in memory of James Davis Brendle, the founder of Brendle Co., Inc., a regional chain of catalog showrooms. Brendle’s wife, Edna, and his three sons made possible this honor for the family name. All the sons were Wake Forest alumni: Douglas (1946), Harold (1944), and Floyd (1953).

Soon after the opening of the school year, another dedication took place: two dormitories for athletes on the east side of the campus. Each of the one-story buildings had thirty-two double rooms. They were planned as residence halls for football and basketball players and golfers, and were named for alumni Arnold Palmer and Brian Piccolo, in the words of Director of Athletics Gene Hooks “our two most famous and most prestigious names in sports.” Both Arnold Palmer and Piccolo’s wife, now Joy O’Connell, were present, as were other sports alumni and friends.

The committee on Reynolds Scholarships continued to carry out its responsibilities with zeal and vigor and, after probing and extensive on-campus interviews, announced the names of the next class of Reynolds Scholars, to arrive as freshmen in the fall of 1983: Michael S. Davis of Gastonia; David G. Dixon of New Providence, New Jersey; Jan A. Fischer of Columbus, Ohio; and Maria W. Merritt of Franklin, Virginia. In only a few years the presence of such students at Wake Forest, as well as that of other scholars who preceded or followed them, would be pronounced. Their achievements on campus and the honors that many of them would win after graduation, including Rhodes Scholarships, would bring to the University the kind of academic recognition that any institution covets.¹

Another committee was named to supervise the search now underway for men and women qualified to be appointed Reynolds Professors: E. Pendleton Banks (Anthropology), Germaine Brée (Kenan Professor of Humanities), Wallace Carroll (Sam J. Ervin Jr. University Lecturer), Nancy Cotton (English), Roger Hegstrom (Chemistry), George P. Williams (Physics), and Dean Mullen. I served as committee chairman. Not yet ready to propose anyone for a permanent position on the faculty, the committee approved two economists as Visiting Reynolds Professors: William D. Grampp, Professor Emeritus at the University of Illinois at Chicago, for the spring of 1983 and Walter Adams, Professor Emeritus at Michigan State University, for the fall of 1983.

At the December meeting of the Board of Trustees Vice President Joyner reported for Sesquicentennial Campaign chairman Wayne Calloway and Primary Gifts Chairman J. Tylee Wilson that the campaign goal of \$17,500,000 had been reached and, in fact, surpassed and that gifts and pledges received now amounted to more than \$18,400,000.

¹ Another new and significant scholarship program came to Wake Forest following the death of Oscar William Wilson ('23) of Burnsville. He asked that the Scholarship Fund be administered at the discretion of the University's Committee on Scholarships and indicated that deserving students from Yancey County should be given special consideration.

² *Scales had already set in motion a plan “to study the future of the University,” looking especially to the year 2000, but such efforts in that direction as had been made by the end of Scales’s administration were set aside after Hearn arrived and began to develop his own prospectus for the future.*

Coincident with this encouraging news from the development office, President Scales announced that he had decided to retire at the end of the academic year.² He wanted to “go out teaching, reading, and writing,” he said, as befitted the profession he had originally chosen as his career. Thanks to the generosity of Eugene Worrell, he would begin, upon his retirement, a five-year term as the Worrell Professor of Anglo-American Studies, spending part of each year in London, he hoped, and perhaps teaching at the Worrell House.

Scales’s decision did not come as a surprise. It had, in fact, been expected. He was in the sixteenth year of a successful but demanding and fatiguing presidency. He was no longer in good health, as events later in the spring would indicate. The Fine Arts Center—as early as 1967 he had said that he wanted that “complex” for Wake Forest more than anything else—was finished, and he had been honored to see the Center grandly carry his name. The houses in Venice and London were recognized as suggesting, symbolically at least, his cosmopolitan ambitions for Wake Forest: the kind of style and flair that his admirers in particular associated with his personality.

It was in the College—the undergraduate school of liberal arts—that Scales’s achievements were most obvious and most appreciated. His priorities for Wake Forest reflected his own intellectual history and his own interests: he was an avid and curious reader; he attended concerts and plays—and, sometimes, movies—with enthusiasm; he wandered expectantly through galleries and museums; he heard lectures eagerly and, if called upon, critically; he himself used words with imagination and vitality and, often, with a touch of irony or amusement; he was, in short, a person of humane and informed responses to the world around him. It was not surprising, therefore, that his priorities for fund-raising and University advancement centered upon the College, and in that emphasis he was supported by others in the central administration: I was an English teacher; Dean Mullen and Dean Stroupe were historians; all the members of the staff in the Dean’s office had liberal arts backgrounds, and both Bill Joyner and Bill Straughan were College alumni, as were Director of Communications Russell Brantley and Chaplain Ed Christman. In short, the orientation of the Scales administration was decidedly toward undergraduate education, sometimes, it must be said, to the dismay of the professional schools.

Reynolds boathouse on Lake Katherine



Scales also found pleasure in his personal associations with College teachers and students. For example, he enjoyed visiting other staff members in their office, not so much to conduct business as simply to say hello. The meetings he called were usually casual and, indeed, sometimes confusing as to the purpose for which they had come about. Some of his closest friends were from the faculty, and he especially liked being with students in informal settings. At home, on trips, away from the demands of schedule, he was a good-natured and charming companion.

The College faculty, generally, reciprocated in friendship. They remembered the skillful and serene way in which, unlike many university presidents, he had dealt with the campus crises of the late sixties and early seventies. They appreciated his stands in behalf of academic freedom and what he liked to call the “open platform.” Only rarely did he intervene in those areas of responsibility regarded as the province of the faculty, and he gave other members of the administration a large freedom in managing their own affairs.

Because Scales’s priorities were elsewhere, he was not inclined to devote to the professional schools the attention that they felt they deserved. The Babcock School puzzled him: why had there been four deans in the School’s eleven-year history? Why, in spite of favorable reports about its teaching faculty, was there no stability in the administration of the School? And now, in the last year of Scales’s presidency, Ed Felton, the fourth dean, decided to return to full-time teaching, and a fifth dean had to be appointed: Robert W. Shively, a thoughtful and respected faculty member who had been with the School from the beginning. At least the basic structure of business education at Wake Forest had been put in place, and the undergraduate School of Business and Accountancy, separate from the Babcock School, was experiencing a period of sustained and steady development. But the right course of action toward the future of the Babcock School was yet to be determined, and it would remain for the next University administration to provide the kind of planning and support the Babcock School would need.

Ever since the disagreements that had arisen between President Scales and Dean Bowman and the sometimes bitter controversy over the Institute for Labor Policy Analysis, relations between the central administration and the law school had been somewhat strained, but under Deans Scarlett and Corbett much healing had occurred,



The first Reynolds Scholars: Jeannette Sorrell, Brian Rollfinke, Laura Novatny, and Rogan Kersh

and Scales and the Trustees had taken steps to provide badly needed financial support for the law school. Even so, those Trustees who had strong commitments to the law school—James Mason and Lonnie Williams, in particular—argued successfully that the law school was still not receiving enough assistance from the University and proposed that over a ten-year period an endowment equivalent to ten million dollars be provided for the school from undesignated gifts received by the University and that in the near future a capital campaign be planned which would meet the school’s long-term needs. In December, the Trustees adopted a proposal which would implement this plan for development and growth.



The Baptist Student Union: from The Howler for 1983

Within the Winston-Salem community Scales was regarded with approval and, typically, with admiration. He was an active member of the Rotary Club (President Tribble had not joined a civic club), he was a popular and engaging speaker, and he had especially close relations with members of the Reynolds family and foundations. Toward University athletics he was somewhat ambivalent: he was an enthusiast about tennis and often played on the campus courts, but he seemed not to be especially passionate about team sports, and I don't remember his talking at length or analytically about games won or lost. He was often—and necessarily—preoccupied with Baptist affairs, and he supported Trustee efforts toward freedom from Convention interference in University governance, but at the same time he was a committed Baptist and viewed with genuine concern and anxiety the gradual but apparently inevitable divorce from the denomination and the accompanying loss of a significant part of the University's religious heritage.

As Scales approached retirement, it was increasingly clear that several questions about the University's future would remain unanswered and would be central to the agenda of his successor. How could the School of Law and the Babcock School be brought more fully and more generously into institutional planning? How could the "Graylyn Conference Center" be developed both wisely and profitably? How could the City be persuaded to build a new arena for basketball games? How could the University best confront the

possibilities of a new computer-based academic environment? Would it become possible for the administration and the student body to reach a friendly agreement about rules for dormitory visitation? And, would the Covenant with the Baptists truly survive the pressures of a society in which church and academe were so often in ideological conflict? Challenges like these would await action after 1983.

Meanwhile, in preparation for that future, part of the third floor of Reynolda Hall was developed as a computer center, to be open twenty-four hours a day. Twelve terminals were available, and a Prime 750 computer was installed which could store 3000 kilobytes of material in its main storage and 600 megabytes on disk drive. Also, seven terminals and a printer were placed in Room 313 of the Library, to be ready for use during regular Library hours. Within a short time the number of faculty and student computer accounts had expanded to 1100.

The second annual Tocqueville Forum—this time on “Politics and the Arts”—brought to Wake Forest a series of speakers representing, as before, different and sometimes provocatively conflicting points of view: Benjamin Barber from Rutgers University; William Barrett, former editor of *Partisan Review*; Werner Dannhauser from Cornell University; Arthur Danto from Yale University; Karsten Harries, also from Yale; and Hilton Kramer, founding editor of *The New Criterion*.

An interdisciplinary program in Women’s Studies was announced, to be available, as a minor, beginning with the 1983–1984 academic year. Teachers would be drawn from the humanities and the social sciences, and topics would include “methods and goals of women’s studies, feminist critical theory, and the place of women in culture and society.”

In January C.C. Hope Jr. of Charlotte, chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced



Elizabeth Phillips

the appointment of a committee to undertake the search for the next president of Wake Forest: Justice Joseph Branch of Raleigh, Robert P. Caldwell Sr. of Gastonia, Rev. W. Henry Crouch of Charlotte, Weston P. Hatfield of Winston-Salem, James W. Mason of Laurinburg, Rev. Alton H. McEachern of Greensboro, Dr. Mary Lide Morris of Burlington, and J. Robert Philpott of Lexington. Hope appointed himself as committee chairman. He promised that there would be an advisory committee from the faculty.

Candidates who would be considered as possible successors to President Scales, Hope said, must have “a strong Christian heritage and a solid religious background,” “proven administrative abilities,” “excellent scholarship credentials,” and promise as a “good fund-raiser.”

The work of the presidential search committee belongs properly to the next volume of this Wake Forest history, providing as it does the context for the presidency of Thomas K. Hearn Jr., Senior Vice President of the University of Alabama at Birmingham, who was unanimously elected to that office on June 23, 1983. Hearn was subsequently—on October 4—inaugurated as Wake Forest’s twelfth president and began a career in which he would serve with distinction and with energy and imagination for twenty-two years.

Scales’s last Commencement as Wake Forest’s president—on May 16—was clouded by his continuing health problems. On May 5 he had undergone a successful operation for the removal of a cancerous prostate gland, and, although he was already recovering from the surgery and would soon regain his strength, he was not able to return to the campus for the graduation exercises and had to listen to the program by radio from his hospital room. He did receive a visit from an old friend, John William Gilbert, a Labor Party member of Great Britain’s House of Commons, who was at Wake Forest to deliver the Commencement address.

In President Scales’s absence I presided over Commencement. The faculty marshals and I had to confront another unexpected development on this busy day: a morning downpour of rain which made an outdoor program impossible. We moved into Wait Chapel, and everything went well, but everyone was disappointed. For only the second time in Wake Forest’s twenty-seven years in Winston-Salem, we had had to leave the Quad and go inside.

* **FACULTY NOTES**

Professor of History **Henry S. Stroupe** received the Christopher Crittenden Memorial Award at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association.

James Alfred Martin Jr. (B.A., 1937; Litt.D., 1965), having retired from the faculty of Columbia University, was appointed University Professor. He had also served as chairman of Wake Forest College's Board of Visitors.

Five members of the Reynolda Campus faculty retired at the end of the academic year: Professor of Religion and Associate Dean of the College **Robert Allen Dyer**; **Ysbrand Haven**, Professor of Physics; **Alonzo W. Kenion**, Professor of English; **Harry B. Miller**, Professor of Chemistry; and **Herman J. Preseren**, Professor of Education.

Department chairmanships, beginning with the 1982–1983 academic year, were assigned as follows: **J. Ned Woodall** (Anthropology), **Robert W. Ulery, Jr.** (Classical Languages), **Joseph O. Milner** (Education), **Susan H. Borwick** (Music), **George P. Williams, Jr.** (Physics), **Kathleen M. Glenn** (Romance Languages), and **Philip J. Perricone** (Sociology).

* **THE 1983 COMMENCEMENT**

Honorary degrees were awarded to Samuel H. Adler, composer and teacher from the Eastman School of Music; **Joseph Branch** (J.D., 1938), Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Louise Futrelle, founder of Summit School in Winston-Salem; and **W[alter]. R[aleigh]. Wagoner** (B.A., 1941), president

Lecturer in Theatre **James Dodding** and Assistant Professor of Chemistry **Susan Jackels** were given awards for excellence in teaching.

Blanche C. Speer, Associate Professor of Linguistics, retired at the end of the fall term.

Leaves of absence (for the 1983–84 academic year) were assigned to the following faculty members: **David B. Broyles** (Politics), **G. McLeod Bryan** (Religion), **Gary A. Cook** (Art), **Ronald V. Dimock, Jr.** (Biology), **Ellen E. Kirkman** (Mathematics), **David B. Levy** (Music), **John C. Moorhouse** (Economics), **Mary Frances Robinson** (Romance Languages), **Robert W. Ulery, Jr.** (Classical Languages), and **Richard L. Zuber** (History).

William C. Kerr (Physics) was promoted to the rank of Professor.



Susan Jackels

of the Baptist Children's Homes of North Carolina. The Commencement address was given by John William Gilbert, a Labor Party member of the House of Commons, who also received an honorary degree, and the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Frank R. Campbell, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Statesville.

* STUDENT NOTES



At the 1983 Business Games: front row, from left to right, Holly Henderson, Susan Swanson, Tara Raines; back row, Arun Dewasthali, Steven McCall, Gary Hayes, Travis Thompson.

For the third time (earlier victories were in 1976 and 1980) a team of students from the School of Business and Accountancy won the top prize in the intercollegiate business games competition at Emory University. Their adviser was Associate Professor of Business **Arun Dewasthali**.

Mark Holt of Fayetteville was president of the student body. **William Annonio** of Brookfield, Connecticut, and **Shannon Butler** of Liberty were co-editors of *The Howler*; **Geoffrey Shorter** of Winston-Salem edited *Old Gold and Black*; and **Alan Mark** of Silver Spring, Maryland, was editor of *The Student*.

* ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Tolliver Cleveland "Cleve" Callison III (B.A., Duke; M.A., Ph.D., Wisconsin) was named director of WFDD-FM, succeeding **J. Patrick Crawford**. A grant of more than \$100,000 from the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program made possible the station's increase in power from 36,000 to 100,000 watts.

Martha Blevins [Allman] (B.A., 1982) was named Admissions Counselor.

Two teams from the School of Law received, respectively, first and second place in the 33rd annual Moot Court regional championship competition.

The Huffman/Townhouse project was approved: two residence halls were set aside for "well-rounded individuals who place emphasis on an academically oriented lifestyle."

Senior orators were: **Steven Randal Catron** of Winston-Salem, **James Theodore Gentry** of King, and **Mercedes Maria Teixido** of Wilmington, Delaware. Gentry received the A.D. Ward Medal.

James Theodore "Ted" Gentry of King was awarded a Fulbright Grant for graduate study abroad.



Ted Gentry

For the tenth time in the past eleven years a debate team (**David Cheshier** of Marietta, Georgia, and **Gregory Leman** of Atlanta, Georgia) was qualified to participate in the National Debate Tournament at Colorado College.

Thomas O. Phillips (B.A., 1974; M.A., 1978) was named Assistant Director of Admissions and Scholarships Officer and was assigned steadily increasing responsibilities for the Carswell and Reynolds Scholarships programs. (He had previously worked in the Office of Admissions: from 1974 to 1978.)

William Faircloth (B.A., 1964), member of the football coaching staff since 1978, was appointed

assistant athletic director and athletic academic counselor, succeeding **Jody Puckett** (B.A., 1970), who had resigned as academic counselor to open a State Farm Insurance agency.

Registrar **Margaret Perry** was elected President of the Southern Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers.

Hallie Arrington (B.A., 1976), on the Registrar's staff since 1977, was named Assistant Registrar.

William S. "Billy" Hamilton (B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Yale) served as an American Council in Education intern for the 1982–1983 academic year.

Several changes occurred in the Alumni and Development Office: **Robert D. "Bobby" Thompson, Jr.** ('82) was named Assistant to

the Director of Alumni Activities, replacing **Craig Jackson; J. Reid Morgan** (B.A., 1975; J.D., 1977), Foundations Officer, was given new responsibilities in the Office of the President and with the General Counsel; and **Sandra Combs Connor [Boyet]** (B.A., UNC-Charlotte; M.Ed., Converse), after one year as staff writer, was named Foundations Officer.

David L. Fouché (B.A., Furman University; M.Div., Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary), was appointed Assistant Chaplain and Baptist Campus Minister, succeeding **Christal Williams**.

Elizabeth Lee James [Morgan] (B.A., North Carolina State University; M.A., University of Delaware), was appointed Graylyn Development Officer. She had previously served as curator for the Museum of Man.

* THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

The football team, which had finished the regular season with only three victories out of eleven games and with a 0–6 record in the Conference, was invited to play opposite ACC champion Clemson in the sixth annual Mirage Bowl in Tokyo. There, on November 28—in the words of a *Winston-Salem Journal* reporter—the “surprising” Deacons “pushed the Tigers to the limit before dropping a 21–17 decision.” Wake Foresters in Tokyo, including myself, were thrilled by the team's startling performance as well as by the unexpected opportunity we had to see Tokyo and enjoy the hospitality of our Japanese hosts.

In women's sports **Dawn Powers** (cross country/track and field) was named Marge Crisp Athlete of the Year, and tennis player **Leslie Van Houten** received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

Baseball player **Bill Merrifield** was again named ACC Player of the Year and also re-

ceived the Arnold Palmer Athlete-of-the-Year Award. He and his teammate **Tommy Gregg** were again placed on the All-ACC first team.

Football player **Michael Ramseur** was named ACC Rookie of the Year. Three football players (**Phil Denfeld, Harry Newsome, and Tim Ryan**) were placed on the All-ACC first team, and three players (**Denfeld, John Piedmonte, and Andy Seay**) were Academic All-ACC selections. Andy Seay also received the ACC Award for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics.

Golfers **Billy Andrade** and **Jerry Haas** were named to the All-ACC first team, and basketball player **Lee Garber** was an academic All-ACC selection.

Four Deacon athletes were inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame: **Jack Murdock**, basketball and baseball; **Nick Sacrinty**, football; **Jim Staton**, football; and **Lanny Wadkins**, golf.

* THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Classical music: Rudolf Firkusny, pianist; the Juilliard String Quartet; the Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig.

Popular performers: Mike Cross; Jimmy Buffet; An Evening of Dance with Bill Evans.

Presentations: Judy Chicago, feminist artist; James Surls, sculptor; John Dean, a central figure in the Watergate story; Carolyn Forché, poet; James Tate, poet; Gary Hart, U.S. Senator from Colorado; Gardner Taylor, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn; novelist and poet John Updike; Judy Woodruff, from the NBC Today Show.

The Black Student Alliance's presentation of the Hampton Institute Choir and Congressman Walter Fauntroy from the District of Columbia.

The University Theatre: Molière's *Scapino*; Neal Simon's *I Ought to Be in Pictures*; Saroyan's *The Time of Your Life*; Pinter's *The Birthday Party*; Frank Loesser's *Guys and Dolls*.

A two-day symposium on nuclear arms and foreign policy, featuring Congressman Pete McCloskey from California and Yale psychiatrist Robert Lifton.

A symposium on "Religion and the Human Society" honoring Rev. **William W. Finlator** (B.A., 1934; D.D., 1973) for his courageous support of liberal causes, including social and economic justice for the working class and for minorities.

* IN MEMORIAM

Samuel H. Love, Associate Professor of Microbiology in the Bowman Gray School of Medicine (member of the faculty since 1955). Died July 14, 1982.

J. Maxwell Little, Professor Emeritus of Pharmacology in the Bowman Gray School of Medicine (member of the faculty, 1941–1981). Died October 1, 1982.

James G. McDowell, Associate Professor of History (member of the faculty since 1965). Died November 1, 1982.

Grady S. Patterson, Registrar Emeritus (Registrar, 1924–1972). Died January 9, 1983.*

Nell Evans Gentry (Mrs. Ivey C. Gentry), who

had worked in the Department of Mathematics and in the Office of the Registrar. Died January 28, 1983.*

Harold Dawes Parcell, Professor Emeritus of Romance Languages (member of the faculty, 1935–1970). Died February 21, 1983.*

Carroll W. Weathers, Professor Emeritus of Law and Dean Emeritus of the School of Law (member of the faculty, 1950–1972). Died February 26, 1983.*

Elizabeth Singleton Drake (Mrs. Justus C. Drake), Executive Secretary to the President, 1951–1982, and Secretary to the Board of Trustees, 1967–1983. Died March 22, 1983.*

* *Obituary notices for all five of these Wake Forest men and women appear in The Wake Forest Magazine, XXX (April 1983), 30–31.*

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

Epilogue

PRESIDENT SCALES—INDEED, THE ENTIRE UNIVERSITY—HAD LOOKED AHEAD with eagerness and enthusiasm to 1984, the 150th anniversary of the founding of Wake Forest. And the year, when it did come, provided even more excitement and color and more gratifying experiences than even the most optimistic planners could have predicted.

The necessary background for the celebrations that were to follow was established at the Homecoming banquet in the fall of 1983 when it was announced that the Sesquicentennial Campaign had raised \$20,200,000: \$2,500,000 more than had been set as the original goal. This encouraging report followed good news received during the previous summer that CASE (the Council for Advancement and Support of Education) and the United Steel Foundation had presented Wake Forest with an award for having the best alumni giving program in the country among major private universities. Twice before, Wake Forest had placed second in this annual competition, having finished just below Harvard in 1980 and just below the University of Pennsylvania in 1981. In 1983 thirty-one percent of Wake Forest alumni had contributed to the University, as compared with the national average of nineteen percent.

Early in the spring semester the gallery of the Scales Fine Arts Center was the setting for an exhibition of Wake Forest's architectural history, both on the old campus and on the two campuses in Winston-Salem. Entitled "The Building of Wake Forest—The First 150 Years," it was designed by Margaret Supplee "Peggy" Smith, Associate Professor of Art and chairman of the Department of Art,



Margaret Supplee Smith

who said about the buildings that they “are visible reminders of the school’s continuing movement toward greater diversity and academic excellence.”

The 150th birthday of the University was formally observed on February 3, 1984. The speaker was John W. Chandler (B.A., 1945), president of Williams College. Concerning the relationship between faith and reason, a central theme in Wake Forest’s history, he said that “Faith fulfills and energizes reason. It provides the values that direct the power of reason.”

On April 15 more than fifteen hundred faculty members, students, alumni, and friends “trekked” to the original campus in Wake County for campus tours, old-timers’ reminiscences, and a program in Binkley Chapel where I was the speaker. Especially for those who had an enduring love for the old campus, the day was filled with tender greetings and warm memories.

In keeping with the significance of the sesquicentennial year, the 1984 Commencement exercises on Monday, May 21, were more glamorous than ever. The speaker was Bill Moyers (D.Litt., 1970), senior news analyst for CBS News, who said—appropriately—that

“in remembrance is the secret of redemption.” The baccalaureate sermon on the preceding Sunday was delivered by Will Davis Campbell (B.A., 1948), who told the graduates that they should “repent of an educational system that has become a religion itself.” Honorary degrees were awarded to four distinguished American writers: to Campbell himself; to Eudora Welty; to Robert Penn Warren; and to Eleanor Clark. Also honored were Sherman M. Mellinkoff, Dean of the School of Medicine of UCLA, and Thomas H. Davis of Winston-Salem, founder and former chief executive officer of Piedmont Aviation.

The final, spectacular event of the sesquicentennial was truly a “spectacle”: “A Spectacle of Sound and Light” called “Visions and Dreams.” Directed by the campus genius of theatre and magic, James Dodding (since 1979 a member of the theatre department coming from Great Britain every spring for classes and a major mainstage play), “Visions and Dreams” was a “son et lumière” production, the first ever at an American college. It was presented on the Plaza of the Reynolda campus for five successive nights, August 19 through August 23. On each occasion all seats were filled, and audiences were captivated. In a “sound and light” show, no actors appear. Buildings are illuminated in various dramatic ways as recorded voices and music tell the story. For the Wake Forest production the central building was Wait Chapel, and spectators sat on tiered seats facing the Chapel and saw lights playing upon the Chapel and adjacent residence halls and trees, “changing from day to night, from winter to spring, from fire and war to victorious celebrations.” In this way the history of Wake Forest’s one hundred and fifty years became “spectacularly” alive.

For reasons that I suppose are largely personal (though I hope that others who witnessed the “sound and light” show found it as uniquely memorable as I did) I have included in Appendix K eleven pages from the souvenir program that was given to each person who came to see the show. More than anything else, I wanted to place in this historical record the names of all the many folks—students, faculty, staff, townspeople—who made contributions to the show. Repeating their names, many of us can remind ourselves what a friendly, cooperative, and versatile community we were. Seeing all these people again, though in my mind’s eye, gives me cause to smile.

One especially happy memory: for several days before the opening of the show, it had rained; for several days after the show closed, it rained again. Jim Dodding had promised us that, for the five nights of the show, there would be no rain. He was right.

“Visions and Dreams” was not only a climactic moment in Wake Forest’s sesquicentennial year; it also represented, symbolically, the end of the Scales administration. President Hearn had been inaugu-



Jim Dodding

rated and had moved with vigor into his administrative responsibilities. Scales, meanwhile, having left the President’s home, had taken residence in a house he had built earlier for his mother on Royall Drive in the faculty neighborhood, where he happily took part in suppers and friendly gatherings. His wife “Betty” died in 1992, and he died on March 12, 1996. He was almost seventy-seven years old.

At a memorial service in Wait Chapel on March 18 I delivered the eulogy for the University, and a cousin, Judith Burnham, spoke for the family. Maya Angelou also spoke; two hymns (“I Stood on the River of Jordan” and “There Is a Balm in Gilead”) were sung as solos; and the concluding congregational hymn,

appropriately for Scales, was “Eternal Father, Strong to Save,” the Navy hymn. A second memorial service took place at the First Baptist Church in Shawnee, Oklahoma, on March 22. A close friend of Scales’s, Dr. William E. Neptune, gave the eulogy, and Judith Burnham again represented the family. Subsequently, a booklet was prepared (“James Ralph Scales 1918-1996”) which contained remarks from both services, as well as articles, editorials, and letters from the press in Winston-Salem and in Oklahoma.

The eulogy that I gave in Wait Chapel follows, and careful readers will notice that some of my observations about President Scales almost duplicate what I have said about him in earlier pages of this *History*, but I have decided—for the record—to leave my eulogy intact.

Wake Forest men and women, for all the years to come, will honor the name of James Ralph Scales. Like Wait and Wingate, like Taylor and Poteat, like Kitchin and Tribble, he too has now arrived at a final and secure place in Wake Forest history—not alone because for sixteen years he sat at the President’s desk and did the President’s business, but because he brought to the Presidency an exuberance and a spirit of adventure and—I think the word is right—a glamour the office had not known before.

The Scales personality was evident from the beginning. I remember the night in the Magnolia Room when he delivered his first major address here: a heartfelt tribute to his native state of Oklahoma, so eloquent and so loving that we in the audience could almost hear in the distance the Oklahoma wind come sweeping down the plain. President Scales always delighted in words, and he could use words unexpectedly: a turn here, a twist there, a glimmer, a teasing insight, words curiously crafted and often enigmatic. One could not always be sure exactly what he meant, but one knew that an original mind was at work with the instruments of language. There was content, of course, but there was also style, and there was playfulness. Dr. Scales liked to speak and to write—and he also liked just to talk.

He was, in fact, something of an actor. He enjoyed being “on stage”—in the center of things. So it is appropriate that the campus building which bears his name be the Fine Arts Center. Look closely at that building, with its public spaces inside and outside, its lobbies and studios, its theatres and recital hall, and notice all around you features and graces that delight the eye. That building may well be Dr. Scales’s most important material gift to Wake Forest: he made it the first priority of his presidency and, with the faithful and brilliant guidance of Charles Allen, saw it to completion. Look again at Anne Shields’ inviting full-length portrait of Dr. Scales—startlingly alive, friendly but commanding—which presides over the lobby of the music building. He is at home in that place, and there he will be looked up to by students



President and Mrs. Scales at Fancy Gap



President and Mrs. Scales: in retirement

and visitors of the future who never had the pleasure that we have had of knowing him in the flesh.

Dr. Scales had cosmopolitan tastes—he liked to travel and he liked settings of comfort and sophistication—and so, acting almost entirely on his own, he decided that Wake Forest should have colonies: overseas programs, first in Venice and next in London. The spirit of James Ralph Scales haunts both these cities, and those of you who have looked out onto the Grand Canal from the upstairs living room of Casa Artom or left Worrell House to walk down Steeles

Road toward the Chalk Farm Underground should remember that Dr. Scales is the sponsor of your pleasures. I traveled with him both to Venice and to London, and I know what a good companion he was: alert, attentive to every sight, savoring the pleasure of tea rooms and restaurants and clubs: a connoisseur of ‘the good life.’

But the main business of Dr. Scales’s administration was back home in Winston-Salem, and under his leadership Wake Forest became stronger and better and more free. There were occasional crises, especially during the unsettling and sometimes turbulent years of the late sixties and early seventies, but Dr. Scales, an experienced naval officer from years on an aircraft carrier in World War II, was a calm and shrewd navigator, and the University reached port not only without damage but with renewed seaworthiness. Facts and statistics and administrative decisions could be cited to define further the Scales years, but Scales the president is to be found in the records, and today I would speak primarily of Scales the man and Scales my friend.

One of the characters in a James M. Barrie play, when asked the question “What *is* charm?”, replied, “If you have it, you don’t need to have anything else; and if you don’t have it, it doesn’t much matter what else you have.” Well, Dr. Scales had other qualities—intelligence and wit a-plenty—but he also had “charm,” and that is what many of us will remember most of all. He could walk across the campus, move in and out of offices,

visit the cafeteria or the library, see a play or hear a concert, and everywhere he went, he stopped to talk, to ask how people were. Class and race and conditions of employment were never barriers to his friendship or his compassionate concern. He genuinely liked being with people, and people genuinely liked being with him. Also, he never wanted to offend. How often, when he feared he had said or done something improper, have I heard him say “So sorry.”

How did this president of admittedly patrician inclinations remain so thoroughly a man of the people? In part, I think, because he continued to be an old-fashioned liberal. Brought up in the inspirational and hopeful years of Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal, tempered by the progressive patriotic virtues proclaimed in World War II, he believed passionately in democracy and in the unique power of the American democracy to improve the lives and the fortunes of all its citizens. He never allowed his position or his authority to separate him from those who lacked position and authority. He knew that “The rank is but the guinea’s stamp.” “A man’s a man for a’that!”

And, I am also confident that his being a life-long Southern Baptist gave substance and power to his essentially optimistic nature. Ultimately, I think he knew no other faith than the one in which his father and mother and the churches of Oklahoma nurtured him. He rejoiced in the heritage of Wake Forest, he was sad when changing perspectives in the denomination caused it to become diminished, but he stood true to a vision of education that is morally and spiritually redemptive and that is rooted deeply in Baptist life.

I have said that Dr. Scales’s nature was optimistic, and I think that it was. But this optimism was often and sorely tested. Many of us here today remember, with a grief that is still alive, the death of his talented and vivacious daughter Laura when she was a mere twenty years old. We also have unfading memories of his wife Betty Randel Scales, a woman of dignity and grace who filled every role she played—teacher, mother, friend, First Lady of Wake Forest—with straightforward and unpretentious wisdom. And we watched with admiration as Dr. Scales himself, sometimes alone on long nights and difficult days in the hospital, faced pain and death and, again and again, emerged victorious—ready once more to come back to work, to fly to Oklahoma, to take a Caribbean cruise, or just to go to a movie or read another book or visit another friend.

In this congregation I must speak also of the fourth member of the Scales family: Dr. Scales’s second daughter, Ann, a woman well designed to enlarge the legacy of the family and its contributions to true and fully inclusive democracy. She is independent

and courageous: gifted with both her mother's sensibility and her father's zest for life. She is their true heir, and they took pride in all that she has achieved. And I must also salute a man of unmatched importance to Dr. Scales: Willie Hughes. More than a companion, more than just a friend, he walked with Dr. Scales through the valley of the shadow of death, and to him, especially, all of us who loved Dr. Scales will be forever grateful and admiring.

The last time I saw President Scales, he did not, I think, know that I was there. We could no longer talk to each other, nor could we even make gestures that could be understood. I had seen him before under similar conditions, and, because his spirit was so endlessly resilient, he had always somehow managed to come home. This time I realized I was saying good-bye.

"It seems a kind of indignity to [a] noble . . . soul," Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote for the funeral services of his friend Henry David Thoreau, that "he should depart out of nature. . . . But [my friend], at least," said Emerson, "is content. His soul was made for the noblest society; he had . . . exhausted the capabilities of this world; wherever there is knowledge, wherever there is virtue, wherever there is beauty, he will find a home."

And so it is with our friend James Ralph Scales. The "noble heart" has, we know to our sorrow, indeed departed from among us. He had "exhausted the capabilities of this world." But we have confidence that "wherever there is knowledge, wherever there is virtue, wherever there is beauty, he will find a home."

Finally, I have chosen, as a kind of valediction to President Scales, the remarks made by Gene Lucas at a dinner held in the Magnolia Room some years earlier on the occasion of Scales's retirement. They are, at the same time, funny and tender, and they capture Scales's personality in a way that only someone who knew him and loved him as Lucas did could possibly have done.

I have been asked to say a few kind words about James Ralph Scales. That being impossible, I have decided rather to tell the truth.

Mr. Scales is a recognized scholar of the highest quality; we know this because absolutely no one understands anything he says.

He is recognized as a religious leader in the mainstream of Southern Baptist life; we know this because he eliminated compulsory chapel at Wake Forest; he approved the campus appearance of Larry Flynt, although he didn't know who he was at the time; he led the struggle to permit non-Baptists and non-North

Carolínians to serve on the Board of Trustees; and he served with distinction as Moderator of the Pilot Mountain Baptist Association.

We know that Mr. Scales is a superb administrator, because he hired me.

He possesses remarkable powers in arbitration, because Mrs. Scales has stayed with him all of these years. This may, however, have more to say about her intelligence than his.

He is a true renaissance man; by that I mean he is still living in the fifteenth century.

He is a musician and has long been a member of the American Guild of Organists; he regularly plays Mozart, and Mozart regularly loses.

He is a man of great political insight; he has thrown his full support to Adlai Stevenson, Eugene McCarthy, George McGovern, and Jimmy Carter.

He likes to travel; he likes to play a game that *he* calls tennis; he likes to talk to people—who like to listen...

Finally, and I know you're glad to hear *that* word, I know there are those folks out there who say that had J.R. told me to jump off Reynolda Hall, I would have; I know that there are those cynics who claim that if he told me to do it today, I would; I know that there are those who argue that I think he "walks on water;" and I know that there are those who believe that I love him more than any man alive.

Well, I should like to say, here and now, to all of those people—you are damned well right!

I am depending on the subtlety of my readers to understand that Lucas's words capture, endearingly, certain uniquely appealing qualities in Scales's personality that no formal eulogy like mine could possibly have conveyed. They make me smile every time I read them, and they make me remember fondly the President with whom I worked for sixteen good years.



Willie Hughes and Betty Scales at the Elizabeth R. Scales Garden at the President's house

Afterthoughts

NO NARRATIVE OF SIXTEEN YEARS ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS—even when accompanied, as mine is, by highlights from faculty, administrative, and student life and by allusions to major cultural and athletic events—can possibly incorporate all the contributions made, either by individuals or by groups, to the progress or the welfare or simply the daily round of activities that make a college at once so busy and so challenging.

For instance, I have mentioned certain individuals here and there, either in the central story or in one of the supplementary chapters on academic departments. But several others also deserve special attention. I think of Russell Brantley, for example. Both before and after the Scales years he had a place at the center of institutional life. Officially, he was Director of Communications, and he oversaw—and often wrote—news releases from the campus. He was most valued, however, as adviser to the President. He had an unmatched insight into the public relations environment in which a university lives, and he was turned to for counsel whenever a crisis, internal or external, occurred. It then became his responsibility to defend the institution against unfair or unjustified attacks but also to criticize the institution when it was untrue to what he saw as its most enduring ideals. In spite of his being part of the central administration, he remained strangely independent and, when necessary, courageously candid, disagreeing with President Scales



Russell Brantley

—with forthrightness and, often, with wit—when he felt so inclined. He was the author of a novel about life on a Baptist campus called *The Education of Jonathan Beam*.

Another stalwart long-time servant of Wake Forest was Harold S. “Pete” Moore, who came in 1953 as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and for the next three years prepared the “new campus,” in structures and landscapes, to receive the “old campus” people who were migrating westward to their new home. Thereafter, as Superintendent and, later, as Director of the Physical Plant, he watched over the campus with efficiency and with a practiced judgment that was shrewd and tasteful. When Wake Forest purchased overseas houses in Venice and in London, he responded happily to all invitations to go abroad and gave advice on the scene to those who were readying the houses for use. Toward Venice, in particular, he acquired an abiding love.



Harold "Pete" Moore

Moore was assisted—ably and loyally—by Melvin Q. “Molly” Layton ('47), who had joined the staff on the “old campus” in 1951 and who served until 1977, with informed and loving attention to grass and flowers and trees, as Superintendent of Grounds. He was awarded the Medallion of Merit in 1978 for having, in President Scales’s words, “made our landscape more beautiful.” He died in 1979.

Also on the building and grounds staff, and serving with comparable fidelity, was Royce R. Weatherly, who, after a career in the Merchant Marine, came to Wake Forest in 1947 and was Superintendent of Buildings until his retirement in 1981. He and his family lived in the one original farm house still remaining on the Reynolda campus.

The University Stores, including what was popularly referred to as the “College Book Store,” had come under the supervision of Richard T. Clay ('56) upon the retirement in 1960 of long-time Director Everette C. Snyder. Clay and his Assistant Director Richard D. Whisnant ('60) were in charge of the Stores through the years of the Scales

administration. Both men were devoted alumni, Clay having been a member of the last class to be graduated on the “old campus.”

One academic department somewhat outside the traditional structure of the College, and therefore not included among the College’s department histories, was the Department of Military Science, which administered the ROTC program, composed of a Basic Course (for freshmen and sophomores) and an Advanced Course (for juniors and seniors). Upon graduation each student who had successfully completed the Advanced Course received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve.

It was customary for the Army to send to Wake Forest, as chairman of Military Science, an officer with military experiences, usually including overseas assignments, and also with appropriate academic credentials. This officer would, typically, remain for one to three years before going on to active duty elsewhere.

During the Scales years six Army officers served as Military Science chairmen: Colonel Hugh J. Turner, Jr. (B.S., United States Military Academy; M.A., Boston), 1966–1969; Colonel Joseph H. Hoffman, Jr. (B.S., U.S. Military Academy), 1969–1973; Major Joe P. Coffman (B.B.A., Marshall; M.A. Ed., Wake Forest), 1973–1975; Lieutenant Colonel William A. Scott (B.S., City College of New York; M. P. A., City University of New York), 1975–1977; Lieutenant Colonel Anderson H. Walters (B.S., U.S. Military Academy; M.S.,



Melvin Layton and Royce Weatherly



Jim Barefield and Al Kenion in an Honors class, probably on “The Comic View”

Ohio State), 1977–1981; and Lieutenant Colonel Matthew P. Murray, Jr. (B.A., Florida State; M.A., Middlebury), 1981–.

Another academic program to which I have briefly alluded elsewhere—notably in my references to Chemistry’s Paul Gross, the coordinator of the Program, and to History’s James Barefield, a frequent participant in the Program—was the Interdisciplinary Honors Program, started in 1961 and continued thereafter with increasing strength and appeal. It attracted some of the College’s most gifted students; after meeting the various requirements of the Program, they were graduated with “Honors in the Arts and Sciences.” Courses were typically wide-ranging in content and in approach: “Man and the Irrational,” for example, and “The Scientific Outlook” and “Romanticism” and “The Ideal Society” and “The Tragic View,” to name a few. Classes met in a room in Tribble Hall reserved for the purpose, enrolled fifteen or fewer students, and were conducted as seminars.

The extra-curricular life of the University, varied and rich, has been sampled throughout these pages, especially when in some significant way it touched upon the central themes of the *History*. I have taken note of the achievements of Wake Forest students in intercollegiate competitions (in athletics and in debate), of contributions regularly made to campus life by the College Union and by the University Theatre, and of honors and awards won by indi-

vidual students as well as by groups. And I have depended, almost shamelessly, on College publications, especially *Old Gold and Black*, for information and insights nowhere else available.

I am aware, however, that, all the while that more dramatic events were occurring, students were also occupied, before and after classes, with their own special commitments and talents. As a passionate advocate for music, I must pay tribute to the students who, year after year, sang in the choral groups, and to those who performed and, on occasion, marched in the bands and participated in the Jazz Ensemble and the Wind Ensemble, and also, as a devoted listener to WFDD, I must extend congratulations to Dr. Julian Burroughs, to the successive radio station managers, and to their staffs for the way in which they provided the campus—and the community—with regular offerings of news and music.

With different purposes, and with an atmosphere and ambiance all their own, the social fraternities—the “Deacs Who Are Greeks,” as *Old Gold and Black* labeled them—continued to have appeal for young men seeking outlets for pleasure as well as the mystique of brotherhood. Ten of them came virtually intact from the “old campus”: Alpha Sigma Phi, Delta Sigma Phi, Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Lambda Chi Alpha, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Chi, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Sigma Pi, and Theta Chi. They continued active in Winston-Salem. In 1969–1970 an eleventh fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, was issued a charter by its own national organization, but the “Dekes” lived in off-campus housing—first on Reynolda Road and later on Polo Road, just north of the campus—and were not officially “recognized” by the University. (Even as late as 1983 the College Bulletin still did not list Delta Kappa Epsilon among the University’s “social fraternities.”) In 1979–1980 two historically black fraternities—Alpha Phi Alpha and Omega Psi Phi—established chapters at Wake Forest, and throughout the



Paul Gross

years under consideration Alpha Phi Omega, a service fraternity founded on the “old campus,” continued active and flourishing. One more “fraternity,” Tau Eta Mu, a local with no national ties, and, uniquely, open to both men and women students, was founded in 1977–1978 but lasted only three years.

The 1970’s was an especially successful decade for the membership and activities of the Men’s Residence Council, founded by independents in the mid-1960’s as an alternative to Greek-letter fraternities. The Council embraced the four men’s dormitories on the Plaza: Poteat House, Kitchin House, Davis House, and Taylor House. The stated goal of the MRC was to stress “the idea of total education, a living type of academics,” with emphasis on “academic excellence, athletics, social life, and leadership training.” A number of faculty members assisted the Council in defining its purpose and in planning its programs.

Meanwhile, women students had an opportunity to join one of the women’s “societies,” some of which had roots either on the “old campus” or from the early years in Winston-Salem. (All the societies were local; through the Scales years there were no national “sororities” at Wake Forest.) The three oldest societies were Strings (founded as far back as 1948), S.O.P.H. (1956), and Fideles (1961), and they remained active and successful. By 1967 there were three other approved societies (Cameos, Laurels, and Les Soeurs), but Cameos’ last season was 1967–1968, Les Soeurs closed after 1970–1971, and Laurels ceased to be active after 1971–1972. Thymes, founded in 1968–1969, was successful in establishing itself alongside Strings, S.O.P.H., and Fideles, as was Steps, founded in 1972–1973. Another society called “Rigels” began life in 1975–1976 but ceased functioning after 1980. Still another group, “Lynks,” was started in 1981–1982 and joined Strings, S.O.P.H., Fideles, Thymes, and Steps in the cluster of societies still at Wake Forest when the Scales years ended.

When one reads *The Howler*, as I did, from 1968 to 1983, one is stunningly aware of the many groups and organizations in which students found something appealing or instructive or entertaining or inspirational. Some of the groups had been at Wake Forest for a long time; some sprang up almost overnight; some flourished for a while and then disappeared. It would be beyond the purpose of this *History* to speak of all of them or even to begin to tell their stories,

One of the “playing fields” of Wake Forest



WAKE FOREST FILM PROGRAM 1969-1970



Wednesday, Sept. 17 3:30 and 5 P.M.	I'M ALL RIGHT JACK — 1959 — GREAT BRITAIN Directed by John Boulting. With Peter Sellers, Ian Carmichael and Terry Thomas. Madmen and matrons with the working class versus the management.	Sunday, Oct. 19 7:30 P.M.	THE BRIDE OF FRANKENSTEIN — 1935 — U.S.A. Directed by James Whale. With Boris Karloff and Elsa Lanchester. The original inspired upon. Also — THE LITTLE SHOP OF HORRORS — 1986 — U.S.A. With Lawrence Oliver, Peter Onorati, Tony Curtis, Edw Douglas and Jean Seaton. Color and Scope. Directed by Roger Corman. Wild, wild, WILD!
Friday, Sept. 19 7 and 9 P.M.	TWO FOR THE ROAD — 1957 — U.S.A. Directed by Stanley Donen. With Albert Finney, Audrey Hepburn and Paula Goddard. Erotic twists and turns highlight one relationship at five stages of life. Color and Scope.	Monday, Oct. 20 7 and 9 P.M.	KILLER KISS — 1955 — U.S.A. Directed by Frank Sullivan and James South.
Saturday, Sept. 20 1:30 P.M.	DONT LOOK BACK — 1962 — U.S.A. Directed by D. A. Poynder. With Bob Dylan, Joan Baez and Allen Ginsberg. "Chronawave" tour of Dylan's life in England during 1964.	Wednesday, Oct. 22 7 and 9 P.M.	FAITH OF GLORY — 1937 — U.S.A. With Edw Douglas, Adolphe Menjou and Ralph Meeker.
Friday, Sept. 22 7 and 9 P.M.	ZER0 FOR CONDUCT — 1953 — FRANCE Directed by Jean Vigo. With Jean Daire and Robert Le Flon. Also — L'ATALANTE — 1934 — FRANCE Directed by Jean Vigo. With Michael R. S. Mervise and Mica-ovval — on a barge — 1947 — U.S.A. Directed by Gene Kelly. With Walter Matthau, Inger Stevens and Robert Mouse. Zutter knows as "How to Get Out of a Marriage." Color and Scope.	Thursday, Oct. 23 3 and 5 P.M.	SPARTACUS — 1960 — U.S.A. With Laurence Olivier, Peter Onorati, Tony Curtis, Edw Douglas and Jean Seaton. Color and Scope.
Monday, Sept. 29 8 P.M.	DUCK SOUP — 1933 — U.S.A. Directed by Leo McCarey. With the Marx Brothers and Margaret Dumont. Also — MUSICALS OF THE THIRTIES — 1939-29 — U.S.A. A portfolio of showy girls and Dick Powell.	Friday, Oct. 24 8:30 and 9:15 P.M.	LOLITA — 1962 — U.S.A. With Peter Sellers, James Mason, Shelley Winters and Sue Lyon.
Wednesday, Oct. 1 3:30 and 5 P.M.	THE WHIFFERERS — 1967 — GREAT BRITAIN Directed by Bryan Forbes. With Doree Edith Evans. Fetishic old age shown with gritty details.	Saturday, Oct. 25 2, 7 and 9 P.M.	DR. STRANGELOVE — 1964 — U.S.A. With Peter Sellers, George C. Scott and Sterling Hayden.
Friday, Oct. 3 7 and 9 P.M.	SEANCE ON A WET AFTERNOON — 1964 — GREAT BRITAIN Directed by Bryan Forbes. With Kim Stanley and Richard Attenborough. Madness and the small town up market meets.	Monday, Oct. 27 7:30 and 9:30 P.M.	THE FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS — 1967 — U.S.A. Directed by Brian Pober. With Sharon Tate and Jack MacGregor. Paroxysm of a "south." Color and Scope.
Saturday, Oct. 4 7:30 P.M.	PUBLIC ENEMY — 1931 — U.S.A. Directed by William Wellman. With James Cagney, Mary Clark and Jean Harlow. Harbor as a "vamp" and that famous grapefruit scene.	Wednesday, Oct. 28 8 P.M.	BIRTH OF A NATION — 1915 — U.S.A. Directed by D. W. Griffith. Thomas Dixon's "The Klansman" revisited, and the first "real" movie.
Monday, Oct. 6 8 P.M.	ALEXANDER NEVSKY — 1938 — U.S.S.R. Directed by Sergei Eisenstein. With Nikolai Cherkassov. Great and sweeping epic of man and country.	Friday, Oct. 31 7 and 9 P.M.	THE QUELTER MEMORANDUM — 1967 — GREAT BRITAIN Directed by Michael Anderson. With George Segal and Max Van Dyke. Harold Pinter smokes the head of "Spies." Color and Scope.
Wednesday, Oct. 8 8 P.M.	DAY AT THE RACES — 1932 — U.S.A. Directed by Sam Wood. With the Marx Brothers and Margaret Dumont. The Brothers again, the time making havoc with the medical profession.	Saturday, Nov. 1 7:30 P.M.	NOTHING SACRED — 1937 — U.S.A. Directed by William Wellman. With Carole Lombard and Franchot Tone. An original "servant." Color.
Sunday, Oct. 12 8 P.M.	THARNOPOLE — 1923 — FRANCE Directed by Henri-Georges Clouzot. With Jeanne Segura and Paul Mounet. The only film to out-psyche "Psycho."	Monday, Nov. 3 7:30 P.M.	THE NAVIGATOR — 1924 — U.S.A. Directed by Buster Keaton and Donald Crisp. With Buster Keaton and Eadweard McCarty. A crazy ship and an even crazier warped crew — instead of a crew!
Wednesday, Oct. 15 3:30 and 5 P.M.	POINT BLANK — 1967 — U.S.A. Directed by John Huston. With Lee Remick and Angie Dickinson. Taut and hot-temper drama. Color and Scope. Admission: 25 cents.	Wednesday, Nov. 5 8 P.M.	THE MEN AND THE CURSE — 1947 THE FIFTH REGIMENT IS FEAR — 1962 — CZECHOSLOVAKIA Directed by Zdenek Brzdek. With Peter Koclik. Goth and despite: one of the best from the Czechs!
Friday, Oct. 17 5, 7 and 9 P.M.		Friday, Nov. 7 2, 7 and 9 P.M.	REDAZZLED — 1967 — GREAT BRITAIN Directed by Stanley Donen. With Peter Cook, David Mervin, Eleanor Bron and Ruyell Frank. Miss Welch and Mr. Mason meet their match in a very hip "let's." Color and Scope.
Saturday, Oct. 18 1 and 7:30 P.M.		Saturday, Nov. 9 2 and 7:30 P.M.	A NIGHT AT THE OPERA — 1935 — U.S.A. Directed by Sam Wood. With the Marx Brothers and Margaret Dumont. "La Traviata," "Cio-Cio-San," and that wild afternoon sequence.

The first page of the College Union's 1969-70 film schedule which received an award as the best in the nation

but a glance at some of them will, I hope, serve to indicate something of the color and complexity of campus life in the years about which I am writing.

Religious groups continued to thrive, especially the Baptist Student Union, with its long-standing tradition of supplementing and expanding upon the University's denominational heritage. The Inter-varsity Christian Fellowship and the Fellowship of Christian Athletes also attracted students to programs and services and opportunities for study, as did Protestant groups other than Baptists and, especially in the 1980's, the Catholic Student Association (indicating as it did, the growing number of Roman Catholics in the undergraduate student body), and the Black Christian Fellowship.

As if anticipating some of the ways in which the Scales Fine Arts Center would provide a home for the arts and spur creativity in

music and theatre, the 1970's saw the further development of already existing arts organizations and the beginning of related new groups. The Dance Club (formerly called "Orchesis") grew in importance; the Anthony Aston Society (a chapter of National Collegiate Players) recognized students notably active in the University Theatre; the Madrigal Singers continued to perform; and, in the early 1980's, the Bell Choir (or the Chapel Bell Guild) was created, as was the Gospel Choir, destined, as the years went by, to grow in strength and to be increasingly visible in Wait Chapel and elsewhere on the campus.

Intramural sports and opportunities for fitness development and outdoor activities claimed the attention of many students, as evidenced by groups such as the Soccer Club (men's soccer did not become an intercollegiate sport until 1980–1981), the Maritimers (for women swimmers), the Rugby Club, the Outing Club, the Karate Club, the Gymnastics Club, the Ski Club, the Wrestling Club, the Scuba Club, the Equestrian Team, the Sailing Club, the Rifle Team, and the Bowling Club.

"Honorary" and "professional" organizations existed to attract and recognize students who distinguished themselves academically or as campus leaders or who sought fellowship with other students pursuing the same major or looking ahead to the same career or profession. Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Mortar Board (formerly Tassels) were, as before, dominant in appeal, but other groups, some of them with Greek letters for identification, emphasized a particular academic interest, whether by department (accounting, anthropology, biology, business, chemistry, classical languages, economics, education, forensics, German, history, marketing, mathematics, military science, modern languages, music, physical education, physics, sociology) or by hoped-for graduate studies (pre-law, pre-medical). Other organizations resist easy classification: Young Democrats, Young Republicans, the International Club, Circle K, the Monogram Club, the Chess Union, the Photography Club, the North Carolina Public Interest Research Group (PIRG), the Urban Services Referral Bureau (USRB), and the International Union of Debutantes. And I must not overlook the cheerleaders, visible wherever a display of hearty campus spirit was required.

Someone who reads these pages may say, "But some of these groups that you mentioned appeared only briefly." That's true. Someone else may say, "But you have left out other groups that were equally



The Christmas Lovefeast in Wait Chapel

important.” That’s probably true. As I have said, I seek not to be thorough in my evocation of campus life but only to hint at its openness to change, its diversity, and its potential for pleasure, information, and sometimes excitement.

As I conclude these “Afterthoughts” I recall, fondly and gratefully, the annual Christmas Lovefeast, held early in December and attracting to Wait Chapel hundreds of worshippers and celebrants—sometimes, indeed, two thousand or more—who come to sing carols, to hear the Christmas message in words and music, to light candles, to drink sweet coffee, and to eat Moravian buns. Following a Moravian tradition dating back to a ceremony in Bethabara, North Carolina (just a few miles from the Wake Forest campus) in 1753, the first Wake Forest Lovefeast took place in 1965, following a suggestion made by an undergraduate student, Jane Sherrill Stroupe ('67). Over the years it became what is believed to be the largest indoor service of a Lovefeast in North America. I know, from both published and unpublished comments by students, that for many of those who attend, it is one of the most cherished community experiences of the school year.

1967-1983

Departments of the Faculty

1967-1983

- The Department of* **ANTHROPOLOGY** *p. 323*
- The Department of* **ART** *p. 325*
- The Department of* **BIOLOGY** *p. 327*
- The Department of* **BUSINESS AND ACCOUNTANCY** *p. 331*
- The Department of* **CHEMISTRY** *p. 333*
- The Department of* **CLASSICAL LANGUAGES** *p. 335*
- The Department of* **ECONOMICS** *p. 336*
- The Department of* **EDUCATION** *p. 338*
- The Department of* **ENGLISH** *p. 340*
- The Department of* **GERMAN** *p. 345*
- The Department of* **HISTORY** *p. 346*
- The Department of* **MATHEMATICS** *p. 350*
- The Department of* **MUSIC** *p. 353*
- The Department of* **PHILOSOPHY** *p. 356*
- The Department of* **PHYSICAL EDUCATION** *p. 357*
- The Department of* **PHYSICS** *p. 360*
- The Department of* **POLITICS** *p. 362*
- The Department of* **PSYCHOLOGY** *p. 364*
- The Department of* **RELIGION** *p. 367*
- The Department of* **ROMANCE LANGUAGES** *p. 370*
- The Department of* **SOCIOLOGY** *p. 374*
- The Department of* **SPEECH COMMUNICATION AND THEATRE ARTS** *p. 375*
- The* **ASIAN STUDIES PROGRAM** *p. 378*

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY¹

1967–1983



Front row, from left to right: David Evans (with Dog), Anne Marshall (secretary), Elizabeth James [Morgan], Pendleton Banks, and David Weaver. Second row: Ned Woodall and Stan Tefft. [From *The Howler* of 1982.]

As with Sociology, I have decided to consider Anthropology as a separate academic discipline even though until 1978 it was combined with Sociology in one department.

The first anthropologist to teach at Wake Forest was **Eugene Pendleton “Pen” Banks** (B.A., Furman; M.A., Ph.D., Harvard), who came to the University in 1954 and who, in 1967, held the rank of Professor. He was also, from 1964 to 1970, chairman of Sociology and Anthropology. He was a cultural anthropologist who did research in European peasant communities, especially in Yugoslavia and Rumania, and a book of his, *On the Methodology of the Behavioral Sciences*, was published by the University of Zagreb in Yugoslavia. (In 1967–1968 he was Fulbright Lecturer at Zagreb.) He had a passion for travel to faraway, relatively unknown lands like Burma (now Myanmar) and Mongolia. (In

1976 he was appointed as a consultant to the World Bank.) At home he provided the leadership and inspiration for the founding of the Museum of Man, later to be known as the Museum of Anthropology. (See page 163.)

Banks was joined in 1964 by another cultural anthropologist, **Stanton K. “Stan” Tefft** (B.A., Michigan State; M.S., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Minnesota). Tefft was especially interested in pre-industrial warfare and its relevance to the present and also in the role of secrecy in perpetuating power relationships in both modern and tribal



Tefft

¹ I am indebted to *A Brief History of Sociology and Anthropology at Wake Forest University 1900–1978*, written by Clarence H. Patrick in 1980.

societies. He was editor of a book entitled *Secrecy: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*. He became Professor in 1979 and served as chairman of the newly established Department of Anthropology from 1978 to 1982.

David K. Evans (B.S., Tulane; Ph.D., California), a third cultural anthropologist, came to the Department in 1966. He had a strong and dedicated interest in developing nations, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 1968 he established the Overseas Research Center in Belize, British Honduras, for the purpose of cross-cultural research, and later on



Evans with four students on a "dig"

Roatan Island, and regularly, in the summer, he took a group of students there, to Roatan or to another site in Central America.² In 1970–1971 he received the University's first annual award for excellence in teaching. He became Associate Professor in 1970. (See page 93.)

J. Ned Woodall (B.A., M.A., Texas; Ph.D., Southern Methodist) joined the Department in 1969. He taught courses in the prehistory of North America and the archaeology of the southeastern United States. He conducted the University's first archaeological field school in

the Sangre de Cristo Mountains near Taos, New Mexico. With Wake Forest students he did research in the Yadkin River Valley, finding and studying remains of those groups living in that area between 1000 and 1500 A.D. He was author of *An Introduction to Modern Archeology*. He became Associate Professor in 1975 and Professor in 1982, and he was appointed Department chairman in 1982.

David S. Weaver (B.A., M.A., Arizona; Ph.D., New Mexico) came to the Department in 1977. He was a physical anthropologist and spent part of his time in comparative medicine at the medical school. He analyzed skeletal remains from archaeological sites and studied how the human beings of those earlier years had adapted to their environment. In 1981 he received the University's annual award for excellence in teaching. He became Associate Professor in 1982. (See page 266.)

Also in Anthropology between 1967 and 1983 were the following: **Kenneth McWilliams** (1972–1976), **Ratish Srivastava** (1972–1973), **Ernest Morenon** (1973–1975), **Marianne Mithun Williams** (Spring 1975), **Mary Cassandra Hill** (1976–1977), **Hetty Jo Brumback** (1979–1980), **Jay R. Kaplan** (1979–), **Janine G.B. Cutchin** (1981–1982), as Curator of the Museum of Man, **S. Gayle Russell** (1981–1982), **Ben Robertson** (1982–1983), and **Linda B. Robertson** (1982–) as Curator of the Museum of Man.

² An article in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIII (Spring 1976), 8–13, 38—“Roatan Journal,” by *Julia Drake*—gives a colorful account, with a number of illustrations, of her winter term trip to Roatan Island with Evans and his wife and daughter and six other students.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART

1967–1983



Penny Crawford; Roy Prohaska; Sterling Boyd, Chairman; Lewis Aycock

The beginnings of Wake Forest's art department are discussed in Chapter Two. **Sterling Boyd** (B.A., Sewanee; M.A., Oberlin; Ph.D., Princeton) was the founding chairman, and he served diligently and creatively until his resignation in 1978: he defined the Department's curriculum, which allowed a student to concentrate in either "art history" or in "art studio" but required courses in both areas; he represented his discipline in planning the Fine Arts Center and in welcoming the completion of the Department's impressive new facilities; he taught American art and architecture and also European Renaissance art; and he established useful relationships with museums and galleries in the community, including Reynolda House and the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art.

Also teaching art history during the early years of the Department's existence were **Penny Griffin** (née Crawford) (1969–1975), **O'Hara B. Wilkiemeyer** (1971–1974), and **James Bennett** (1973–1974). **Brian Legakis** (Ph.D., Chicago) came in 1974 and taught, among other

courses, Greek and Roman art and architecture; he remained at Wake Forest until 1981.

The first appointment in studio art was **Ray Prohaska**, who was artist-in-residence from 1969 to 1975. While at Wake Forest he was named to the Society of Illustrators Hall of Fame and saw a book to publication (*A Basic Course in Design: Introduction to Drawing and Painting*). Following him as studio artists were **Gary Cook** (1975–1986), **Marvin Coats** (1976–1983), and **Andrew Polk** (1977–1985). Each of these men—Cook in painting and drawing, Coats in sculpture, and Polk in printmaking—had youthful exuberance and helped to lay the foundation for those who would follow them in teaching studio art courses.

Others who were in the Department during the Scales years, some of them part-time, were **Anne Kesler Shields** (Winter 1973), **Barbara Babcock** [Millhouse] (Spring 1974), **Laura Phillips** (Spring 1978), **Raymond Berry** (1978–1979), **Mauro Mercanti** (Spring 1979), **J. Russell**



Front row: Harry Titus, Ann Pollard, Deb Fanelli; middle row: Terisio Pignatti, Margaret Smith, Robert Knott, Janine Cutchin; back row: Gary Cook, Wanda Kirby-Smith, Victor Faccinto, David Faber. [From The Howler of 1985: two years after the Scales years had ended. The picture includes staff members as well as faculty.]

Sale (1979–1980), **John Connolly** (1980–1981), **Elizabeth Sutherland** (1981–1985), **Norman Tuck** (1982–1983), and **Paul H.D. Kaplan** (1980–1983 and thereafter until 1988).

The Department, though experiencing fairly frequent changes in personnel through the early years of its history, began to find stability in the late 1970's and the early 1980's after the appointment of three faculty members and a gallery director who would remain at Wake Forest and provide vigorous leadership during the years after 1983.



Knott

Robert Knott (B.A., Stanford; M.A., Illinois; Ph.D., Pennsylvania), came in 1975 as Assistant Professor, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1978, and served as chairman for two years after Boyd's resignation.

He taught modern and contemporary art and served as adviser to the College Union on its trips to New York every four years for the purchase of art works for the Union's collection.

Margaret Supplee "Peggy" Smith (B.S., Missouri; M.A., Case Western Reserve; Ph.D., Brown), came as Associate Professor in 1979 and a year later was appointed to the department chair. She was a specialist in American art and architecture and soon established a working alliance with the Reynolda House Museum of American Art. She also became one of a small group of faculty members who started the Women's Studies program at Wake Forest. (See page 300.)

Harry B. Titus Jr. (B.A., Wisconsin, Milwaukee; M.F.A., Ph.D., Princeton), came in 1981 and became Assistant Professor in 1984. He taught classical and medieval art and architecture and had a devoted scholarly interest in the Cathedral, St. Etienne, Auxerre, France.

Victor Faccinto (B.A., M.A., California) was appointed Director of the Art Gallery in 1978. An artist himself, he brought to his assignment a versatile understanding of the contemporary art world and a willingness to incorporate both tradition and experiment in planning gallery exhibitions.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

1967-1983



Back row: James McDonald, Peter Weigl, Veryl Becker, Ralph Amen, Thomas Olive, Robert Sullivan.
Front row: R. L. Wyatt, Elton Cocke, John Dimmick, Walter Flory, Gerald Esch, Raymond Kuhn.

In the fall of 1967 the Department of Biology included four men with the rank of Professor (**Allen, Cocke, Davis, and Flory**), seven Associate Professors (**Amen, Dimmick, Higgins, McDonald, Olive, Sullivan, and Wyatt**), and two Assistant Professors (**Esch and Hein**). At the end of the academic year three of these men left Wake Forest for other appointments: **John Edward Davis Jr.**, at Wake Forest since 1956; **Robert P. Higgins**, here since 1961; and **Dale Hein**, here since 1965. The other ten remained at Wake Forest and gave continuing strength to an increasingly productive Department.

Professor **Elton C. Cocke** (B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Virginia) had come to Wake Forest in 1938 and had been a faculty leader, both in and outside the Department, on the "old campus." From 1960 to 1967 he was Department chairman. He was the author of *The Myxophyceae* (the blue-

green algae) of North Carolina and also *Trees and Shrubs of North Carolina*, the latter completed during his retirement.¹ For the University he wrote a pamphlet entitled *The First One Hundred: A Study of the Graduate Program of the Department of Biology 1889-1974*, a supplement to his earlier *A Short History of the Department of Biology of Wake Forest College, 1834-1967*. He retired in 1971 and died in 1975. A seminar room in Winston Hall is named in his honor.

Professor **Charles M. Allen** (B.S., M.A., Wake Forest; Ph.D., Duke) had been at Wake Forest, except for military service in World War II, since 1941. Some of his many contributions to the University are discussed in Chapter Six of this *History*. He was the first still active member of the faculty to receive the University's Medalion of Merit.² (See page 190.)

¹ *Income from Trees and Shrubs of North Carolina was donated to the University in order to create an endowment fund to support graduate students in the Department.*

² See a "Wake Forester" profile on Allen by Russell Brantley in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXXIII (Autumn 1976), inside cover page and 32.



The Department of Biology in 1981–1982

Professor **Walter S. Flory** (B.A., Bridgewater; M.A., Ph.D., Virginia; Sc.D. Bridgewater) had been, since 1963, the Babcock Professor of Botany, occupying a chair endowed by the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. He was also Director of Reynolda Gardens. His bibliography contained more than two hundred entries, including papers



Flory

in his field of special interest, the evolutionary study of Zephyrantheae (members of the amaryllis family, often called rain lilies). He received the William Herbert medal, the highest award given by the American Amaryllis Society. He retired in 1980.³

Associate Professor **Raymond L. "R.L." Wyatt** (B.S., Wake Forest; M.A., Ph.D., UNC–Chapel Hill), at Wake Forest since 1956, was a field botanist with special interests in plant systematics and morphology. For many years he served as faculty adviser to Beta Beta Beta, a national honor society for outstanding undergraduate students. He was promoted to Professor in 1975.

Associate Professor **James C. McDonald** (B.A., Washington University, St. Louis; M.A., Ph.D., Missouri), a member of the Department since 1960, was a microbiologist and a mushroom taxonomist with a special interest in the ecology and development of myxobacteria. He was Department chairman from 1971 to 1975 and became Professor in 1979.

Associate Professor **John F. Dimmick** (B.S., M.S., Western Illinois; Ph.D., Illinois), at Wake Forest since 1961, was an animal physiologist. He was fascinated by questions in applied biology and physical science, and he was a skilled craftsman.

Associate Professor **Ausley Thomas "Tommy" Olive** (B.S., Wake Forest; B.S., Ph.D., North Carolina State), also at Wake Forest since 1961, was a cytogeneticist and insect systematist. He worked particularly with aphids. He was also an accomplished artist and liked to draw sketches of landmarks from Wake Forest's "old campus."

Associate Professor **Ralph D. Amen** (B.A., M.A., Colorado State; M.B.S., Ph.D., Colorado), joined the Department in 1962. He was a plant

³ See an interview with Flory, conducted by Emily Herring Wilson, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXX (January 1983), 29–33.

physiologist and was interested in developmental physiology and the philosophy of biology. He was Department chairman from 1967 to 1971 and became Professor in 1981.



Esch

Associate Professor **Robert L. Sullivan** (B.A., Delaware; M.S., Ph.D., North Carolina State), at Wake Forest since 1962, was a geneticist/statistician, with a particular interest in insects and the genetic effects of radiation.

He was promoted to Professor in 1979.

Assistant Professor **Gerald W. Esch** (B.S., Colorado College; M.S., Ph.D., Oklahoma) came to Wake Forest in 1965. His research was focused initially on the biochemistry/physiology of parasitic helminths (worms), but, after a year (1971–1972) in London at the Imperial College of Science and Technology on a World Health Organization fellowship, he changed emphasis to the ecology of host-parasite interactions, primarily those in aquatic ecosystems. He spent a second year (1974–1975) away from Wake Forest at the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory in Aiken, South Carolina. Upon his return he was appointed to the Department chairmanship, and he served in the chair from 1975 to 1983. He was the author of *The Ecology of *Aeromonas hydrophila* in Albemarle Sound* and the co-editor of *Thermal Ecology II*. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1969 and to Professor in 1976.

Raymond E. Kuhn (B.S., Carson Newman; Ph.D., Tennessee) came to the Department in 1968 as Assistant Professor. He did research on the immunology of parasitic diseases, especially Chagas' disease. He traveled to South America

and saw patients in advanced stages of the disease. He set up a study center at Wake Forest and was resourceful in securing substantial grants from such sources as the National Institutes of Health. He became Associate Professor in 1974 and Professor in 1979. (See the article, "Stalking the Deadly *Trypanosoma cruzi*," by Emily Herring Wilson, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIX (April 1982), 18–19.)



Kuhn

In 1974 Kuhn planned and organized the first Fancy Gap Immunoparasitology Workshop, held at a mountain retreat owned by the University. This workshop became an annual gathering, taking place usually in the second week in October and attracting scholars from the United States and from abroad.

Peter D. Weigl (A.B., Williams; Ph.D., Duke) also came to the Department in 1968 as Assistant Professor. He studied rare or endangered species of animals and was committed to protecting critical parts of the landscape of the southeastern United States. Much of his attention was focused on special adaptations of wild animals living in severe environments, and his research and teaching took him to—among other places—the Everglades of Florida, the Amazon, the Galapagos,⁴ East Africa, and Borneo. In 1971–1972 he received the University's award for excellence in teaching. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1974 and to Professor in 1980. (See page 117.)

Ronald V. Dimock Jr. (B.A., New Hampshire; M.S., Florida State; Ph.D., California) was appointed Assistant Professor in 1970. His primary research was in behavioral aspects of the ecology of

⁴ An article by Dimock, in collaboration with Sullivan and Weigl, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXII (Spring 1975), 2–5, recounts the story of their "Galapagos Expedition."



Dimock

marine and freshwater invertebrates, especially on how chemical agents mediate behavioral interactions. He received a National Science Foundation grant to study European water mites. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1976.

In 1973 **Hugo C. Lane** (Licentiate of the Biological Sciences, Doctorate of the Biological Sciences, Geneva, Switzerland) joined the Department as Lecturer. He studied the development, death, and iron recycling of red blood cells in rainbow trout. He was also adviser to students planning careers in the health professions. He was appointed Assistant Professor in 1974.

In 1974 **Herman E. Eure** (B.S., Maryland State; Ph.D., Wake Forest) was named Assistant Professor. He was the first African-American male to be given a full-time appointment to the Wake Forest faculty. He was especially interested in ecological relationships between parasites and their vertebrate hosts. He became an Associate Professor in 1980. (See page 139.)

In 1980 **Mordecai J. "Mark" Jaffe** (B.S., CCNY; Ph.D., Cornell) was appointed Babcock Professor of Botany, succeeding Walter Flory. He brought with him research grants from the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Bi-National (Israel and the United States) Agricultural Research and Development Fund. His knowledge

of computers and image numeration enabled him to study growth and changes in plants more accurately than had been possible in the past.

Two Assistant Professors, husband and wife, came to the Department in 1980: **Robert A. Browne** (B.S., M.S., Dayton; Ph.D., Syracuse) and **Carole L. Browne** (B.S., Hartford; Ph.D., Syracuse). At first they were appointed part-time, but in 1983 they were given full-time status. "Carole" was a cell biologist, and "Bob" was interested in the areas of aquatic ecology. His book, *The Appalachian Trail: History, Humanity, and Ecology*, appeared in 1980.

Two other biologists, who, although achieving tenure, did not remain at Wake Forest, made important contributions to the Department in the decade of the 1970's: **Veryl E. Becker** (B.S., Gustavus Adolphus; M.S., South Dakota State; Ph.D., Michigan State) and **Mary Beth Thomas** (B.A., Agnes Scott; M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina). Becker came as Assistant Professor in 1969, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1975, and remained in the Department until 1979; he was a biochemist/plant biologist. Thomas came as Assistant Professor in 1971, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1976, and remained until 1980; she was a cell biologist / electron microscopist.

Also teaching biology between 1968 and 1983, some of them part-time, were the following: **Herbert H. Webber** (1968–1970), **Donald J. Lartigue** (1968–1969), **Thomas E. Simpson** (1971–1972), **Rebecca C. Jann** (1976–1978), **Sandra Jo Newell** (1978–), **Terry C. Hazen** (1978–1979), and **Ramunas Bigelis** (1979–1983).

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND ACCOUNTANCY

1967-1983



Business and Accountancy in 1981-1982

Before 1969 Business and Accountancy, like Economics, had been part of the School of Business Administration. In that year a Department of Business and Accountancy was established within the College, with **Delmer Paul Hylton** (B.S., M.B.A., C.P.A., Indiana) as chairman.

The School of Business Administration faculty in 1967-1968 included, besides those who taught economics and became members of the Department of Economics, **Dean Gaines M. Rogers**; Professors **Ralph C. Heath**, **Delmer P. Hylton**, **Jeanne Owen**, and **Karl Myron Scott**; Associate Professor **Leon P. Cook**; and Lecturer **W. Penn Lewis**. At the end of the academic year, Dean Rogers resigned, and Professor Owen was named Acting Dean. Lecturer Lewis also left Wake Forest at that time, and Assistant Professor **Raymond A. Conely** joined the faculty.

Beginning in 1969 the Department of Business and Accountancy was parallel in organization to other departments in the College and came within the administrative jurisdiction of the

Dean of the College. The Department offered two majors: Business and Accountancy. It was separate from the newly established Charles H. Babcock School of Business Administration, which would later, after further changes and amid faculty tensions, become the Babcock Graduate School of Management.

Professor **Delmer Paul Hylton**, having been at Wake Forest since 1949, was the senior member of the Department. He presided, with insistence upon high standards, over an accountancy program which acquired a growing reputation as one of the best in the country.¹ In 1973-1974 he served as Consultant to the Director of the Division of International Studies at the American College of Switzerland. In the fall of 1980 a group of his former students established the Hylton Accountancy Fund, to be used as an endowment for a Hylton Professorship in Accountancy. He was chairman of the Department until 1980, when the revived "School of Business and Accountancy" was created by the University Trustees. (See page 281.)

¹ For The Wake Forest Magazine, XXII (Summer 1975), 29-30, he contributed an article, "Undergraduate Business Is Booming," indicating the strengths of the program during one of the several transition periods for the School.

Jeanne Owen (B.S., UNC-Greensboro; M.C.S., Indiana; J.D., UNC-Chapel-Hill), at Wake Forest since 1956, was Professor of Business Law. She served as Acting Dean of the "School" during the transition year of 1968–1969 and then as Director of the B.B.A. Program in the new "Babcock School" during the years (1969–1973) when the B.B.A. degree was gradually being phased out. She took a vigorous interest in University affairs, notably including those matters that prompted discussions in monthly meetings of the College faculty. (See page 39.)

Ralph Cyrus "Cy" Heath (A.B., Princeton; M.B.A., D.B.A., Indiana), who had come to Wake Forest in 1954, was Professor of Marketing. He served briefly as Director of the Management Institute in the new "Babcock School." He retired in 1969.

Karl Myron Scott (B.A., Arkansas; M.S., Iowa State College; Ph.D., Illinois), at Wake Forest since 1955, was Professor of Management. He retired in 1971 and died in 1974.

The only Associate Professor in the School of Business Administration in 1967 was **Leon P. Cook Jr.** (B.S., Virginia Tech; M.S., Tennessee; C.P.A., Arkansas). He continued active in "Business Administration" through its various organizational forms and beyond 1983 and, like Professor Hylton, taught accountancy to generations of undergraduate students.

In 1971 **Thomas C. Taylor** (B.S., M.A., UNC-Chapel-Hill; Ph.D., Louisiana State; C.P.A., UNC-Chapel-Hill) came to the Department. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1976 and to Professor in 1982. In 1980, when the "School of Business and Accountancy" was reconstituted, separate both from the College and from the Babcock School, he was named Dean. In the spring of 1973 he was on leave for a faculty fellowship with Price Waterhouse and Company. (See page 259.)

Stephen Ewing (B.S., Howard Payne; M.B.A., Baylor; D.B.A., Texas Tech) also came to Wake

Forest in 1971. He taught management and quantitative methods and, with Taylor, was a member of the 1979 committee which considered various options for the future organization of business education at Wake Forest. He became Associate Professor in 1977.

Arun P. Dewasthali (B.S., Bombay; M.S., Ph.D., Delaware), after teaching part-time from 1975 to 1977, became a full-time member of the faculty in 1977 and was named Associate Professor in 1978. He taught primarily in the quantitative and computer areas.

During the last years of the Scales administration the Department/School was strengthened by the arrival of **Sayeste A. Daser** (B.A., Middle East Tech, Ankara; M.S., Ege, Izmir; Ph.D., UNC-Chapel-Hill), who came in 1978 and who taught marketing; and **Ralph B. Tower** (B.A., Ph.D., UNC-Chapel-Hill; M.B.A., Cornell), who came in 1980 and who taught accountancy. In 1982 three additional appointments were made: **Umit Akinc** (B.S., Middle East Technical, Turkey; M.B.A., Florida State; Ph.D., UNC-Chapel-Hill); **Thomas S. Goho** (B.S., M.B.A., Pennsylvania; Ph.D., UNC-Chapel-Hill), who transferred from the Babcock School; and **Dale R. Martin** (B.S., M.S., Illinois State; D.B.A., Kentucky). Each of these three men, as well as Ralph Tower, was at the beginning of what would prove to be a continuing career at Wake Forest.

In addition to those already named, the following faculty members taught in Business and Accountancy (in one of its several incarnations) between 1967 and 1983: **Raymond A. Conely** (1968–1969); **W. Penn Lewis** (Spring 1969); **Calvin L. Myers** (Spring 1969); **William V. Luckie** (1969–1971); Visiting Professor **Karl D. Reyer** (1969–1970); **Joe N. Norman** (1969–1972); **William Y. Wilkins Jr.** (1972–1973); **Douglas J. Lincoln** (1972–1974, 1976–1978); **Wellington Dunford** (1973–1974); **William S. Sekely** (1973–1976); **Robert Glenn Rhyne Jr.** (1974–1976); **James L. Mader** (1975–1977);

Donald G. Krause (Spring 1976); **Glenn L. Clark Jr.** (1976–1982); **John B. Coullard** (1977–1981); **Olive S. Thomas** (1978–); **Lee G. Knight** (1979–1981); **Raymond A. Knight** (Spring 1981); **John D. Royster** (1981–1982); **Carol Elbing** (1982–); **Michael L. Roberts** (1982–1984); **DeLeon E. Stokes** (1982–); **Robin Greene Tower** (1982–); and **Julie Hung-Hsua Yu** (1983–1984).

NOTE: For a more comprehensive review of Business and Accountancy at Wake Forest see Thomas C. Taylor's *History of the School of Business and Accountancy in Celebration of the First 150 years of Wake Forest University*. It is most helpful in clarifying the various structural changes that occurred in business education between 1969 and 1980.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY¹

1967–1983



Wallace Baird, John Nowell, Paul Gross, Roger Hegstrom, Harry Miller, Ronald Noftle, Carey Blalock, Phil Hamrick

The Department of Chemistry was fortunate in having the long-time continuing service of a number of devoted professors.

First among them in longevity was Professor **John William “Jack” Nowell Jr.** (B.S., Wake Forest; Ph.D., UNC-Chapel Hill), who joined the faculty in 1945, succeeded Charles Spurgeon Black as department chairman in 1962, and continued in the chair until 1972. He was the son of Professor **John William Nowell**, also a Wake Forest alumnus, who taught chem-

istry at Wake Forest from 1914 to 1930 and was also department chairman (from 1915 to 1930).

The younger Nowell taught in the areas of general, analytical, and physical chemistry and for more than three decades was in charge of the laboratory in physical



Nowell

¹ A “History of the Department of Chemistry at Wake Forest University” by John W. Nowell, Jr. was written in January 1983 and is available in the University Archives.

chemistry, for which he co-authored a text used by a number of universities. For twelve summers (1959–1971) he was director of National Science Foundation–supported Summer Institutes for High School Science and Mathematics Teachers. He was also the founding editor of “The Deacon Chemist” newsletter.

Nowell was a leader of the college faculty and was often called upon both by his faculty colleagues and by the administration to serve on committees and to represent Wake Forest in discussions of academic issues. He was a faithful member of his fraternity, the Kappa Alpha Order, and rose to become Knight Commander, the top national position in the fraternity.

Harry B. Miller (B.S., Ph.D., UNC-Chapel Hill), who came to Wake Forest in 1947, was Professor of Chemistry from 1962 until his retirement in 1983. He taught organic chemistry, conducted research in physical organic chemistry, and was a strong and vocal advocate for the Department, arguing especially for the development of graduate programs, first toward the M.A. and later toward the Ph.D.

Phillip J. Hamrick Jr. (B.S., Morris Harvey; Ph.D., Duke) joined the faculty in 1956 and became Professor of Chemistry in 1967. He taught organic chemistry and did research on free radicals, using electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy, some of it in collaboration with physics professor Howard Shields. They were awarded a grant of over \$22,000 by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Paul M. Gross Jr. (B.S., Duke; Ph.D., Brown) came to Wake Forest in 1959 as Associate Professor of Chemistry. In 1968, he became Coordinator of the Interdisciplinary Honors Program and thereafter taught in Honors regularly, most often in those courses labeled “Approaches to Human Experience,” in which, typically, each semester, three significant figures from different fields of knowledge were studied. (See page 313.)

H. Wallace Baird (B.S., Berea; Ph.D., Wisconsin) joined the Department as Assistant Professor in 1963, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1968 and to Professor in 1975, and served as chairman from 1972 to 1980. In 1983 he resigned from the full-time faculty, though continuing to maintain a relationship with the Department as Adjunct Professor. His scholarly research was in the X-ray study of crystal structures.

Ronald E. Noffle (B.S., New Hampshire; Ph.D., Washington) came to the Department in 1967 (after a postdoctoral fellowship at Idaho), was promoted to Associate Professor in 1972 and to Professor in 1979, and was appointed to the chair in 1980. He taught inorganic chemistry and did research on the synthesis of main group compounds containing fluorine. He was invited to spend one year (1975–1976) as Visiting Research Scientist at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington doing research in vibrational spectroscopy.

Roger A. Hegstrom (A.B., St. Olaf’s; Ph.D., Harvard) joined the faculty in 1969 after postdoctoral fellowships at Harvard and at the National Bureau of Standards. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1974 and to Professor in 1980. He studied the interaction of small atoms and molecules with external magnetic fields. For 1978–1979 he was awarded a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship to do research at the Clarendon Physics Laboratory of Oxford University: the first Guggenheim ever received by a Wake Forest faculty member. In 1975 he received the University’s award for excellence in teaching. (See page 166.)

Willie L. Hinze (B.S., M.A., San Houston State; Ph.D., Texas A&M) joined the Department in 1975 after a postdoctoral fellowship at Texas A&M. He was promoted to Associ-



Hinze

ate Professor in 1980. He taught courses in analytical and general chemistry, and his research concerned the utilization of micelles (soaps) in chemical analysis.

J. Carey Blalock (B.S., M.A., Wake Forest; Ph.D., Florida) was Assistant Professor from 1950 to 1957 and then Associate Professor until his death in 1974. He taught analytical chemistry and was an expert in polanography.

Susan Carol Jackels (B.S., Carleton; Ph.D., Washington) and **Charles F. Jackels** (B.S., Minnesota; Ph.D., Washington), a wife-and-husband team of chemists, were given a joint appointment in a single tenurable position

in the fall of 1977. Charles was a theoretical chemist and Susan an inorganic chemist. In 1983 each of them was promoted to Associate Professor. In 1983 Susan won the University's annual award for excellence in teaching.

Others who taught chemistry during the years under consideration were **David Eckroth** (1966–1969), **Ronald Blankespoor** (1973–1977),² **Richard D. Mounts** (1974–1975), **Judith Cato Hempel** (1975–1976), **W. Douglas Hounshell** (1978–1980), **Michael J. Thomas** (1978–1980), **Richard R.M. Jones** (1980–), **Howard L. White** (Fall 1980), **Robert P. Rooney** (1981–1982), **Margaret Plemmons** (1981–1983), and **Robert Ferrante** (1982–).

² In 1977 Blankespoor received the annual award for excellence in teaching.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES¹

1967–1983



Earp

Professor **Cronje B. Earp** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Ph.D., Columbia) had taught Greek and Latin at Wake Forest since 1940, and was chairman of the Department

from 1956 until his retirement in 1971,

after which he taught at Campbell College (now Campbell University) until 1980. He died in 1982. He was remembered in a faculty memorial resolution for his "congeniality and personal rapport with students," the "wit and vivacity of his classroom manner," and "his hearty laughter." [See an article by Russell Brantley in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIX (June 1982), 8.]

Associate Professor **Carl V. Harris** (A.A., Mars Hill; B.A., Wake Forest; B.D., S.T.M., Yale; Ph.D., Duke) came to Wake Forest in 1956. He taught Greek and was particularly interested in patristics. He was the author of *Origen of Alexandria's Interpretation of the Teacher's Function in the Early Christian Hierarchy and Community*. He was promoted to Professor in 1968.

John L. "Andy" Andronica (B.A., Holy Cross; M.A., Boston College; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins) came to the Department in 1969 as Assistant Professor. He taught courses in the literature of the late Republic and Early Empire and was particularly interested in Lucretius and Ovid. He succeeded Earp as Department chairman in 1971 and remained in the chair until 1978. In 1971–1972 he served as the first director of the University's program at Casa Artom in Venice. He became Associate Professor in 1974.

¹ The Department of Classical Languages (Greek and Latin) in Wake Forest College and University 1834–1984, written by Robert W. Ulery, Jr., is available in the University Archives.



Carl Harris, John Andronia, Laura Stone, Alice Hinckley, Robert Ulery

Robert W. Ulery, Jr. (B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Yale) came to Wake Forest as Assistant Professor in 1971. He was especially interested in manuscript and textual criticism and contributed the Tacitus portion of the "Catalogue of Medieval and Renaissance Translations and Commentaries." He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1978 and in that same year became chairman of the Department. He was also an accomplished musician, both as a singer and as pianist and organist.

Also teaching in Classical Languages during these years were: **Elizabeth Earp Merrill**

(1967–1969), **John E. Roberts** (1967–1970), **C. Wayne Tucker** (1967–1968), **Edmund P. Allison** (1968–1969), **Hubert W. Hawkins** (1968–1969), **Robert W. Hash** (1969–1972), **Brenda Ann Templeton** (1969–1971), **Nathan Rick Heatley** (1970–1977) **Franklyn F. Sanders** (1971–1977), **Christina Sorum** (Spring 1975), **Laura M. Stone** (1977–1980), **Alice Hinckley [Bigelis]** (1977–1981), **Bruce D. MacQueen** (1980–1982), **John E. Rowland** (1982–), **Christopher P. Frost** (1982–), and **Mary L.B. Pendergraft** (1983–).

THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS 1967–1983

In October 1969 the Board of Trustees approved the creation of a Department of Economics within the College. Previously, Economics had been part of the School of Business Administration. (Also, in 1969, the Bachelor of Business Administration degree was abolished and a Department of Business and Accountancy was established within the College.)

J. Van Wagstaff (B.A., Randolph-Macon; M.B.A., Rutgers; Ph.D., Virginia), who had come to Wake Forest in 1964, was appointed chairman of the new Department. He remained in the chair until

1981 and with "good humor and diligence" (words used by his economics colleagues on a plaque presented to him) guided the Department through a period of impressive growth: in faculty size, in courses offered, and in students enrolled. He also founded and obtained grant support for the Urban Affairs Institute and later became a Director of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Development Economics Education Program and Chairman of the first Citizens Budget Advisory Committee. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1968 and to Professor in 1975.

William E. Cage (B.A., Rockford; Ph.D., Virginia) was a member of the Department from 1967 to 1978, at which time he left for a position in private industry in Joplin, Missouri. He was especially active in speaking before groups outside the University. He became an Associate Professor in 1972.

John C. Moorhouse (A.B., Wabash; Ph.D., Northwestern) joined the Department in 1969, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1974 and to Professor in 1980, and was appointed to the chair in 1981. He taught monetary theory and micro-economic theory and collaborated with John Baxley of the Department of Mathematics in creating a new major in mathematical economics, offered for the first time in 1976. This major experienced growing popularity as a field of concentration for junior and senior students. In 1973 Moorhouse was awarded an Earhart Foundation grant for study and research during a spring and summer at Brown University. In 1971–1972 he received the University's annual award for excellence in teaching. (See page 117.)

Assistant Professor **Donald E. Frey** (B.A., Wesleyan; M.Div., Yale; Ph.D., Princeton) came to the Department in 1972. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1977. He taught labor economics, urban economics and the economics of education and was active in the development of an Urban Studies program. He was the author of *A Methodology for Measuring the Impact of the U.S. Employment Service*. In 1977–1978 he was a Brookings Staff Associate in Employment Policy.

In 1978 **Claire H. Hammond** (B.A., Mary Washington) and **J. Daniel Hammond** (B.A., Wake Forest) were named Instructors in Economics. They were husband and wife. Each of them subsequently received a Ph.D. from the University of Virginia ("Dan" in 1980 and "Claire" in 1982) and was appointed Assistant Professor. They were both to have continuing careers at Wake Forest. ("Dan" became Associate Professor in 1983.) Dan Hammonds taught international economics and monetary theory, and Claire Hammond taught industrial organization. In 1984, her doctoral dissertation at Virginia on the federal housing program won the Irving Fisher prize awarded by the American Economics Association as the best economics dissertation at an American university.

Also teaching economics courses during the Scales years were: **Hugh K. Himan** (1965–1972), **Charles Chau-Fei Ou** (1968–1969), **Albert Hyndman** (Fall 1970), **Miles O. Bidwell** (1972–1978), **Mark D. Schmitz** (Spring 1973), **Linda Giberson** (1974–1975), **Stuart D. Allen** (1975–1977), **Charles H. Breeden** (1977–1978), **Joe O. Rogers** (1977–1978), **James R. Rook** (1977–1978), **Hugh High** (1978–1981), **Thomas M. Beveridge** (Spring 1979), **Michael Wyzan** (1979–1982), **Clifford Goalstone** (1980–1981), **Richard P. Hydell** (1981–1986), **Tony H. Elavia** (1982–1987), **Diana L. Fuguitt** (1982–1984), and Reynolds Visiting Professor **William D. Grampp** (Spring 1983).



Donald Frey, Michael Wyzan, John Moorhouse, Van Wagstaff, Claire Hammond, Dan Hammond

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION¹
1967–1983



The Department of Education in 1981–1982



Memory

The senior member of the Department of Education in 1967 was **Jasper L. Memory Jr.** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Columbia), who had taught at Wake Forest since 1929 and had quickly become one of the old campus's legendary pro-

fessors. It was believed that he knew more Wake Forest alumni by name—and even by home town—than any other person, and in the public schools of North Carolina there were many of his former students: superintendents, principals, and teachers who had profited from stories and insights he had given them in his classes. He had also—almost certainly—held “more different positions at the University than any other man, including teaching education, raising funds, serving as alumni secretary,

editing the magazine, directing the news bureau and placement office, and coaching the tennis team.” He retired in 1971.²

Professor Memory's long-time colleague, **Herman J. Preseren** (B.S., State Teachers College, California, Pennsylvania; M.A., Teachers College, Columbia; Ph.D., North Carolina) came to Wake Forest in 1953. In 1967 he was Professor of Education, and from 1974 to 1978 he was the chairman of the Department. He taught courses in audio-visual education, in which field he was an accomplished and innovative pioneer, and in 1971 he was named Director of the Educational Media Center. He also taught geography. He retired in 1983.



Preseren

¹ *Herman J. Preseren's History of the Department of Education is available in the University archives.*

² See “Jasper Memory,” an article by Jay Jenkins in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIX (June 1982), 12–13.

Professor **John Ernest Parker Jr.** divided his time between Education and Romance Languages. His academic background and his interests in French literature are described in the section on Romance Languages. He served as chairman of Education during the years from 1967 to 1974.



Hall

Associate Professor **Jerry A. Hall** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Ed.D., George Peabody) had taught briefly at Wake Forest at earlier times and had also worked in the State's Department of Public Instruction. He became a permanent member of the Education faculty in 1967. He was the author of *The Public School System of North Carolina*, and he contributed a column on "Your Public Schools" to a number of North Carolina newspapers. He served the Department as Director of Undergraduate Teacher Education. He died in 1976.

Associate Professor **J. Don Reeves** (A.B., Mercer; Th.M., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Ed.D., Columbia) came to Wake Forest in 1967 from Oklahoma Baptist University, where he had been a member of the Religion faculty since 1961. He was promoted to Professor in 1979. He taught courses in the philosophy and history of education.

Associate Professor **Thomas M. Elmore** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., George Peabody; Ph.D., Ohio State) had come to Wake Forest in 1962 as Dean of Students. His years in the central administration are discussed elsewhere in this *History*. He founded the counseling program in the Department of Education and became Professor of Educational and Counseling Psychology in 1975. (See page 156.)

Assistant Professor **John J. Litcher** (B.A., Winona State College; M.A., Ph.D., Minnesota) joined

the Department in 1973, having taught for three years at the University of Florida, and became Associate Professor in 1975. He taught courses in reading and later in secondary education with an emphasis on social studies. After Herman Preseren's retirement he taught geography.

Assistant Professor **Leonard P. "Len" Roberge** (B.A., New Hampshire; M.A., Atlanta; Ed.D., Maine) came to Wake Forest in 1974 and joined the Department's program in counseling. He taught the theory of counseling and later developed a particular interest in pharmacology. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1983.

Assistant Professor **Linda Nielsen [Clark]** (B.A., Stetson; M.S., Ed.D., Tennessee) also came to the Department in 1974. She was a specialist in adolescent development and was the author of two books: *Understanding Sex Roles and Moving Beyond* and *How to Motivate Adolescents*.

In 1975 **Joseph O. Milner** (B.A., Davidson; M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina), a member of the Department of English since 1969, was reassigned to the Department of Education as Assistant Professor. He had spent a semester in additional study in Education at Harvard University. He continued his emphasis on the discipline of English: from 1974 to 1983 he was on the Board of Directors of the National Council of Teachers of English; he was editor of the *North Carolina English Teacher* from 1973 to 1985; and, beginning in 1982, he was Director of the N.C. Writing Project. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1979 and became Department chairman in 1978.

Patricia M. Cunningham (B.A., Rhode Island; M.S., Florida State; Ed.S., Indiana State; Ph.D., Georgia) was appointed Assistant Professor in 1978 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1983. She became director of the program in elementary education. She was an expert in the teaching of reading, and among her publications were *Middle and Secondary School Reading* and *Reading in Elementary Classrooms*.

Between 1967 and 1983 the Department profited from the presence of numerous other faculty members, both full-time and part-time, some of them on leave from the public schools of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County. This list includes Dr. **Samuel A. Syme, Jr.** (1965–1972), Dr. **Wesley D. Hood** (1968–1975), **Philip D. Archer** (1971–1973), **Billy J. Hammond** (1972–1973), **Antony Swider** (1972–1973), **Elizabeth Welch** (1972–1974), **William Larry Osborne** (Spring 1973, Spring 1974), **Marshall N. Arlin** (Fall 1973), **Elizabeth High Busick** (Fall 1973), **Susan Moore** (Fall 1973), **Larry W. Womble** (1974–1975), **Patsy H. Jordan** (1975–1976), **Linda G. Cappel** (1976–1977), **Martha Davis** (1976–1977),

Joseph Dodson (1976–1983), **Martha Norris Goodwin** (1976–1977), Richard I. Tirrell (1976–), **Nancy J. Deese** (1977–1978), **Nancy H. Hubers** (1977–1978), **Thane McDonald** (1977–1978), **Carol Friedman** (1978–1979), **Virginia Z. Keller** (1978–1979), **Susan Melville** (1979–1980), **Corinne Schillin** (1979–1981), **Nancy Magruder** (1980–1981), **Nancy Rogers-Zegarra** (1980–1981), **Donald L. Ellis** (Fall 1981), **Gay S. Pitts** (1981–1982), **Anne C. Leonard** (1982–1983), **Marianne Schubert** (1982–), **Stuart Wright** (1982–), and **Nancy Dominick** (Spring 1983).

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

1967–1983



Snuggs

In 1967 the two senior members of the Department of English were Professor **Henry L. Snuggs** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Ph.D., Duke), at Wake Forest since 1945, and Professor **Thomas Frank Gossett** (B.A., M.A.,

Southern Methodist; Ph.D., Minnesota), who had come that year.

Snuggs, who in earlier years had served as department chairman, was a scholar of the English Renaissance and the author

of *Shakespeare and Five Acts*. In 1968 his translation from the Italian of *Giraldo Cinthio on Romance* appeared. He died in 1970.

Gossett's book, *Race: The History of an Idea in America*, had won the Ralph Waldo Emerson Award of Phi Beta Kappa in 1964. Another book nearing completion was on "Uncle Tom's Cabin and American Culture." Gossett taught courses in American literature. He was also a conscientious and indefatigable builder of the English and American literature collections in the Z. Smith Reynolds Library.

I was also Professor of English in 1967 and, in addition to being Dean of the College, was department chairman, a position that I gave up when I was appointed Provost of the University.

Six Associate Professors gave strength and variety to the Department in 1967: Aycock, Brown, Carter, Kenion, Phillips, and Potter.

Andrew Lewis Aycock (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Tulane) had been at Wake Forest since 1928. Besides his regular duties in the Department, he



Aycock

in 1978. [See "Lewis Aycock—'Always on Call for the University,'" an article by Rod Meyer in *The Wake Forest Review*, VII (Summer 1977), 8–9.]

taught courses in art history and, when the Department of Art was established, became librarian for the slide collection. He was promoted to Professor of English in 1970, retired in 1971, and died

promoted to Professor in 1972 and was department chairman from 1968 to 1971. He also served on the faculty committee selected to advise the Trustees during the search that led to the appointment of President Scales.

Alonzo W. "Al" Kenion (A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Duke) came to Wake Forest in 1956. He became Professor of English in 1976. His teaching field was eighteenth-century English literature, and he was a frequent participant in the College's program in interdisciplinary honors. He retired in 1983. (See page 312.)

Dalma Adolph

"D.A." Brown (B.A., M.A., North Carolina), who had been at Wake Forest since 1941, taught courses in eighteenth-century English literature. He was promoted to Professor in 1972 and

Elizabeth Phillips (A.B., Woman's College, North Carolina; M.A., State University of Iowa; Ph.D., Pennsylvania), at Wake Forest since 1957, was promoted to Professor in 1968. She taught American literature and was the author of *Edgar Allan Poe: An American Imagination* (published in 1979) and *Marianne Moore* (published in 1983). She was also a pioneer in the development of Women's Studies at Wake Forest. She was department chairman from 1971 to 1975. (See page 293.)



Brown

retired in 1973. In 1982 he received from President Scales the University's Medallion of Merit in recognition of his teaching, "an expression of conscience, sensitivity, and understanding." He is remembered by Russell Brantley in an article ("Painstaking Prof Marks Last Question") in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XX (June 1973), 20. [Also see Emily Herring Wilson's interview with Brown in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVIII (August 1981), 40–44.]

John A. Carter Jr.

(B.A., Virginia; M.A., Ph.D., Princeton) came to the Department in 1961. He taught courses in Victorian fiction and was a particularly devoted reader and interpreter of the



Potter

novels of Charles Dickens. He served as president of the Victorians Institute. He was

Lee Harris Potter

(B.A., M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina) came to the department in 1965. He was promoted to Professor in 1975. His academic background was in eighteenth and nineteenth century liter-

ature. He was an early enthusiast about the University's overseas centers and was director of programs, either in Venice or in London, on several occasions. Two faculty members (Drake and Raynor) who held the ranks of Assistant Professors in 1967 had—like Snuggs, Aycock, and Brown—joined the Department on the old campus. **Justus C. Drake** (B.A., M.A., Wake Forest) had been with the University since 1946. He was working on



Carter

the University since 1946. He was working on



Drake

a dissertation on the nineteenth-century English novelist George Gissing. He died in 1971. A tribute to him by Harold T. P. Hayes (B.A. 1948) is in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XVIII (December 1971), 20–21.



Raynor

Beulah Lassiter Raynor (B.A., East Carolina; M.A., Wake Forest) had also come to the Department in 1946. For years she was a faithful and demanding teacher of courses in freshman

English, always holding students to the highest standards of composition. In 1978 she was promoted to Associate Professor, and in 1979 she retired. [See "'A Thousand Candles,'" an article by Louise Y. Gossett, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVI (Spring 1979), 38–39.]



Fosso

Assistant Professor **Doyle Richard Fosso** (A., B., Harvard; M.A., Michigan; Ph.D., Harvard) came to Wake Forest in 1964. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1969 and to Professor in 1979. His course on

Shakespeare, which was required for every English major, was at the center of the Department's curriculum. He was also a poet, and he served on several key faculty committees during the Scales years.

Assistant Professor **Robert N. Shorter** (B.A., Union College; M.A., Ph.D., Duke) had been with the Department since 1958. He became Associ-

ate Professor in 1968 and Professor in 1977. He served as Director of the Winter Term, and then as Director of the Spring Curriculum, from 1973 to 1975. In 1975 he was appointed to the first of three four-year terms as department chairman. He was a specialist in medieval literature and taught courses in Chaucer and in Arthurian romances. (See page 137.)

Robert W. Lovett (B.A., Oglethorpe; M.A.T., Ph.D., Emory) had been at Wake Forest from 1962 to 1966 and returned in 1968. In 1969 he became Assistant Professor and, in 1975, Associate Professor. He taught courses in eighteenth-century English literature. He was an enthusiastic reader, in particular, of Jane Austen and Daniel Defoe, and built a remarkable collection of various editions of *Robinson Crusoe*.

William M. Moss (B.A., Davidson; Ph.D., North Carolina) came to Wake Forest as Instructor in 1971. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1975 and to Associate Professor in 1979. He specialized in American literature, particularly the literature of the South. He collaborated with Dillon Johnston in the establishment of the Irish Poetry Series.

W. Dillon Johnston (B.A., Vanderbilt; M.A., Columbia; Ph.D., Virginia) was appointed Assistant Professor in 1973 and became Associate Professor in 1975. He brought to the campus a new awareness and understanding of Irish poetry and was the primary founder—and editor—of the Wake Forest University Press, organized for the purpose of publishing an Irish Poetry Series. In 1982–83 he was awarded a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities. (See page 177.)

In 1974 **Dolly McPherson** (B.A., Southern; M.A., Boston; Ph.D., Iowa) made University history when she was appointed the first full-time African-American woman to teach at Wake Forest. She taught nineteenth-century black American literature and was instrumental in the

University's success in inviting her friend Maya Angelou to join the Wake Forest faculty. She held the rank of Lecturer in English. (See page 139.)

Two new Assistant Professors, both of whom were to continue their careers at Wake Forest for years to come, arrived in 1977: **Andrew V. Ettin** (B.A., Rutgers; M.A., Ph.D., Washington, St. Louis) and **Nancy J. Cotton** (B.A., Texas; M.A., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Columbia). Both of them were promoted to Associate Professor in 1979. Ettin's scholarly interests were centered around Spenser and Milton and the pastoral tradition in English literature. Cotton, who taught seventeenth-century English literature, was the author of *Women Playwrights in England c. 1363–1750*.

Between 1979 and 1983 three additional faculty members with promise for the future of the Department came to Wake Forest: Overing in 1979, Maine in 1981, Hans in 1982. **Gillian Rose Overing** (B.A., Lancaster, England; M.A., Ph.D., SUNY, Buffalo), a medievalist who studied diction and language in Old English poetry, was also interested in feminist movements and in the Women's Studies program at Wake Forest. **Barry G. Maine** (B.A., Virginia; M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina, Chapel Hill) taught American literature and had written a dissertation on John Dos Passos. **James S. Hans** (B.A., M.A., Southern Illinois; Ph.D., Washington, St. Louis) taught modern and contemporary literature and literary theory and had already written one book, *The Play of the World*.

Blanche C. "Dickie" Speer (B.A., Howard Payne; M.A., Ph.D., Columbia) joined the Department in 1972 as Lecturer in Linguistics, received the title of Assistant Professor in 1975 and Associate Professor in 1980, and retired in 1983. She taught courses in linguistics and also in Chinese.

Patricia Adams Johansson (B.A., Winston-Salem State; M.A., Wake Forest) was Instructor in English from 1969 to 1982 and then was given

the title of Lecturer. She was named Academic Counselor in the Office of the Dean of the College in 1974 and then Assistant to the Dean of the College in 1980. In 1974 she received the University's annual award for excellence in teaching. (See page 150.)

Bynum G. Shaw (B.A., M.A., Wake Forest), had, since 1965, been Lecturer in Journalism and director of the journalism program in the Department of English. He was also adviser to student publications and to the student Publications Board. In 1982 he was named Professor of Journalism.



Shaw

Shaw was the author of *The Nazi Hunter* (his second novel; earlier, he had written *The Sound of Small Hammers*); *Divided We Stand: The Baptists in American Life*; a third novel, *Days of Power, Nights of Fear*; and, with Edgar E. Folk, *W.W. Holden: A Political Biography*. He also contributed articles to such national magazines as *Esquire*. *The Nazi Hunter* received, from the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, the 1969 Sir Walter Raleigh Award in fiction. In 1972 he was asked by President Scales to write the fourth volume of the *History of Wake Forest College*.

Also in the Department of English during the Scales year were **Judson B. Allen** (1962–1969), **Thomas A. Gray** (1966–1969), **Clarence Walhout** (1964–1969), **Francis A. Berces** (1967–1968), **William M. Hagen** (1966–1968), **Ida M. Hol-lowell** (1965–1969), **Judy Jo Worley Small** (1966–1970), **David H. Tilley** (1967–1968) **Bernice LaNell Wilson** (1967–1968), **Gail Walker Howard** (1967–1969), **John William McDonough** (1968–1970), **William D. Faulhaber** (1969–1971), **Nancy Jane McCaskey** (1969–1975), **Joseph O. Milner** (1969–1975)¹, **Joyce E. Potter** (1969–1973), **John C. Richowsky**

¹ Milner's career at Wake Forest is discussed in the section on the Department of Education.



The Department of English in 1984–1985

(1969–1970), **Guy E. Spear** (1969–1971), **Dale E. Bonnette** (1970–1976), **James A. Dervin** (1970–1976), **J. Rodney Meyer** (1970–1977), **Dorothea Wright** (Spring 1971), **Rosemary Green** (1971–1973), **Randolph Edward Lobb** (1973–1980), **Michael Roman** (1973–1980), **A.R. Ammons** (1974–1975), **Susan-Jane Finkel** (1974–1975), **Robert Lance Snyder** (1974–1978), **Jerald Bullis** (1975–1976), **Carolyn M. Pyrek** (1976–1977), **Steven J. Pyrek** (1976–1977), **Laura P. Rice-Sayre** (1976–1979), **Henry M. Sayre** (1976–1979), **Jay Meek** (1977–1979), **William A. Wilson** (1977–1981), **Susan Grace Shillinglaw** (1977–1981), **David G. Brailow** (1979–1982), **Mark R. Reynolds** (1979–1983), **Judith Sherwin** (Spring 1980), **Robert A. Hedin** (1980–), **Cynthia L. Caywood** (1981–), **Mary K. DeShazer**² (1982–1983), and **Robert E. Mielke** (1982–).

² *DeShazer would return to Wake Forest in 1987 as Associate Professor of English and Women's Studies.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN

1967-1983



James O'Flaherty; Wilmer Sanders; Larry West; Timothy Seliner; Mary Place; Ralph Fraser, Chairman

During the Scales years the Department of German was notable for the continuity of its professorial staff. In eight of these sixteen years there were no changes at all in teaching personnel.



O'Flaherty

From the time he arrived at Wake Forest he was one of a relatively small number of faculty members who were actively engaged in academic research, and he continued to publish: as author of *Hamann's Socratic Memorabilia: A Translation and Commentary* (1967); as co-author of *Else von der Tanne by Wilhelm Raabe: A Translation and Commentary* (1972); as co-editor of *Studies in Nietzsche and the Classical Tradition* (1976);

Professor **James C. O'Flaherty** (B.A., Georgetown College; M.A., Kentucky; Ph.D., Chicago), at Wake Forest since 1947, was chairman of the Department until 1969.

and as author of *Johann Georg Hamann* (1979). He specialized in eighteenth-century German literature. He also deserves credit for the creation in 1963 of the Institute of Literature, a humanities program which typically brought four speakers to the campus, annually, one each in classics, English, German, and Romance languages.

Associate Professor **Ralph S. Fraser** (B.A., Boston; M.A., Syracuse; Ph.D., Illinois) came to Wake Forest in 1962. He was promoted to Professor in 1968 and served as Department chairman from 1969 to 1977. His areas of specialization were modern German literature and comparative literature. He was the editor of *Reimarus: Fragments* and *Uwe Johnson: Karsch, und andere Prosa*. He was also a devoted bibliophile.

Associate Professor **Wilmer D. Sanders** (B.A., Muhlenberg; M.A., Ph.D., Indiana), had taught at Wake Forest from 1954 to 1957 and had returned to the Department in 1964. His specialty was German literature of the nineteenth century. He wrote a comprehensive "history of the teaching

of German at Wake Forest” to which my brief notes about German are indebted. He became Professor in 1980 and served as Department chairman beginning in 1977.

Larry E. West (B.A., Berea; Ph.D., Vanderbilt) came to the Department in 1969 as Assistant Professor. His area of specialization was the German drama of the Late Middle Ages, and he was the translator and editor of *The Saint Gall Passion Play*. In 1970 he was awarded a Fulbright summer grant for study with the Goethe Institute in Germany. He became Associate Professor in 1976.

Timothy F. Sellner (B.A., Michigan; M.A., Wayne State; Ph.D., Michigan) joined the Department in 1970 as Assistant Professor. He taught German literature of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and was editor and translator of Theodor Gottlieb von Hippel’s *On Improving the Status of Women*. He was also co-editor of *Studies in Nietzsche and the Classical Tradition*. He became Associate Professor in 1977.

Others who taught German at Wake Forest were **Dale Bridgewater** (1966–1970), **Sammy Merrill** (1967–1969), **Karl H. Rupp** (1967–1969), and **Mary Elizabeth Place** (1969–1975). **Hannelore McDowell** also taught part-time on several occasions, and **Susan H. David** was a part-time instructor in 1979.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY¹ 1967–1983

In the Department of History, in 1967, there were six Professors and five Associate Professors. Two distinguishing marks of the Department were, first, that all eleven of these men were destined to continue their academic careers at Wake Forest and, second, that four of the eleven also had—or would soon have—significant administrative appointments.

Professor **Henry S. Stroupe** (B.S., M.A., Wake Forest; Ph.D., Duke), at Wake Forest since 1937 (except for his years in the U.S. Navy during World War II), had served as chairman of the Department and was appointed Director of Graduate Studies in 1961 and, subsequently, in 1967, Dean of the Graduate School. He continued to teach and to do research in North Carolina history. (See page 52.)

Professor **Percival Perry** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Rutgers; Ph.D., Duke) had taught at Wake

Forest for one year (1939–1940) before World War II and had returned to the Department in 1947. He taught historiography and the economic and diplomatic history of the United States. In 1960 he was named Dean of the Summer Session. (See page 12.)

Associate Professor **Merrill B. Berthrong** (B.A., Tufts; M.A., Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; Ph.D., Pennsylvania) had come to Wake Forest in 1964 as Director of Libraries. Under his leadership, between 1964 and 1983, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library expanded its collection from about 180,000 volumes to nearly 850,000 volumes. Other Library achievements during these years are noted elsewhere in this *History*.

Associate Professor **Thomas M. Mullen** (B.A., Rollins; M.A., Ph.D., Emory), a faculty member

¹ Professor J. Edwin Hendricks’ *History and Historians at Wake Forest: A Sesquicentennial History is an especially valuable account of the Department of History from its earliest days until 1984. It is available in the University archives.*

since 1957, was a specialist in European diplomatic history. In 1968 he was appointed Dean of the College. His work as Dean is discussed in other chapters of this *History*. He became Professor of History in 1977. (See page 23.)

Professor **David L. Smiley** (B.A., M.A., Baylor; Ph.D., Wisconsin) had come to Wake Forest in 1950 and had, almost immediately, acquired a reputation as a singularly popular teacher. His courses on the American South attracted large numbers of students, and he was eagerly sought by alumni who wanted to see and hear him again. When some citizens of Winston-Salem published and displayed what they called the "Best Poster in Winston-Salem," Smiley's courses were listed as the "Best" in the city. In 1968–1969 he was Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Strasbourg in France. His 1962 book, *Lion of White Hall: The Life of Cassius M. Clay*, was reprinted in 1970. In the fall of 1977 he was given the rare honor of being named an honorary alumnus of Wake Forest University. (See page 175.)



Tillett

Professor **Lowell R. Tillett** (B.A., Carson-Newman; M.A., Columbia; Ph.D., North Carolina), at Wake Forest since 1956, taught courses in Russian history. He was a frequent traveler to the Soviet

Union and was the author of *The Great Friendship: Soviet Historians on the Non-Russian Nationalities* as well as articles in such magazines as *Esquire* and *Foreign Affairs*.

Professor **Wilfred Buck Yearns Jr.** (B.A., Duke; M.A., Georgia; Ph.D., North Carolina), at Wake Forest since 1945, taught American history, primarily the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. He was co-author of the *Biographical*

Register of the Confederate Congress; co-editor of *North Carolina Civil War Documentary*; and the editor of two volumes of *The Papers of Thomas Jordan Jarvis*.



Yearns

In 1968–1969, and again in 1981–1982, he held a Fulbright Lectureship at Jadavpur University in Calcutta.

Professor **Balkrishna Govind Gokhale** (B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Bombay) was also Professor of Asian Studies and Director of the Asian Studies Program. That program is discussed elsewhere in these faculty summaries.²

Associate Professor **Richard C. Barnett** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.Ed., Ph.D., North Carolina), a member of the Department since 1961, taught English history and was the author of *Place, Profit, and Power*, a study of the servants of Sir William Cecil. He was promoted to the rank of Professor in 1976 and was chairman of the Department from 1968 to 1975.

Associate Professor **J. Edwin Hendricks** (B.A., Furman, M.A., Ph.D., Virginia), who also came to the Department in 1961, taught American history and was co-author (with the late Wake Forest Professor Charles Chilton Pearson) of *Liquor and Anti-Liquor in Virginia, 1619–1919* and author of *Charles Thomson and the Making of a New Nation 1729–1824*. He also acquired a keen scholarly interest in the history of Wake Forest and its geographical environment and was editor of *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March* (a revised edition of a book by Adelaide Fries). He was promoted to Professor in 1975.

Associate Professor **Richard L. Zuber** (B.S., Appalachian; M.A., Emory; Ph.D., Duke) joined

² In *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XIV (September 1967), 10–14, is an article, "Gokhale of Wake Forest University," by Craven Williams.

the Department in 1962. He also taught American history and was the author of *North Carolina During Reconstruction*. In 1975 he was appointed to the rank of Professor, and from 1975 to 1983 he was chairman of the Department. On occasion he was seen—and heard—as a performer of bluegrass music.

Assistant Professor **James P. Barefield** (B.A., M.A., Rice; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins), at Wake Forest since 1963, was a specialist in English and European history but also taught a variety of courses both in the Department and in the University's Interdisciplinary Honors Program, where, with colleagues from other departments, he offered classes on such topics as "The Comic View" and "The Ironic View." He was an early and regular participant in programs at Casa Artom in Venice and developed a new and continuing interest in Venetian history.³ He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1973. In 1972–1973 he received the University's annual award for excellence in teaching. (See pages 132 and 312.)



McDowell

Assistant Professor **James G. McDowell** (B.A., Colgate; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins), a member of the Department since 1965, taught German history. He was the co-author of *Guides to German Records*. He became

Associate Professor in 1970. He died on November 1, 1982, and was remembered at services in Wait Chapel as an "excellent teacher" and a "meticulous scholar."

Assistant Professor **J. Howell Smith** (B.A., Baylor; M.A., Tulane; Ph.D., Wisconsin) came to the Department in 1965 and was promoted to

Associate Professor in 1973. He taught United States history, concentrating on the twentieth century. He was a pioneer at Wake Forest in teaching a course in black U.S. history. He was the author of *Winston-Salem in History, VIII: Industry and Commerce, 1896–1975*.

Instructor **David W. Hadley** was also a member of the Department in 1967, having come to Wake Forest one year earlier. He was a Wake Forest alumnus (class of 1960) and had an A.M. and, after 1972, a Ph.D. from Harvard. He became Associate Professor in 1977. He taught English history and was especially interested in the social history of music. After the opening of Worrell House in 1977 he was appointed Coordinator of London Programs and, typically, spent his summers in London overseeing activities at Worrell House and welcoming visitors there.



Covey

Cyclone Covey (B.A., Ph.D., Stanford) came to Wake Forest in 1968 as Professor of History. Already an experienced teacher (having taught at Reed, Amherst, and, most recently, at

Oklahoma State) and accomplished scholar (the author of five books), he taught courses in ancient history and continued his research in the Pleistocene, Neolithic, and Bronze Ages. He was the author of *Calalus: A Roman Jewish Colony in America from the Time of Charlemagne through Alfred the Great*. He became a regular participant in courses and programs at the Reynolda House Museum of American Art.

Michael L. Sinclair (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Stanford) also joined the Department in 1968 as Instructor. In 1973, having received his Ph.D. from Stanford, he became an Assistant Professor. In

³ An article in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIII (Winter 1976), 7, 24–25 — "Venice Revisited" by Patti Donnell — tells, with colorful details and anecdotes, what it was like during Barefield's semester in Venice in the fall of 1976.



The Department of History in 1982–1983. Standing in the back row: Buck Years (almost invisible), Richard Barnett, Richard Zuber, Henry Stroupe, Howell Smith. Second “row:” Percival Perry, Merrill Berthrong, B. G. Gokhale, Mike Sinclair, Ed Hendricks. In front: Victor Kamendrowsky, Alan Williams. Some absentees from this photograph are pictured elsewhere.

1978 he was promoted to Associate Professor. He was interested in the cultures of the Far East and taught Chinese history. In 1981, with fifteen students, he went to China for eight weeks—in Guilin at Gwangxi Teachers College and at other places in that country.

Alan J. Williams (B.A., Stanford; Ph.D., Yale) came to Wake Forest in 1974. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1980. He taught French history and was particularly interested in eighteenth-century France before the French Revolution. He was the author of *The Police of Paris, 1718–1789*. In 1978 he received the University’s award for excellence in teaching. (See page 218.)

Others who taught history at Wake Forest during the Scales years were Visiting Professor **Frederick L. Bronner** (1966–1970), **Judith Ann Weller** (1966–1968), Visiting Professor **E. Mowbray Tate** (1967–1973), **Elliott O. Foster** (1967–1968), **Edward H. Platte** (1968–1974; 1977–1978), **Lorraine Van Meter** (1968–1974), **Charles Andrew Domson** (Spring 1973), **Philip Earl Green** (Fall 1973), **Margaret J. Osler** (1974–1975), **Louise Hoffman** (1975–1977), **Elizabeth H. Murphrey** (Spring 1976), **Christopher Cribaro** (1978–1980), **Victor Kamendrowsky** (1980–1984), **Betty Weaver Talbert** (Fall 1982), and **Anne Parrella** (Spring 1983).

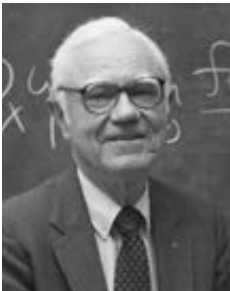
THE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS¹

1967–1983



John Sawyer, Richard Carmichael, Stephen Richters, Gaylord May, Ben Seelbinder, James Kuzmanovich, Marcellus Waddill

In 1967 three members of the Department of Mathematics held the rank of Professor. Each of them remained active through the sixteen years of the Scales administration.



Gentry

Ivey C. Gentry (B.S., Wake Forest, 1940; B.S., New York; M.A., Ph.D., Duke) started his Wake Forest teaching career in 1949. He became department chairman in 1956 and continued in the chair until 1981. During those twenty-five

years the Department grew from six faculty members, only two of whom had the Ph.D., to fourteen faculty members, twelve of whom had the Ph.D.

In addition to his contributions to the Department in teaching and research and his service in

professional organizations, Gentry was a leader on the College faculty. He received the singular honor of being elected the first chairman of the University Senate, he was director of the Office for Research for five years (1970–1975), and he was regularly and effectively active on various faculty committees.

John W. “Jack” Sawyer (B.A., M.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Ph.D., Missouri) came to Wake Forest in 1956. Besides his more traditional teaching responsibilities, he was the first to offer courses in the use of the computer and thus prepared the way for future developments in computer science. He was also for twenty-eight years (1960–1988) Wake Forest’s faculty representative to the Atlantic Coast Conference: no one from any ACC faculty has served longer. In 1963–1964, and on three later occasions, he was ACC President. Also, for years he played the Coliseum organ before home basketball games. (See page 278.)

¹ *I am indebted to a history of the department written in 1983 by Professors Gentry, Sawyer, Waddill, and Carmichael.*

Ben M. Seelbinder (B.S., Mississippi Delta State College; M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina) joined the faculty in 1959. He taught courses in algebra and statistics, and in 1973 he became the University's first Director of Records and Institutional Research, giving invaluable leadership during the preparation of the 1975 Self-Study for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. (See page 150.)

J. Gaylord May (B.S., Wofford; M.A., Ph.D., Virginia) came to Wake Forest in 1961, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1966, and became Professor in 1980. He was active in the field of operations research. **W. Graham May** (B.S., Wofford; M.A., Ph.D., Virginia), Gaylord May's twin brother, also came to Wake Forest in 1961, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1966, and became Professor in 1980. He was the author of a textbook entitled Linear Algebra.

Marcellus E. Waddill (B.A., Hampden-Sydney; M.A., Ph.D., Pittsburgh) joined the faculty in 1962, became Associate Professor in 1967, and was promoted to Professor in 1977. His research was in recurrence sequences and in Fibonacci

sequences. In 1981 he succeeded Ivey Gentry as department chairman. He was also a much admired faculty adviser to the Sigma Chi fraternity.

Fredric T. Howard (B.S., M.A., Vanderbilt; Ph.D., Duke) came to Wake Forest in 1966 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1971 and to Professor in 1978. He did research in number theory and combinatorial analysis and was a regular reviewer for *Mathematical Reviews*.

John V. Baxley (B.S., M.S., Georgia Tech; Ph.D., Wisconsin) became a member of the Department in 1968 and was promoted first to Associate Professor (in 1971) and then to Professor (in 1978). He did research in differential equations. He received a grant of \$4000 from Oak Ridge National Laboratory and spent the 1972–1973 academic year at the University of Illinois. He collaborated with John Moorhouse of the Department of Economics in creating a major in mathematical economics.

Richard D. Carmichael, a B.S. alumnus of Wake Forest, Class of 1964, with A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Duke, returned to Wake Forest in



Fredric Howard, Nirmal Devi, Graham May, Ellen Kirkman, John Baxley, Elmer Hayashi, Ivey Gentry

1971, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1974, and became Professor in 1980. His research was in the field of classical analysis.

James Kuzmanovich (B.S., Rose Polytechnic Institute; Ph.D., Wisconsin) came to Wake Forest in 1972 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1976. **Ellen E. Kirkman** (B.A., Wooster; M.A., M.S., Ph.D., Michigan State) joined the faculty in 1975 as Alfred J. Brauer Instructor, then became Assistant Professor and, in 1981, Associate Professor. She and Kuzmanovich collaborated on research in abstract algebra, specifically in noncommutative ring theory.

Elmer K. Hayashi (B.A., California, Davis; M.S., San Diego State; Ph.D., Illinois) came to Wake Forest in 1973 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1979. He did research in the area of analytic number theory. In 1980 he received the University's award for excellence in teaching. (See page 250.)

In the years from 1965 to 1975 the Department was immeasurably strengthened by the presence of **Alfred Theodor Brauer** as Visiting Professor. Brauer was a 1932 D. Phil. graduate of the University of Berlin and had taught at Berlin, at the Institute for Advanced Study, at New York University, and at the University of North Carolina. Besides teaching and continuing his research at Wake Forest, he supervised the ordering and purchasing of library materials in mathematics and made a lasting contribution to the development of library resources for the Department.

Roland L. Gay, a Wake Forest alumnus (class of 1928), who had come to the Department in 1933, had taught on the old campus, and had made the transition to Winston-Salem in 1956, became Professor of Mathematics in 1971 and retired the following year. His career, during which he taught algebra and trigonometry to generations

of Wake Forest students, had spanned almost forty years. He was admired for having, at the age of fifty-eight, soloed in a Piper Cub over Smith Reynolds Airport. He died in 1979.



Gay

The Department was extraordinarily fortunate in profiting from the dedicated and long-term service of many of its members. Gentry, Sawyer, Seelbinder, Gaylord May, Graham May, Waddill, Howard, Baxley, Carmichael, Kuzmanovich, Kirkman, Hayashi, Gay: all were teachers who came and stayed.

Others who taught between 1967 and 1983 were **J. Robert Johnson Jr.** (1957–1969)², **Eleanor C. Smith** (1967–1968), Vice President **Eugene Lucas** (1967–1970), **Daniel J. Richman** (1968–1970, 1978–1979), **Frank L. Scott** (1969–1974), **Winston W. Walker Jr.** (1970–1973), **David L. Hall** (1970–1971), **Marlene E. Cothren** (1972–1973), **Joseph B. Mazzola** (1975–1978), **Richard A. Moore Jr.** (1977–1979), **Ray H. Price** (1978–1980), **Nirmal Devi** (1979–1980), **Stephen Richters** (1979–1982), **E. Lee May** (1980–1982), **Michael Haden** (1980–1982), **Joanne M. Sulek** (1981–1983), **Charles S. Hinson Jr.** (Spring 1982), **Deborah Harrell** (1982–1984), and **Ann Russell Taylor** (Spring 1983). **Margaret Seelbinder** also taught part-time, as needed, during the years under consideration.

In 1982 **David J. John** (B.S., Emory and Henry; M.S., Ph.D., Emory) became the Department's first appointee in the field of Mathematics and Computer Science. Obviously, there were implications for the future that only later years would fully reveal.

² *Johnson also served in the spring of 1969 as assistant to President Scales.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

1967–1983



Paul S. Robinson; Christopher Giles; Thane McDonald, Chairman; Elizabeth M. Thigpen; Lucille S. Harris; Ethel L. Kalter

The Scales years, although filled with remarkable achievement and promise in Music, saw many and frequent changes within the music faculty.

The two senior members of the Department in 1967 were **Thane McDonald** (B.M., M.M., Michigan; Ed.D., Teachers College, Columbia) and **Paul S. Robinson** (B.A., Westminster College; Mus.B., Curtis Institute of Music; M. Sac. Mus., D. Sac. Mus., School of Sacred Music, Union Theological Seminary).

McDonald was, in effect, the founding chairman of the Department of Music, having come to the “old campus” in 1941, when, in his own words, he became the only horse “in a one-horse department.” He served in the chair until 1969 and, in addition to the classes he taught, directed a succession of choirs, glee clubs, and bands.

Students called him “Dr. Mac” and responded with affection and enthusiasm to his many efforts to make music alive on the campus. He returned to the chair for the 1974–1975 academic year; he retired in 1975 and died in 1978.¹ (See page 104.)

Paul Robinson, who became Professor of Music in 1973, shared major Department responsibilities with Thane McDonald for the twenty-six years in which they were colleagues. He taught music theory, church music, and organ but was most widely known—and heard—as organist for many University convocations and services as well as for the Wake Forest Baptist Church. He retired in 1977.²

Christopher Giles Jr. and Lucille Sawyer Harris—Giles having come in 1951 and Harris in

¹ See “*But the Music Goes On*,” by William Ray, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXII (Summer 1975), 33–35.

² See “*Paul Robinson: Man of Music*,” an article by Thane McDonald in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIV (Spring 1977), 8, 28.



(row 1) Annette LeSeige, David Levy, (row 2) Donna Mayer-Martin, Teresa Radomski, John Mochnick, Louis Goldstein, (row 3) Lucille Harris, Christopher Giles, Davidson Burgess

1957—continued their long service at Wake Forest as teachers of piano. Giles (B.S., Florida Southern; M.A., George Peabody) was an Assistant Professor, and Harris (B.S., B.M., Meredith) held the rank of Instructor. In 1977 **Paul Sinal** (B.A., 1967) and **Sara Hendricks Sinal** (B.S., 1967) inaugurated the Christopher Giles and Lucille S. Harris Competitions in Musical Performance, providing that students would compete every year for awards to be presented at Commencement.

Calvin R. Huber (B.M., M.M., Wisconsin; Ph.D., North Carolina), who came to Wake Forest in 1962, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1968 and became Department chairman in 1969. He taught orchestral and band instruments and until 1969 served as Director of Bands.³ He continued as chairman until 1974, at which time he resigned in order to accept a position at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Midway through the 1970's, as (because of retirements and resignations) the Department

was experiencing major changes in personnel and in anticipation of the completion in a few years of the music wing of the Fine Arts Center, the University began a major effort to recruit promising young faculty members who would have the assignment of creating a strong—and virtually new—Department of Music. The administration was aided enormously in this undertaking by Dr. Samuel H. Adler, a prominent composer and orchestra conductor and distinguished professor at the Eastman School of Music. The men and women who came to the University, beginning in 1975, would lay the foundation for the future of Wake Forest music, and many of them—Levy, Radomski, Goldstein, Borwick, Carter, and Locklair—would remain here for decades or more to come.

Annette LeSiege (B.A., M.A., San Jose State; Ph.D., Eastman) came in 1975, was appointed chairman in 1976, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1981. She was the composer of a number of pieces of music, including “Confu-

³ A recording, “Songs of Wake Forest,” by “The Instruments and Voices of the Wake Forest Bands,” was released during the years when Huber was Director of Bands. It includes five songs: “O Here’s to Wake Forest,” “Dear Old Wake Forest,” “Sing of Wake Forest,” “Rah! Rah! Wake Forest,” and “Sing to Wake Forest.”



(Seated) Louis Goldstein, Patricia Dixon, (standing) Stewart Carter, David Levy, Christopher Giles, Susan Borwick, Lucille Harris, John Mochnick, Dan Locklair

sion *Breathes...*," which was performed at the dedication of the music wing in the fall of 1982. She resigned earlier that same year in order to give more time to her career as a composer.

David B. Levy (B.M., M.A., Ph.D., Eastman), who came to the Department in 1976, was Wake Forest's first Ph.D. musicologist. He taught music history and music theory and continued his research, begun at Eastman, on Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. He was also an accomplished violinist, and he regularly wrote program notes for the Winston-Salem Symphony. He became Assistant Professor in 1979.

Teresa Radomski (B.M., Eastman; M.M., Colorado), who came in 1977 as Instructor in Music, taught vocal performance, class voice, and theatrical singing. She frequently sang at University events, including the 1982 convocation which heralded the dedication of the music wing of the Scales Fine Arts Center.

Louis R. Goldstein (B.M., Oberlin; M.F.A., California Institute of the Arts; D.M.A., Eastman) joined the Department in 1979. He was a

teacher of piano and a performer of music for the piano, noted especially for his interpretations of the contemporary repertoire.

Three additional appointments in 1982 offered much promise for the Department's future in its new building: Assistant Professor **Susan Harden Borwick** (B.M., B.M.E., Baylor; Ph.D., UNC-Chapel Hill), a musicologist with a specialty in twentieth-century music⁴; **Stewart Carter** (B.M.E., Kansas; M.S., Illinois; Ph.D., Stanford), another musicologist, a specialist in early music, with a concentration on historical brass instruments; and **Dan S. Locklair** (B.M., Mars Hill; S.M.M., Union Theological Seminary; D.M.A., Eastman), who taught composition and would become Wake Forest's first Composer-in-Residence.

Others who made important continuing contributions to the Department during the Scales years were: **Marjorie Felmet**, Teacher of Piano (1967–1976); **Ethel Lashmit Kalter**, Artist in Residence, Voice (1967–1972); **Charles W. Smith**, Director

⁴ She was appointed chairman in 1982.

of Bands (1969–1975); **Donald Dennis Hoirup**, Instructor in Music, Voice (1972–1977); **R. Davidson Burgess**, Director of Bands (1975–); Assistant Professor **George Edward Damp**, who also served as Department chairman (1975–1976); Instructor, then Assistant Professor **Donna Mayer-Martin** (1976–1982); Assistant Professor **John V. Mochnick**, Director of the Choirs and, from 1979 to 1982, chairman of the Department (1976–1982); and **Martin R. Province**, Assistant Director of Instrumental Ensembles (1982–).

Also teaching for one or more semesters during these years, either part-time or full-time on a

limited appointment, and sometimes offering only courses in voice or instrument, were the following: **Marjorie S. Angell**, **Richard Berlin**, **Sharyn E. Dowd**, **W.P. Dunigan**, **Ann Fairbanks**, **John Fulcher**, **James A. Gallatin**, **Gilda Glazer**, **Robert Guthrie**, **Jeannine S. Ingram**, **James Massie Johnson**, **Richard L. Johnson**, **Karl D. Kroeger**, **Nicholas Lampo**, **Mary Lazarus**, **Robert Listokin**, **Wayne G. Morie**, **Ellen C. Poindexter**, **Edith Potter**, **Paul H. Rainey**, **Minnie Lou Raper**, **William Roumillat**, **Michael G. Rowland**, **Janet Clyde Sawyer**, **Ilene H. Sears**, **Joseph Secrest, Sr.**, **Jeannette Stone**, **Elizabeth Morris Thigpen**, and **Claudia Whitaker**.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

1967–1983



Gregory Pritchard, Robert Vorsteg, Marcus Hester, Charles Lewis, and Robert Helm

In 1967 Professor **Robert Meredith Helm** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Ph.D., Duke) was the senior member of the Department of Philosophy. He had first taught at Wake Forest in 1940 and had subsequently served in the military during World War II. He had an impressive background from college in debate and oratory and was admired as a speaker, on formal occasions or more improvisationally. He was co-author (with **J. William Angell**) of *Meaning and Value in Western Thought*, Volume One, and co-editor of *Studies in Nietzsche and the Classical Tradition*. In the spring of 1979 he was

awarded a Department of the Army Certificate of Appreciation for Patriotic Civilian Service. In 1982 he was designated by the Trustees as the occupant of the Worrell Chair of Philosophy.

Assistant Professor **Marcus B. Hester** (B.A., Wake Forest; Ph.D., Vanderbilt) came to Wake Forest in 1963. He was the author of *The Meaning of Poetic Metaphor*. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1969 and to Professor in 1976. He taught courses in ancient, medieval, and contemporary philosophy, in logic, and in the philosophy of art.



Charles Lewis, Ralph Kennedy, Gregory Pritchard, Marcus Hester, Robert Helm

In 1968 **Gregory D. Pritchard** (B.A., Oklahoma Baptist; B.D., Southern Baptist Seminary; Ph.D., Columbia) came to Wake Forest from Oklahoma Baptist University. The following year he was named Associate Professor and appointed Department chairman. He continued in the chair throughout the Scales years and was promoted to Professor in 1976. He taught courses in modern philosophy, Kant, logic, and ethics.

Also in 1968 **Charles M. Lewis** (B.A., Wake Forest; Ph.D., Vanderbilt; Th.M., Howard) joined the Department as Assistant Professor. His academic interests included the philosophy of religion, Plato, Hegel, Kierkegaard, and Nietzsche. He served for a time as President of the Society for Philosophy of Religion. He became Associate Professor in 1976.

Ralph C. Kennedy III (B.A., Ph.D., California, Berkeley) was appointed Assistant Professor in 1976. He had taught at the University of California at Berkeley. At Wake Forest he taught courses in logic, the philosophy of mind, the philosophy of science, and Wittgenstein. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1982.

Also teaching Philosophy during these years were **J. Lawrence McCollough** (1963–1968), Visiting Professor **Vergilius Ture Anselm Ferm** (1965–1968)¹, **Robert H. Vorsteg** (1970–1977), **Anne Dickason** (1974–1976), **Jon E. Larsen** (Spring 1979), **David Whiteside** (Spring 1979), and **Floyd Edwin Wike** (Spring 1982).

¹ Ferm also served as acting chairman of the Department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION¹ 1967–1983

In 1967 the chairman of the Department of Physical Education was Professor **Harold M. Barrow** (B.A., Westminster; M.A., Missouri; P.E.D., Indiana). He had come to Wake Forest in 1948, had served as chairman since 1956, and would continue in the chair until 1975. He retired in 1977.

Barrow was the author of *Man and His Movement: Principles of His Physical Education* and *A*

Practical Approach to Measurement in Physical Education, a second edition of which appeared in 1971. Among his numerous regional and national honors he



Barrow

¹ I have used extensively William Hottinger's History of Physical Education at Wake Forest University 1834–1983. It is available in the University archives.

was President of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation and President of the American Academy of Physical Education. At Wake Forest he is regarded as having virtually established the modern Department of Physical Education as it evolved from what was an essentially service department into an academic center for teaching and research. (In later years the Department was renamed the Department of Health and Sport Science and, still later, the Department of Health and Exercise Science.)²



Dodson

division of physical education in the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. He died in 1969. A booklet in honor of Dodson was prepared in 1972 by Professor J. Edmund Welch of the West Virginia Institute of Technology. It was entitled *Physical Education as a Way of Life: The Story of Nathan Taylor Dodson*, and it contained many tributes and reminiscences by men and women who knew and admired him.



Crisp

N. Taylor Dodson (B.S., M.A., North Carolina; P.E.D., Indiana) also, in 1967, held the rank of Professor. He taught courses in Adaptive Physical Education and in Recreation. He was vice-president of the

Two women of long and continuing service to the University were Assistant Professors: **Marjorie Crisp** (B.S., Appalachian; M.A., George Peabody), at Wake Forest since 1947, and **Dorothy**

Casey (B.S., Woman's College, North Carolina; M.A., North Carolina) at the University since 1949. They taught skill technique courses and supervised women's intramural sports.



Casey

In 1967 Marjorie Crisp was named Director of Physical Education for Women, and in 1971 she became Director of Women's Athletics: both "firsts" for Wake Forest. She was also, for thirteen years, the women's golf coach. She retired in 1977 with the rank of Associate Professor.³ In 1974 Dorothy Casey succeeded her as Director of Women's Athletics: a role that would acquire increasing significance in the years ahead because of the impact of Title IX.

Leo Ellison Jr. (B.S., M.S., Northwestern State College) was Assistant Professor in 1967. He had been at Wake Forest since 1957 and, besides the classes he taught, was, until 1977, the swimming coach. In that year he became director of intramural programs. (See page 127.)

Michael L. Pollock (B.S., Arizona; M.S., Ph.D., Illinois) was appointed Assistant Professor in 1967 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1971. He developed the Exercise Physiology Laboratory and initiated adult fitness programs involving Wake Forest faculty members. He resigned in 1973 to become Director of the Research Division of the Aerobics Institution in Dallas, Texas.

William L. Hottinger (B.S., Slippery Rock; M.S., Ph.D., Illinois) joined the Department in 1970. His primary duties were to teach motor learning and performance, kinesiology, and adaptive physical education and to establish a motor

² See "Harold Barrow: Scholar of Sport," an article by Henry S. Stroupe in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIV (Spring 1977), 6, 28.

³ See "Marjorie Crisp: Sportswoman for All Seasons," an article by Lois Johnson, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIV (Spring 1977), 5, 28.



The Department of Physical Education in 1982-1983



Hottinger

learning laboratory. He contributed four chapters to *A Textbook of Motor Development*. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1974 and to Professor in 1980. In 1975 he was appointed Department chairman.

Paul M. Ribisl (B.S., Pittsburgh; M.A., Kent State; Ph.D., Illinois) came to Wake Forest as an Associate Professor in 1973, having taught at Kent State University. He was promoted to Professor in 1980. His scholarly background was in exercise physiology, and in 1975 he became director of the newly established Cardiac Rehabilitation Program, conducted jointly by the Department and the Bowman Gray School of Medicine.⁴ This program, made possible by grants from the American Heart Association,

served as an outpatient rehabilitation program for men and women from Winston-Salem and Forsyth County. By 1983 approximately one hundred and fifty patients were enrolled. Ribisl also wrote a manual, *Evaluation of Physical Fitness and Guidelines for Exercise Prescriptions*. (See page 201.)



Ribisl

Two new faculty members joined the Department in 1978: Assistant Professor **Walter J. "Jack" Rejeski Jr.** (B.S., Norwich; M.A., Ph.D., Connecticut) and Instructor **Donald B. Bergey** (B.S., M.A., Wake Forest). Rejeski's primary responsibility was to develop the area of sports psychology; Bergey was assigned to the Cardiac Rehabilitation Program. Rejeski was promoted to Associate Professor in 1983.

⁴ Henry S. Miller, Jr. (B.S., 1951; M.D., 1954), Professor of Medicine (Cardiology) at the School of Medicine, was the medical director of the Program and collaborated with Ribisl in building a program that attracted wide and enthusiastic attention and support. It was designed as a "multiple-intervention program... to assist individuals in making a full recovery from a cardiovascular event such as a myocardial infarction, angina pectoris and cardiac surgery." It addressed four areas of lifestyle: physical activity, nutritional habits, life stress management, and smoking behavior.

Stephen Philip Messier (B.S., M.S., Rhode Island; Ph.D., Temple) was appointed Assistant Professor in 1981. He taught anatomy and kinesiology. He—as well as Hottinger, Ribisl, Rejeski, and Bergey—was to remain with the University in the years to come.

Many other men and women worked in the Department between 1967 and 1983, some of them not only teaching but also coaching for the Wake Forest athletic program: **Glenn A. Dawson** (1966–1970, 1972–1973), **Larry R. Gettman** (1967–1968), **Keith E. Hamilton** (1966–1968), **Sandra Shockley** (1964–1969), **Georgia Looney Jennings** (Spring 1968), **Stephen E. Klesius** (1968–1969), **Harold C. Rhea** (1968–1975), **Mary Gwyn Cage** (1969–1971), **John H. Clougherty** (1969–1973), Visiting Professor **Chester O. Jackson** (Fall 1969), **Perry Lefeavers** (1969–1970), **Martha J. Stark** (1969–1971), **Robert L. Case** (1970–1973), **Nora Lynn Finch** (1971–1973), **Roberta Snapp Vest** (1971–1974), **Stacy Meyer Williams** (1971–1974), **William Thomas Boone** (1973–1981), **George Leslie Burke** (1973–1976), **Neal F. Earls** (1973–1976), **Gail Patricia Klock** (1973–1974), **Ruth S. Fairfield** (1974–1975),

Sharron A. Perkins (1974–1976), **Pamela Ann Wiegardt** (1974–1977), **Gary Edward Adams** (1975–1978), **Deborah Sue David** (1975–1981), **J. William Dellastatious** (1975–1981), **Philip John Forbes** (1976–1977) **Barbara Warren** (1976–1978), **Elizabeth Bonner** (1977–1978), **John L. Hutslar** (1977–1978), **Sarah D. Hutslar** (1977–1985), **Gail L. Sailer** (1977–1980), **Gale M. Chamblee** (1978–1980), **Carol Lynn Blount** (Fall 1979), **Susan Belinsky** (1980–1981), **Gary W. Hall** (1981–1984), **Rebecca Myers** (1981–), and **Julie Erickson Ellis** (Spring 1983). Following Deborah David, who had given a professional quality to the dance program sponsored by the Department, Rebecca Myers furthered the development of dance at Wake Forest through the courses she taught, the



Myers

increasing number of talented women dancers who came to the University, the annual dance program in the University theatre, and visits to the campus by some of the country's most renowned dance groups.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS¹ 1967–1983



Turner

The Department of Physics experienced remarkable stability during the Scales years. For almost half of the sixteen years there were no staff changes at all.

From 1967 to 1974 the Department was

chaired by **Thomas J. Turner** (B.S., North Carolina; M.S., Clemson; Ph.D., Virginia), who came to Wake Forest in 1952 and who, in addition to his responsibilities in the Department, was a productive member of the College faculty, serving on many important committees. With Professor Williams he did research on internal friction in high purity lead and in lead doped with noble metals. Turner, Williams, and Shields were the first to bring in outside support for the research and educational programs of the Department in

¹ *The History of the Department of Physics 1834–1983, written by George P. Williams, Jr., is available in the University archives.*



Eric Matthews, Kathy Brown (laboratory manager), William Kerr, Robert Brehme, George Williams, Ysbrand Haven, Howard Shields

the form of continuing grants from the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, the Research Corporation, and other sources. In 1978 Turner resigned from the faculty in order to become Vice President and Dean of the University at Stetson University.

In 1974 Turner was succeeded as chairman by **George P. "Jack" Williams** (B.S., Richmond; M.S., Ph.D., North Carolina). Williams came to Wake Forest in 1958 and was appointed Professor of Physics in 1966. He studied defects in solids, employing mechanical, electronic, magnetic, and optical studies in his examination of crystalline materials.



Williams

Howard W. Shields (B.S., North Carolina; M.S., Pennsylvania State; Ph.D., Duke) also came to Wake Forest in 1958 and was promoted to the rank of Professor in 1966. Much of his work



Shields

involved molecular physics, the magnetic properties of molecules, and irradiation damage.

Ysbrand Haven (Candidate, Doctorandus, Doctor, Groningen) came to the University from the Netherlands in 1965 as Professor of Physics. He had spent sixteen years in a Dutch research laboratory. His main area of research was diffusion and into the intrinsic properties of oxides. He retired in 1983.

Robert W. Brehme (B.S., Roanoke; M.S., Ph.D., North Carolina) came to the Department in 1959 and was promoted to Professor in 1968. His focus was on theoretical physics, particularly the theory of relativity, and he was the co-author of *Introduction to the Theory of Relativity*.

William C. Kerr (B.S., Wooster; Ph.D., Cornell) joined the faculty in 1970 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1975 and to Professor in 1983. He did research in solid state physics and taught courses in electromagnetism and quantum mechanics. In 1976 he received the University's award for excellence in teaching. (See page 185.)

George Eric "Rick" Matthews Jr. (B.S., Ph.D., North Carolina) came to Wake Forest as Assistant Professor in 1979. He studied the role of defects and impurities in solid state materials and

advanced the role of computers and technology in the educational and research missions of the University. In 1982 he received the University's award for excellence in teaching. In 1983 he became Associate Professor. (See page 281.)

Other teachers of physics during the years from 1967 to 1983 were **Rolf Woldseth** (1967–1970), **William J. Huff** (1974–1975, 1976–1977), and **Ward A. Riley** (1978–1979).

THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS¹

1967–1983



James Steintrager, Chairman; Jon Reinhardt; C.H. Richards Jr.; Richard Sears; David Broyles; Robert Utley; Don Schoonmaker; Carl C. Moses (From The Howler of 1980)

Until 1970 the Department of Politics was called the Department of Political Science. The change in name to "Politics" was recommended by the faculty and approved by the Trustees. At the time Chairman C.H. Richards said that "political science" suggested too exclusive a commitment to the methodology of the "natural sciences," whereas the term "politics" also embraces "the classical, traditional, and dynamic values and objectives with which political experience is related."

Claud Henry "C.H." Richards Jr. (B.A., Texas Christian; M.A., Ph.D., Duke) came to Wake Forest in 1952 as a member of what was then the

Department of Social Sciences. That department, in 1957, was divided into a Department of History and a Department of Political Science. Richards was appointed to the rank of Professor; he was also named chairman of Political Science, and he remained in that role until 1969.

Richards, for many years, taught all the courses in the American field, with a concentration in constitutional law and the judicial process. He retired from full-time teaching in 1982. In his honor the Department had already established an award to be given to the outstanding graduating senior major in the Department, to be presented annually during Commencement weekend.

¹ *I have depended upon a carefully written and thorough history of the Department prepared in 1983 by members of the Department. It is available in the University archives.*



The Department in 1969–1970: from left, counter-clockwise: David Broyles, Jon Reinhardt, Neal Thornton, James Steintrager, Don Schoonmaker, Richard Sears, Carl Moses, C.H. Richards, Jack Fleer (chairman)

In 1967 the only Associate Professor in the Department was **Carl C. Moses** (A.B., William and Mary; M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina). He had been at Wake Forest since 1964. His primary interests were in comparative politics, especially Latin America, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain. He was promoted to Professor in 1982.

The Department's four Assistant Professors in 1967 were destined to have long and productive careers at Wake Forest: **Jack D. Fleer** (A.B., Oklahoma Baptist; M.S., Florida State; Ph.D., North Carolina); **Jon M. Reinhardt** (B.A., Birmingham-Southern; M.A., Ph.D., Tulane); **Donald O. Schoonmaker** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Ph.D., Princeton); and **David B. Broyles** (B.A., Chicago; B.A., Florida; M.A., Ph.D., UCLA). Fleer and Reinhardt had come in 1964, Schoonmaker in 1965, and Broyles in 1966.

Fleer, who became Associate Professor in 1969 and Professor in 1979, followed Richards as Department chairman in 1969 and served two four-year terms in that role. His principal interests were in political parties, the legislative process, and public policy. He was the author of *North Carolina Politics: An Introduction*. He was a member of the North Carolina Governmental Evaluation Commission from 1978 to 1981, and from 1965

to 1987 he was Director of North Carolina Boys' State, an annual summer program sponsored on the Wake Forest campus by the American Legion.

Reinhardt, who was promoted to Associate Professor in 1971 and to Professor in 1982, was especially interested in Southeast and East Asia and was the author of *Foreign Policy and National Integration: The Case of Indonesia*. In 1970–71 he shared, with David Evans of the Department of Anthropology, the distinction of being the first Wake Forest faculty member to be given an award for excellence in teaching. (See page 93.)

Schoonmaker, who became Associate Professor in 1970 and Professor in 1982, taught comparative politics, with special emphasis on Western Europe and developing areas. He edited a book, *German Politics*. He was a member of the Curriculum Study Committee (1967–1970) and was Director of the Winter Term from 1970 to 1973. He was also active in the Winston-Salem community and served for three years (1970–1973) as President of Experiment in Self-Reliance. (See page 136.)

Broyles, who became Associate Professor in 1973, taught political theory and studied relationships between contemporary public policy

and the ideas of the Founders, especially as expressed in *The Federalist*. He was a frequent participant in campus forums on public issues and a regular commentator on politics for WFDD. (See page 113.)

Richard D. Sears (A.B., Clark; M.A., Ph.D., Indiana) had been Instructor since 1964 and became Assistant Professor in 1969 and Associate Professor in 1975. He was appointed to the chair in 1981. He taught international politics and was especially interested in the Vietnam War. Beginning in 1980, he was District Coordinator for the Great Decisions Series.

In 1969 Associate Professor **James A. Steintrager** (B.A., Notre Dame; M.A., Ph.D., Chicago) came to the Department. He had taught at the University of Texas. He was promoted to the rank of Professor in 1976, and in the following year he became chairman. He taught political theory and was the author of *Bentham*, a study of Jeremy Bentham published by Oxford and Cornell University presses. He died in 1981 and was remembered by his colleagues for his "continuing concern for the complex interrelations of religious, ethical, and political values" and for his distinction as a "thorough," "stimulating," and "provocative" teacher.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY¹ 1967–1983

For the entire period under study the Department chairman was Professor **John E. Williams** (B.A., Richmond; M.A., Ph.D., Iowa). To him goes much credit for the steady and impressive growth that the Department experienced during these sixteen years. His own research was on race and color concepts and on sex stereotypes. He was the co-author of *Race, Color, and the Young Child* and, with Deborah Best, of *Measuring Sex Stereotypes: A Thirty-Nation Study*.

Robert L. Utley Jr. (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Ph.D., Duke) joined the Politics faculty in 1978 as an Instructor and became an Assistant Professor two years later. He taught political theory and in 1981 became Director of the Tocqueville Forum on Contemporary Public Affairs, a highly successful program for which he raised funds and invited speakers of national significance.

Kathleen B. "Kathy" Smith (B.A., Baldwin-Wallace; M.A., Ph.D., Purdue) came to the Department in 1981. She taught public administration and urban politics and—like Moses, Fleer, Reinhardt, Schoonmaker, Broyles, Sears, and Utley—would remain at Wake Forest in the years beyond 1983.

Others who taught Politics at Wake Forest between 1967 and 1983 were: **Katherine Hagen Sebo** (1967–1968), **Neal B. Thornton** (1967–1974), Visiting Professor **Robert S. Rankin** (1971–1972), **William P. Baumgarth** (1973–1975), **W. Harriet Critchley** (1974–1975), **James David Fairbanks** (1975–1977), **David R. Herron** (1980–1981), **Gerald F. Gaus** (1982–1983), and **Mark A. Cichock** (1982–1985).

Robert C. Beck (B.A., Ph.D., Illinois), who came to Wake Forest in 1959, was also Professor of Psychology in 1967. His research was on thirst and incentive motivation and, later, on attribution and emotion. He was the author of *Motivation: Theories and Principles* and *Applying Psychology: Understanding People*. He also served for three years (1967–1970) as director of the University's Office for Research.

¹ I have used extensively *A History of the Department of Psychology: 1958–1982* by John E. Williams. It is available in the University archives.



(front) Anne Meinrath, Deborah Best, Jean Seeman, Robert Dufort, (row 2) David Hills, Robert Beck, Philippe Falkenberg, David Catron, Mark Meinrath

Robert H. Dufort (B.A., Ph.D., Duke) was, in 1967, a third Professor of Psychology. He did research on the control of animal motivation by deprivation schedules, on classical conditioning, and on human and animal memory. Beginning in 1964, he chaired the Department's graduate studies committee.

David A. Hills (B.A. Kansas; M.A., Ph.D., Iowa) was Associate Professor. Besides his teaching and research activities in the Department, he served in the Center for Psychological Services (from 1964 to 1973 as Director), and, beginning in 1974, was Coordinator of Student Services for the University: an assignment which is discussed elsewhere in this *History*.

David W. Catron (B.A., Furman; Ph.D., George Peabody), after six years at Wake Forest, became, in 1969, Associate Professor. Like David Hills, he served for many years (1963–1975) in the Center for Psychological Services, the last year as Director. He was especially interested in interpersonal relations and marriage enrichment, and he and his wife Sarah were (in 1981 and 1982) national co-presidents of the Association of Couples for Marriage Enrichment. In 1971–72 he was a Fulbright Lecturer in Malaysia.

Charles L. Richman (B.A., Virginia; M.A., Yeshiva; Ph.D., Cincinnati) joined the Department as Assistant Professor in 1968 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1974 and to Professor in 1980. His research interests included concept formation and memory, cognitive and personality development in young children, and the effects of success and failure. He was co-author of *Psychological Growth During the Second Year of Life*.

Philippe R. Falkenberg (B.A., Queens, Ontario; Ph.D., Duke) came to Wake Forest as Assistant Professor in 1969 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1976. He did research on short-term memory and on animal perception and was the author of *Fifteen Days to Study Power*. In 1971 he began a "Learn to Learn" summer program for high school students, and he also taught "Learning to Learn," a workshop designed to help Wake Forest students improve their learning skills.

John J. Woodmansee (B.A., Westminster; M.A., Denver; Ph.D., Colorado), Assistant Professor from 1965 to 1970 and Associate Professor from 1970 to 1980, and **Herbert Horowitz** (B.A., Brooklyn; M.S., New School for Social Research; M.A., Ph.D., Wisconsin), Assistant



(row 1) Maxine Clark, Marianne Schubert, Deborah Best, Cecilia Solano, Phillippe Falkenburg, (row 2) Robert Dufort, Charles Richman, John Williams, Robert Beck, Jerry Burger, David Catron

Professor from 1966 to 1969 and Associate Professor from 1969 to 1973, made valuable contributions to the Department during their years at Wake Forest. Woodmansee resigned in 1980 to establish a construction business in Winston-Salem, and Horowitz resigned in 1973 to enter private practice in Washington, D.C.

Deborah L. Best (B.A., M.A., Wake Forest; Ph.D., North Carolina, Chapel Hill) taught as an Instructor, either part-time or full-time, beginning in 1972, and in 1979 she started what proved to be a long-time career at Wake Forest. She became Assistant Professor in 1981 and



Best

Associate Professor in 1983. She did research on race and color attitudes, and she was the co-author, with John Williams, of *Measuring Sex Stereotypes: A Thirty-Nation Study*.

Cecilia H. Solano (B.A., Harvard; M.A., Ph.D., Johns Hopkins) was appointed Assistant Professor in 1977. She did research on loneliness and interpersonal attraction and was co-editor of *The Gifted and Creative: A Fifty-Year Perspective*. She was promoted to Associate Professor in 1983.

Other members of the Department between 1967 and 1983, some of them also associated with the Center for Psychological Services, and some of them part-time, were: **Barbara Hills** (1962–1973), **Susan P. Harbin** (1966–1973), **John Dalland** (1967–1968), **David A. Travland** (1967–1969), **Ronald J. Check** (1968–1969), **John W. Filler** (1969–1970), **Peter D. Bullard** (1971–1975), **Judith L. Homer** (1971–1973), **David M. Phillips** (1971–1972), **Frank B. Wood** (1971–1983)², **John S. Compere** (1972–1974), **Jerome B. Albert** (1973–1974), **Rosemarie Anderson Patty** (1973–1977), **Toni Falbo** (1974–1976), **Brian M. Austin** (1975–), **Dorothy Jean Carter Seeman** (1976–1983), **Kathryn**

² After 1975 Wood was Assistant Professor of Neurology (Neuropsychology) at the School of Medicine and was head of the section on neuropsychology. He continued part-time in the Department of Psychology and after 1980 was Adjunct Associate Professor.

A. Adams (1976–1978), **Liane Bidwell** (1976–1977), **Samuel Richard Pinneau, Jr.** (1976–1977), **Sam T. Manoogian** (1977–1982), **David A. Stump** (1977–), **Kathryn B. Williams** (1977–1979), **C. Drew Edwards** (1979–), **Anne**

B. Meinrath (1979–1980), **Mark H. Meinrath** (1979–1980), **Wayne M. Sotile** (1979–1980), **Jerry M. Burger** (1980–), **Maxine L. Clark** (1980–), and **Catherine A. Jourdan** (1981–).

THE DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION

1967–1983



Robert Dyer, William Angell, George Griffin, Phyllis Triple, Carlton Mitchell, Willard Hamrick

In the fall of 1967 the Department of Religion had nine full-time faculty members (four with the rank of Professor, three Associate Professors, and two Assistant Professors) and one part-time Visiting Lecturer, Rabbi **David Hillel Rose**, who taught courses in Judaism for the next five years.

Associate Professor **Dan O. Via**, a New Testament scholar, resigned in 1968 to accept a position at the University of Virginia. Assistant Professor **Phyllis Triple**, an Old Testament scholar, promoted to Associate Professor in 1968, resigned in 1971 to take an appointment

at Andover Newton Theological School. The other seven members of the 1967 Department continued their careers at Wake Forest.

George J. Griffin (B.A., Wake Forest, Class of 1935; Th.B., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; B. D., Yale; Ph.D., Edinburgh) came to Wake Forest in 1948, was promoted to Professor in 1957, and served as department chairman from 1962 to 1969. His specialty was in church history, and he was the author of *Right from the Beginning: A History of Lawndale Baptist Church, Greensboro, North Carolina*. He retired in 1981.



McLeod Bryan, John Collins, Charles Talbert, George Griffin, Fred Horton, William Angell, Carlton Mitchell, and Willard Hamrick

Emmett Willard Hamrick (A.B., North Carolina; Ph.D., Duke) joined the faculty in 1952 and became Professor in 1961. He served as chairman for twelve years: from 1969 to 1981. He taught courses in the Old Testament and in Biblical archaeology. He participated frequently in archaeological excavations in Jordan and Israel, was a consortium representative on the Caesarea Excavation, and was for a time a trustee of the American Schools of Oriental Research. He was the author of a commentary on Ezra-Nehemiah.¹

John William "Bill" Angell (B.A., Wake Forest, Class of 1941; Th.M., Th.D., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; S.T.M., Andover Newton Theological School) came to Wake Forest in 1955 and was promoted to Professor in 1962. He was the author of *Can the Church Be Saved?: How the Insights of Kierkegaard Speak to Present Needs* and was the co-author (with Professor of Philosophy **Robert Helm**) of Volume One of *Meaning and Value in Western Thought*.²

George McLeod "Mac" Bryan (B.A., Wake Forest, Class of 1941; M.A., Wake Forest, 1944; Ph.D., Yale) joined the faculty in 1956 and was named Professor in 1961. He taught courses in Christian ethics and, as other episodes in this *History* make clear, played a leading role as an advocate for civil rights causes at the University. He was the author of *Naude: Prophet to South Africa* and *Conversations with W.W. Finlator*. He served for many years on the North Carolina Civil Rights Committee and was a director of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen and of Operation Crossroads Africa. (See page 112.)

Robert Allen Dyer (B.A., Louisiana State; Th.M., Th.D., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary) came to Wake Forest in 1956 and in 1959 became a member of the staff of the Dean of the College. From then until his retirement in 1983 as Professor of Religion and Associate Dean, he divided his time between the Department and the administration. His special qualifications and his character are discussed in the Preface to this *History*. (See page 10.)

¹ Hamrick wrote an article, "Pictures at an Exhibition," about his experiences on an excavation at Meiron, which appeared in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXII (Autumn 1975), 5–10. Shirley (Mrs. E.W.) Hamrick added a selection of letters ("Life on a Dig") that she sent home from Meiron.

² A second volume appeared later.

Carlton T. Mitchell (B.A., Wake Forest, Class of 1943; B.D., Yale; S.T.M., Union Theological Seminary; Ph.D., New York University) joined the Department in 1961, became Professor in 1975, and was appointed to the chair in 1981, succeeding Hamrick in that role. He taught courses primarily in religion in American life. He was director-coordinator of a three-year program (1981-1983), established by a \$75000 grant from the Henry Luce Foundation, on the theme "Religion and the Social Crisis." Among his professional responsibilities outside the University was his service in 1969-1971 as president of the North Carolina Conference of the American Association of University Professors.

Charles H. Talbert (B.A., Howard, now Samford; B.D., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Ph.D., Vanderbilt) came to Wake Forest in 1965 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1968 and to Professor in 1974. He was a New Testament scholar and was the author of a number of books: *Literary Patterns, Theological Themes, and the Genre of Luke-Acts; What Is a Gospel?: The Genre of the Canonical Gospels; Certainty of the Gospel: The Perspective of Luke-Acts; and Reading Luke.*

John E. Collins (B.S., M.S., Tennessee; B.D., Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary; Ph.D., Princeton) joined the Department in 1970 and became Associate Professor in 1974. He taught in the fields of world religions and religious phenomenology.

Fred L. Horton Jr. (A.B., North Carolina; B.D., Union Theological Seminary; Ph.D., Duke) also came in 1970 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1975. He taught Biblical Studies, Hebrew, and linguistics. He was the author of *The Melchizedek Tradition*. In 1976 he received the university's award for excellence in teaching. (See page 185.)

Ralph C. Wood Jr. (B.A., M.A., East Texas State; M.A., Ph.D., Chicago) came to the Department in 1971 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1979. He taught theology and modern literature and Christian literary classics and received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to study the comic fiction of six contemporary novelists as an avenue to spiritual redemption. In 1979 he received the University's award for excellence in teaching. (See page 232.)

Others who taught in Religion during the Scales years, some of them part-time, were **Calvin J. Roetzel** (1968-1969), **Theodore J. Weeden** (1968-1969), **J. Daniel Brown** (1968-1970), **Sammy K. Williams** (1969-1970), **Henry S. Lewis Jr.** (1970-1972), Visiting Professor **Matthew Black** (1971-1972), **John M. Norris** (1971-1972), **Andrew D. Lester** (1972-1976), **Thomas E. Dougherty Jr.** (1977-), **D. Swan Haworth** (1977-1978), Visiting Professor **Roger Hazelton** (1978-1979), **Meredith Lynn Bratcher** (1980-1981), **Donald T. Carr** (1980-1981), **Murdina MacDonald** (1981-1982), Visiting Professor **Edward Glenn Hinson** (1982-1984), and **John T. Sykes** (1982-1983). Also, in 1980 **Jerome Dollard**, a Benedictine monk from Belmont Abbey College, was appointed Director of the Ecumenical Institute and became Adjunct Professor of Religion at Wake Forest to teach courses in Catholic theology.

Professor Emeritus **J. Allen Easley**, who had retired in 1963, remained active and highly visible on the campus. See Emily Herring Wilson's interview with him and his wife, Madge Hedrick Easley, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXX (July 1983), 25-28.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES¹
1967–1983



Harry L. King, Kathleen Glenn, Julian Bueno, Frances Creighton, John Parker, Frank Whitchurch, Anne S. Tillett

FRENCH

Harold Dawes Parcell (B.A., North Carolina; M.A., Ph.D., Harvard), on the Wake Forest faculty since 1935, served as Professor of French and as



Parcell

Department chairman until 1967. He continued teaching until 1970, and he died in 1983. He was admired for the many positive ways in which, for more than three decades, he strengthened the Department: with an expanded curriculum, a larger and more qualified staff, and a major increase in library holdings. He traveled frequently to France and brought back to the campus an informed appreciation of French culture. He especially enjoyed teaching the literature of the seventeenth century.²

Parcell was succeeded as chairman by **Mary Frances McFeeters Robinson**³ (B.A., Wilson College; M.A., Ph.D., Syracuse), who



Robinson

came to Wake Forest in 1952 and who was appointed Professor of French in 1968, one of the two first Wake Forest faculty women (along with **Elizabeth Phillips** of English) to achieve that rank. She specialized in twentieth-century literature. During her chairmanship (in the fall of 1972) the Semester-in-France program was established in Dijon, France, with from ten to twenty students going to Dijon each fall to take courses, taught in French, some of them in conjunction with the Centre International

¹ See *Mary Frances Robinson's History of the Department of Romance Languages*, available in the University archives.

² "Dr. Parcell to Retire after 35 Years of Teaching French," an article by Carlton P. West, appeared in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XVII (May 1970), 22–23.

³ She served in the chair until 1974 and again from 1978 to 1982.



Milorad Margitic, Candelas Newton (Gala), Sylvia Trelles, Bianca Artom, Gregorio Martin, Eva Rodtwitt, Shasta Bryant, Mary Frances Robinson

d'Etudes Françaises of the University of Dijon. Robinson herself was director of the program in the first year; thereafter, other members of the Department were offered this opportunity.

In the fall of 1967 two other faculty members besides Parcell were Professors of French: **John Ernest Parker Jr.** (B.A., Wake Forest; A.M., Ph.D., Syracuse) and **Richard Lee Shoemaker** (B.A., Colgate; M.A., Syracuse; Ph.D., Virginia), both of them at Wake Forest since 1950. Parker taught courses in medieval and eighteenth-century literature and on occasion (during the January term or in the summer) accompanied students to Switzerland for study and travel. He was also a member of the Department of Education. Shoemaker taught the literature of the nineteenth century and was active in developing library holdings in modern languages. He retired in 1982.

Associate Professor **Anne S. Tillett** (B.A., Carson-Newman; M.A., Vanderbilt; Ph.D., Northwestern) came to the Department in 1956. She was promoted to Professor in 1975 and was Department

chairman from 1974 to 1978. Besides teaching French, she had the distinction of being the first Wake Forest professor to teach the Russian language, a skill that she had furthered on trips taken to the Soviet Union with her husband, history professor Lowell Tillett, at a time when relatively few American scholars were traveling in Russia.

Eva Marie Rodtwitt (Cand. Philol., Oslo, Norway) was with the French faculty for two years in 1966–1968, returned to Europe in 1968–1969, and began her long continuing service with the Department in 1969. She held the rank of Lecturer. She was a native of Norway and had taught both in Norway and in France. At Wake Forest she directed two French plays, and in 1978 she received the “*Palmes académiques*” from the French government upon the establishment of a chapter of the Alliance Française in Winston-Salem.

Milorad “Miki” Margitić (M.A., Leiden, Netherlands; Ph.D., Wayne State) came to the Department in 1978 as an Assistant Professor and was

SPANISH

promoted to Associate Professor in 1980. He specialized in the literature of the seventeenth century, and he edited two of Pierre Corneille's plays: *La Suivante* and *La Galerie du Palais*. He was also the author of *Corneille Comique: Nine Studies of Corneille's Comedy*.

Byron R. Wells (B.A., M.A., Georgia; Ph.D., Columbia) joined the French faculty as Instructor in 1981, beginning a Wake Forest career that would continue beyond the Scales years.

Also teaching French between 1967 and 1983 were: **Gail Garrison McNeill** (1966–1968, 1971–1972, January 1981), **Hiram V. Jenkins** (1966–1969), **Kaye Shugart Bourquin** (1967–1972, Spring 1974), **Louisa Freeman** (1968–1972), **Jeanne-Henriette Louis** (1968–1969), **Isabelle Jasson** (1969–1970), **Arthur L. Lytton-Sells** (1970–1971), **Jean-Michel Michelet** (1970–1971), **Jean Raoul Jules Derrien** (1971–1973), **Miriam F. Engelsohn** (1972–1974), **Françoise Hansberger** (1972–1977), **Gary Richard Ljungquist** (1972–1979), **Dominique Plassard** (1973–1974), **Patrick Quarteaux** (1974–1975), **Suzanne C. Wixson** (1974–1976), **Sandra F. Daniel** (1975–1977), **Frances Creighton** (1976–1981), **Judith S. Knoop** (1976–1978), **Doranne Fenoaltea** (1977–), **Sylvia Trelles** (1977–), **Ruth M. Mésavage** (1979–1981), **Catherine-Anne Beaudry** (1981–1983), and **Candide Carrasco** (1981–1984).

In 1967 there were three Associate Professors of Spanish in the Department of Romance Languages: **Harry Lee King, Jr.** (B.A., Richmond; M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina), at Wake Forest since 1960; **Ruth F. Campbell** (B.A., Woman's College, North Carolina; M.A., North Carolina; Ph.D., Duke) here since 1962, and **Shasta M. Bryant** (A.B., M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina), who came to Wake Forest in 1966.

King, who became Professor of Spanish in 1969, was, until his retirement in 1981, the senior Spanish teacher and, as such, had continuing supervisory responsibilities for Department programs in that language. He observed a growing tendency on the part of college students to select Spanish as their required language: a trend which, in later years, would become pronounced and widespread.

Campbell was promoted to Professor in 1973 and retired the following year. In her honor the Ruth Foster Campbell Award was established, to be given annually to the student "whose ability in the Spanish language and spirit of joyful inquiry into Spanish culture have been most outstanding."

Bryant, who became Professor of Spanish in 1975, was the author of *The Spanish Ballad in English*, published in 1973. A second edition of his *A Selected Bibliography of Bibliographies & Hispanic American Literature* appeared in 1976. Beginning in 1970, he also directed a study program, located in Madrid, sponsored by the Associated Mid-Florida Colleges. When that program ceased to function, in 1977, the Department initiated its own Semester-in-Spain program, located in Salamanca, and made available to Wake Forest students every spring: a parallel to the Dijon program for students of French.

No changes occurred on the permanent Spanish staff until 1974, when **Kathleen M. Glenn**

(B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Stanford) was appointed Assistant Professor. She became Associate Professor in 1976 and Professor in 1982, in which year she was also named Department chairman, the first Spanish professor to occupy that position. She was the author of *Azarin* (published in 1981), a study of the Spanish writer (a pseudonym of José Martínez Ruiz).

Gregorio C. Martín (Diplome, Salamanca; M.A., Ph.D., Pittsburgh) joined the Department in 1976 and continued at Wake Forest for 10 years, first as Assistant Professor and, after 1979, as Associate Professor. He was editor of *Estudios Ibero-americanos* and *Crítica Hispánica* and received international attention for his discovery of a manuscript by Lope de Vega.

In 1978 **Candelas M. Newton** [Candelas Gala] (B.A., Salamanca, Spain; M.A., Ph.D., Pittsburgh) came to the Department as Instructor in Spanish. She was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1980 and began a Wake Forest career that would continue into succeeding administrations.

Marcel E. Delgado (B.A., Carson-Newman; Th.M., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary) was Instructor in Spanish on both campuses (beginning in 1947) and taught language courses to Wake Forest students for more than two decades. His personal attentiveness to them, in and out of class, was to be gratefully remembered. He died in 1969.

Other Spanish teachers during the Scales years were: **Teddy J. Jensen** (1967–1969), **Frances Day Wardlaw** (1969–1971), **Bert Bono Carrillo** (Spring 1970, 1970–1971), **Antonio Masò** (1970–1971), **Charles Philip Johnson** (1971–1976), **Becky S. Porterfield** (1971–1973), **Frank H. Whitchurch** (1971–1981), **Miriam F. Engelsohn** (1972–1974), **Jennie Lou Robinson** (1973–1975), **Marco Fidel Parra** (1974–1975), **Suzanne C. Wixson** (1974–1976), **Mary H. LaBarre Thomas** (1975–1979), **Judith S. Knoop** (1976–1978), **Sylvia Trelles** (1977–), **Julián Bueno** (1978–

1983), **Charles V. Ganelin** (1980–1983), **Candido Carrasco** (1981–1984), **Rubén L. Gómez** (1981–1984), and **David A. Petreman** (1981–).

OTHER LANGUAGES

The Department of Romance Languages was also the administrative home of several other languages besides French and Spanish:

Russian, taught, as already indicated, by **Anne S. Tillett** and (in 1973–1974) by Lecturer **Ludmila Jasenovic** and (in the fall of 1977) by **Arleigh E. Hudspeth** and (in the spring of 1982) by Instructor **Bonnie M. Carey**;

Hindi, taught occasionally by Professor of History and Asian Studies **Balkrishna G. Gokhale** or by Instructor **Beena B. Gokhale** (see page 79);

Chinese, taught, beginning in 1971, by linguistics professor **Blanche C. Speer**; and

Italian, taught, beginning in 1975, by **Bianca Artom**. In 1982 she received the University's annual award for excellence in teaching. [See "Bianca Artom: una donna gentilissima," an interview by Emily Herring Wilson in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXIX (August 1982), 30–35.] (See page 90.)

Italian would acquire increasing importance in the years ahead because of the University's programs at Casa Artom in Venice.



Anne Tillett and Bianca Artom

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY¹

1967-1983



Department of Sociology and Anthropology in 1969: Pendleton Banks, Stan Tefft, Phil Perricone, John Earle, William Gulley, Howard Schwartz, Clarence Patrick, David Evans

Until 1978 sociology and anthropology were united in one department. In that year they were separated, in part because the sociology staff voted to discontinue its M.A. program, whereas the anthropologists wished to retain theirs. I have chosen to present the two fields as different disciplines, placing faculty members in the areas of their primary strength.

The senior sociologist in 1967 was **Clarence H. Patrick** (B.A., Wake Forest; B.D., Andover Newton; Ph.D., Duke), who had been at Wake Forest since 1946 and was, in fact, the first full-time sociologist in the College's history. He was the compiler and editor of a volume entitled *Police, Crime, and Society*, and, almost continuously from 1949 to 1981, he was a member of a State of North Carolina board or commission in the field of corrections. He retired in 1978.²



Department of Sociology in 1982: Catherine Harris, John Earle, Anne Marshall (secretary), Phil Perricone, Willie Pearson, William Gulley, Kenneth Bechtel.

¹ I am again indebted to Clarence H. Patrick's *A Brief History of Sociology and Anthropology at Wake Forest University 1900-1978 (1980)* and also to *Sociology at Wake Forest University: 1900-1982*, by Clarence H. Patrick and John R. Earle (1983).

² See "A Man on the Point of Change," an article by Anne Adkins in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXV (Spring 1978), 16-17. Also see "Scholarship and Compassion," a "talk" with Patrick and Emily Herring Wilson in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVIII (Winter 1981), 29-31.

John R. Earle (B.A., Wake Forest, 1958; M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina) came to Wake Forest in 1963, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1968 and to Professor in 1976. He served as chairman of Sociology and Anthropology from 1970 to 1978. He was the co-author of *Spindles and Spires: A Re-Study of Religion and Social Change in Gastonia*.

William H. Gulley (B.A., M.A., Ph.D., North Carolina) came to the Department as Assistant Professor in 1966. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1970. His primary area of academic interest was non-profit voluntary associations. He was on the founding committee of both the North Carolina Sociological Association and the Association of Voluntary Action Scholars.

Philip P. Perricone (B.S., M.A., Florida; Ph.D., Kentucky) came to Wake Forest as an Instructor in 1967. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1971 and to Associate Professor in 1977. In 1978 he became chairman of the Department. He was especially interested in the sociology of sport and in photography in the social sciences.

Catherine T. Harris (A.B., Lenoir Rhyne; M.A., Duke; Ph.D., Georgia) joined the Department as Assistant Professor in 1980. She studied gender roles, and she also did work in the sociology of music with Clemens Sandresky, Dean of the School of Music at Salem College.

Willie M. Pearson Jr. (B.A., Wiley; M.A., Atlanta; Ph.D., Southern Illinois) was appointed Assistant Professor in 1980. He was Wake Forest's first full-time African-American sociologist and studied issues of race, especially as they were related to educational achievement.

Also teaching in Sociology between 1967 and 1983 were **Howard D. Schwartz** (1965–1969), **John W. Sanders** (1968–1971), **Joseph B. Jowers** (1969–1971), Visiting Professor **Pavle Novosel** (1969–1970), **Norio Ohta** (1969–1970), **Don M. Maultsby** (1970–1978), **Sandra K. Gill** (1974–1975), **Edith McCannless Bolick** (1976–1977), **Han T. Doan** (1977–1978), **Susan A. Ostrander** (1978–1979, Fall 1979), **James D. Walter** (1978–1981), **Patrick Conover** (1979–1980), and **H. Kenneth Bechtel** (1981–).

THE DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH COMMUNICATION AND THEATRE ARTS¹ 1967–1983

Previously the Department of Speech, this department, in 1971, became officially designated as the Department of Speech Communication and Theatre Arts.

Department chairman from 1967 to 1974 was Professor **Franklin R. Shirley** (B.A., George-

town College; M.A., Columbia; Ph.D., Florida). He came to Wake Forest in 1948 when Speech was still part of the Department of English. Besides teaching public speaking, he served as debate coach (from 1948 to 1967), continuing a long-established Wake Forest tradition of excellence and success in debate. For fifteen

¹ For important additional details about the history of the Department, see Franklin R. Shirley's *History of the Department of Speech Communication and Theatre Arts*. It is available in the University archives.



Franklin Shirley, Chairman; Harold Tedford; Julian Burroughs; Merwyn Hayes; David Welker; Lewis Goldstein; Don Wolfe

years he was a Winston-Salem alderman, and in 1970 he was elected Mayor of the City of Winston-Salem, a position that he held until 1977.² (See page 97.)

Associate Professor **Julian C. Burroughs Jr.** (B.A., Wake Forest; M.A., Ph.D., Michigan) joined the Department in 1958. He taught courses in radio, television, and film (his course, "Introduction to Film," a survey of motion pictures, was Wake Forest's first film course), and from 1958 to 1981 he was Director of Radio (WFDD-FM). He was also producer/director of a number of radio dramas and educational television programs. He was promoted to Professor in 1970.

Assistant Professor **Harold C. Tedford** (B.A., Ouachita; M.A., Arkansas; Ph.D., Louisiana State), came to Wake Forest in 1965. In that year he was also appointed Director of the College Theatre. Among the plays he directed were works of Shakespeare (*Macbeth* and *Hamlet*), other classical English plays (*The Rivals* and *The Duchess of Malfi*), plays from the contemporary theatre (Shaw, Williams, Stoppard, Brecht, and Pinter),

and musicals (*Finian's Rainbow* and *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*). He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1969 and to Professor in 1980. (See page 191.)

Donald H. Wolfe (B.S., M.S., Southern Illinois; Ph.D., Cornell) came in 1968 as a second theatre professor. He directed such plays as *A Man for All Seasons*, *The Three Sisters*, *The Threepenny Opera*, *The Tempest*, *Hedda Gabler*, *Company*, and *The Elephant Man*. In 1974 he became Associate Professor, and that same year he was appointed to the Department chair.

Merwyn A. Hayes (B.S., Macalester; M.A., Oregon; Ph.D., Illinois) was appointed Assistant Professor in 1967 and succeeded Shirley as Director of Debate. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1970 and remained with the Department until 1974, when he resigned to take a position in the Babcock School. He remained on the Babcock faculty until 1976.

Professor **David Welker** (B.A., M.A., Illinois; Ph.D., Minnesota) came to the Department in

² See Russell Brantley's article, "Franklin Shirley: Professor and Democrat," in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XVI (January 1969), 18-21.

1969. He had been Professor of Speech and Drama at Albion College in Michigan. At Wake Forest he was Professor of Speech and Technical Director of the Theatre. He was the author of *Theatrical Set Design: The Basic Techniques* and *Stagecraft: A Handbook for Organization, Construction, and Management*. He retired in 1980.

In 1974 **Michael D. Hazen** (B.A., Seattle Pacific; M.A., Wake Forest; Ph.D., Kansas) was appointed Assistant Professor. He was co-editor of four Debater's Research Guides and, beginning in 1974, was Director of the National Debate Tournament. In 1982 he was head of the American Debate Delegation to the Soviet Union. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1980.

James Dodding was appointed Lecturer in Theatre for the 1979 spring semester and thereafter taught and directed plays at Wake Forest every spring. During the other months of the year he lived in London and in Garstang, Lancashire. He held a Certificate from Birmingham University and Diplomas from the Rose Bruford College of Speech and Drama, where he was later Lecturer, and the Theatre on the Balustrade in Prague. He was the author of several books on mime and wrote and broadcast for the BBC. At Wake Forest, between 1979 and 1983,

he directed *Jumpers*, *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, *The Passion*, *HMS Pinafore*, and *Guys and Dolls*. In 1983 he received the University's award for excellence in teaching. [See "A Herd of Hippopotami," by Anne Adkins, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVI (Spring 1979), 36-37.] (See page 302.)

Other additions to the Department during this period were **Allan D. Louden** (B.A., Montana State; M.A., Montana), who was named Instructor in Speech and Director of Debate in 1977, following Shirley and Hazen in furthering Wake Forest's distinguished national reputation in debate; **Mary R. Wayne** [Thomas] (B.F.A., Pennsylvania State; M.F.A., Ohio State), who in 1980 became Costume and Scenic Designer for the University Theatre; **Caroline Sandlin Fullerton** (B.A., Rollins; M.F.A., Texas Christian), who, beginning in 1969, was Theatre Speech Consultant (part-time); and **Jo Whitten May** (B.S., Virginia; M.A., Ph.D., UNC-Greensboro) who, beginning in 1972, taught speech pathology, speech correction, and audiology (part-time).

Also in the Department, either full-time or part-time, during the Scales years were the following: **Martin J. Bennison** (1965-1968), **Sue N. Elkins** (1967-1970), **Brooks E. Neff**,



(front row) Harold Tedford, Laura Rouzan, Franklin Shirley, Michael Hazen, (row 2) David Welker, Allan Louden, Donald Wolfe

Jr. (Spring 1970), **Lewis P. Goldstein** (1970–1972), **A. Tennyson Williams Jr.** (1971–1975), **Ralph Causby** (1973–1974), **Laura V. Rouzan** (1975–1980), **Fred N. McLean** (1975–1977), **Linda Edwards Early** (Spring 1977), **John**

Snedden (Spring 1977), **Mae Jean Go** (1980–1983), **John Steele** (1980–1983), **David Cratis Williams** (1982–), **Todd A. Wronski** (1982–), **John A. Comas** (Spring 1982), and **David A. Solomon** (Spring 1982).

THE ASIAN STUDIES PROGRAM

In the words of **Balkrishna Govind Gokhale** (B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Bombay), appointed Professor of History and Asian Studies in 1960 and the author of a *History of the Department of Asian Studies*, the Asian Studies Program was established in 1960 as “an interdisciplinary venture involving the cooperation and resources of several departments in the humanities and social sciences. Its objective was to broaden the University’s traditional curriculum with the infusion of a systematic knowledge and understanding of Asian cultures.”

Professor Gokhale was Director of the Program, taught such courses as the History of India and the History and Civilization of Southeast Asia, and inspired colleagues from several departments to do research and write articles in Asian topics. He himself was an impressively productive scholar, writing three books during the sixteen years of the Scales administration: *Buddhism in Maharashtra: A History*; *Surat in the Seventeenth Century: A Study in Urban History of Pre-Modern India*; and *Bharatarvarsha: A Political and Cultural History of India* (his tenth book). He was also editor of *Images of India*, and he frequently presented scholarly papers in this country and in Europe and Asia. (See page 79.)

The Asian Studies Program also brought other scholars, artists, and performers to the campus, usually for a few days. One especially distinguished visitor was in residence at Wake Forest on several different occasions: **Maung Htin Aung** (B.A., Rangoon; LL.B., LL.M., London; B.A., LL.B., Queens’ College, Cambridge; M. Litt., Ph.D., Trinity College, Dublin; LL.D., Rangoon, Johns Hopkins, Vidyodaya University of Ceylon). His first semester-long visit was in 1965, and he subsequently taught at the University, as Visiting Professor, in 1967–1968, in the spring of 1971, and in 1975–1976. In 1970 he received from Wake Forest the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. (See page 173.)

Beena B. Gokhale on occasion taught Hindi (see “The Department of Romance Languages”), and in the fall of 1974 **Jayashree B. Gokhale** was Instructor in Asian Studies.

Historical Lists

HISTORICAL LISTS

CASA ARTOM, VENICE *p. 379*

WORRELL HOUSE, LONDON *p. 380*

SEMESTER IN FRANCE *p. 381*

SEMESTER IN SPAIN *p. 382*

THE Z. SMITH REYNOLDS LIBRARY *p. 383*

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT *p. 384*

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT BY GEOGRAPHY *p. 385*

COLLEGE TUITION, 1967–1983 *p. 386*

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT, 1967–1983 *p. 387*

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES *p. 388*

THE COLLEGE BOARD OF VISITORS *p. 392*

THE MEDALLION OF MERIT *p. 394*

HONORARY DEGREES *p. 395*

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARDS *p. 396*

PRESIDENTS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION *p. 398*

SPORTS HALL OF FAME *p. 399*

CASA ARTOM, VENICE



Students at Casa Artom in the fall of 1973. The director, Lee Potter, is the fifth person from the right on the back row.

Casa Artom (see *Chapters Five and Six*) opened for classes in the fall of 1971. For both semesters of the first year John Andronica (Classics) was the Director. Thereafter, the following Wake Forest faculty members served as indicated:

Fall 1972	Cyclone Covey (<i>History</i>)	Spring 1978:	Jon Reinhardt (<i>Politics</i>)
Spring 1973:	James Barefield (<i>History</i>)	Fall 1978:	David Broyles (<i>Politics</i>)
Fall 1973:	Lee Potter (<i>English</i>)	Spring 1979:	Pendleton Banks (<i>Anthropology</i>)
Spring 1974:	Ned Woodall (<i>Anthropology</i>)	Fall 1979:	Rick Heatley (<i>Classics</i>)
Fall 1974:	Philip Perricone (<i>Sociology</i>)	Spring 1980:	Robert Beck (<i>Psychology</i>)
Spring 1975:	Robert Ulery (<i>Classics</i>)	Fall 1980:	James Barefield (<i>History</i>)
Fall 1975:	James Barefield (<i>History</i>)	Spring 1981:	John Andronica (<i>Classics</i>)
Spring 1976:	Buck Yearsns (<i>History</i>)	Fall 1981:	Lee Potter (<i>English</i>)
Fall 1976:	Ralph Wood (<i>Religion</i>)	Spring 1982:	David Smiley (<i>History</i>)
Spring 1977:	David Smiley (<i>History</i>)	Fall 1982:	David Hadley (<i>History</i>)
Fall 1977:	Anne Tillett (<i>Romance Languages</i>)	Spring 1983:	David Broyles (<i>Politics</i>)

The Director of Casa Artom usually taught two classes. Terisio Pignatti (see Chapter Six) regularly taught a course in art history, and Instructor Anna-Vera Calimani Sullam, beginning in 1972, taught a course in Italian (Edmund G. Ranallo had taught this course in 1971–1972). In 1972 Dora Levis Sullam was appointed Assistant Director of Casa Artom.

WORRELL HOUSE, LONDON



Students at Worrell House in the fall of 1979. The director, Jack Fleer, is the fourth person from the right.

Worrell House (see Chapters Eleven and Twelve) opened for classes in the fall of 1977, with David Hadley (History) as Director. Thereafter, the following Wake Forest faculty members served as directors:

Spring 1978: Lee Potter (English)

Spring 1981: James McDowell (History)

Fall 1978: McLeod Bryan (Religion)

Fall 1981: Donald Schoonmaker (Politics)

Spring 1979: Harold Tedford (SCTA)

Spring 1982: Donald Wolfe (SCTA)

Fall 1979: Jack Fleer (Politics)

Fall 1982: Carl Moses (Politics)

Spring 1980: Robert Lovett (English)

Spring 1983: Richard Barnett (History)

Fall 1980: Robert Knott (Art)

The Director of Worrell House usually taught two courses. Other members of the London faculty were British and included, as needed, David Bindman or (on one occasion) Richard Godfrey in art history, Zanna Beswick or Chris Stanley in English dramatic literature and London theatre, and Negley B. Harte in history.

SEMESTER IN FRANCE



Students in Dijon in the fall of 1979. The director, Doranne Fenoaltea, is the first person on the left in the middle row.

Beginning in the fall of 1972, and continuing each fall thereafter, the Department of Romance Languages offered a Semester-in-France program at the Université de Dijon. Students were placed in courses according to their level of ability in French, and the courses were taught by native French professors. A Wake Forest faculty member accompanied the students and served as a resident director. The following members of the Department of Romance Languages were in Dijon as indicated:

Fall 1972: Mary Frances Robinson

Fall 1973: Anne Tillett

Fall 1974: Gary Ljungquist

Fall 1975: Eva Rodtwitt

Fall 1976: John E. Parker, Jr.

Fall 1977: Mary Frances Robinson

Fall 1978: Mary Frances Robinson

Fall 1979: Doranne Fenoaltea

Fall 1980: Doranne Fenoaltea

Fall 1981: Eva Rodtwitt

Fall 1982: Mary Frances Robinson

SEMESTER IN SPAIN



Students in Madrid in the fall of 1977. The director, Gregorio Martín, is the fifth person from the right.

Beginning in 1977, and continuing each year thereafter, the Department of Romance Languages offered a Semester-in-Spain program, for the first year in Madrid and thereafter in Salamanca. As with the Semester-in-France program, courses were taught by native Spanish professors, and a Wake Forest faculty member accompanied participating Wake Forest students and served as a resident director. The following members of the Department of Romance Languages were in Spain as indicated:

Fall 1977: Gregorio Martín

Fall 1978: Mary H. LaBarre Thomas

Spring 1980: Gregorio Martín

Spring 1981: Candelas Newton

Spring 1982: Julián Bueno

Spring 1983: Shasta Bryant

THE Z. SMITH REYNOLDS LIBRARY

During the sixteen years of the Scales administration the Director of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library was Merrill B. Berthrong. His contributions are recorded elsewhere in this volume, as are other notable events in the Library's history.

Until his retirement in 1975 Carlton P. West (B.A., Boston; M.A., Yale; B.A. in L.S., UNC-Chapel Hill) had the title of Librarian. He had been at Wake Forest since 1928, originally as a teacher of history and—sometimes—sociology and since 1946 as Librarian. He worked closely with Berthrong for eleven years, offering his own institutional memory, as well as his counsel and his knowledge of books, during a period of change and growth. [See "Mayflower to Magnolia," an interview with West by Emily Herring Wilson, in *The Wake Forest Magazine*, XXVI (Autumn 1979), 18–21.]

Six other members of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library staff served throughout the Scales administration: William K. Ach, Microtext Librarian; Minnie M. Huggins, Documents Librarian; Richard J. Murdoch, Rare Books Librarian and, beginning in 1970–1971, Assistant to the Director; Anne M. Nicholson, Technical Services Librarian and, later, Catalog Librarian; James M. Nicholson, Assistant Catalog Librarian and, later, Circulation Librarian; and John R. Woodard, Jr., Director of the Baptist Collection.

Also, the following staff members were active at Wake Forest during the years indicated:

Ruth Ames, Archivist and Assistant Reference Librarian, 1975–1983.
Mary Hendricks Day, Circulation Librarian, 1967–1970.
Janet L. Flowers, Assistant Reference Librarian, 1967–1970.
Patricia B. Giles, Acquisitions Librarian, 1967–1969; Assistant Librarian, 1975–1981; Reference Librarian, 1981– .
Bessie W. Hollingsworth, Director of the Reclassification Project, 1967–1969.
Minnie S. Kallam, Reference Librarian, 1967–1974.
Mary Reed "Elen" Knott, Assistant Reference Librarian, 1982– .
Michael J. LaCroix, Acquisitions Librarian, 1972–1977.
Deborah E. Luck, Assistant Catalog Librarian, 1972–1975; Periodicals Librarian, 1975–1978.

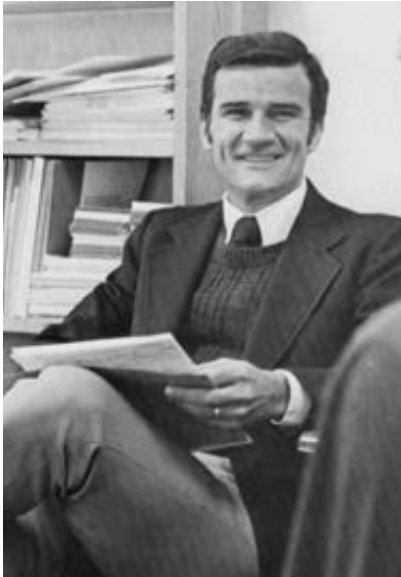


Seated: Dorothy Rowley, Minnie Kallan, Minnie Huggins, Carlton West, Michael LaCroix, James Nicholson, Anne Nicholson. Standing: Richard Murdoch, Merrill Berthrong

Joseph Natoli, Reference Librarian, 1977–1981.
Kendall M. Reid, Reserved Books Librarian, 1975– .
Dorothy M. Rowley, Periodicals Librarian, 1967–1974.
Barbara B. Salt, Assistant Acquisitions Librarian, 1975– .
Margaret V. Shoemaker, Assistant Catalog Librarian, 1967–1982.
Jeanette M. Smith, Acting Director of the Baptist Collection (during Woodard's leave of absence), 1968–1969; Acquisitions Librarian, 1969–1971.
Mildred Smitherman, Binding and Marking, 1967– .
Laura J. Spear, Night Supervisor, 1972–1978; Periodicals Librarian, 1978– .
John Via, Acquisitions Librarian, 1977– .
Mary Jane Whalen, Assistant Reference Librarian, 1975–1977.

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT*

1967-1983



William G. Starling

Increases in enrollment during these sixteen years were made possible mainly by (1) the opening of the "New Dorm" in the fall of 1971, housing 56 men and 243 women; (2) the opening of a so-called "townhouse" (for 34 male students) in the fall of 1976; (3) the opening of Palmer and Piccolo dormitories for 125 male athletes in the fall of 1982; and (4) the gradual growth in overseas programs, highlighted by the opening of Casa Artom in 1971 and Worrell House in 1977.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fall 1967	1781	748	2529
Fall 1968	1790	747	2537
Fall 1969	1748	769	2517
Fall 1970	1783	756	2539
Fall 1971	1819	995	2814
Fall 1972	1869	1035	2904
Fall 1973	1906	1004	2910
Fall 1974	1892	1025	2917
Fall 1975	1899	1051	2950
Fall 1976	1937	1106	3041
Fall 1977	1957	1122	3079
Fall 1978	1943	1163	3106
Fall 1979	1950	1209	3159
Fall 1980	1921	1240	3161
Fall 1981	1926	1245	3171
Fall 1982	1916	1235	3151

**These figures include all undergraduate students, both those in the College and those in Business and Accountancy.*

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT BY GEOGRAPHY

Following statistical summaries provided in the annual bulletins of Wake Forest University, I have prepared the following record, year by year, of enrollment in the University, giving the percentage of students from North Carolina, the percentage from other states, and the percentage from foreign countries. (The percentages are to the nearest decimal point.) I have also, each year, indicated the top ten states other than North Carolina from which students came.

Several things are immediately obvious in these statistics: (1) the slight but continuing decline in the percentage of North Carolina students enrolled; (2) the consistent strength of several other Southern states as sources of Wake Forest students (Virginia, South Carolina, and, increasingly, Florida and Georgia); (3) the similar dependability of a cluster of states to the North (New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York); (4) the growing significance of Mid-Western states like Ohio and New England states like Connecticut; and (5) the relatively unchanging number of foreign students, typically about 30.

Fall 1967: 53% from North Carolina; 46% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Florida, New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1968: 54% from North Carolina; 45% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and West Virginia); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1969: 51% from North Carolina; 48% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1970: 51% from North Carolina; 48% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Florida, New York and South Carolina: tied; Georgia, Ohio and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1971: 51% from North Carolina; 48% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, South Carolina, New York, Georgia, Ohio, and West Virginia); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1972: 49% from North Carolina; 50% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Florida, South Carolina, New York, Georgia, Ohio, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1973: 51% from North Carolina; 48% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, Maryland, New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1974: 49% from North Carolina; 50% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, Maryland, New York, South Carolina, Ohio, Georgia, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1975: 51% from North Carolina; 48% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, New York, South Carolina, Ohio, Georgia, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1976: 50% from North Carolina; 49% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, New York, South Carolina, Ohio, Georgia, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1977: 50% from North Carolina; 49% other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Florida, Pennsylvania, New York, South Carolina, Ohio, Georgia, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1978: 52% from North Carolina; 47% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey and Maryland: tied, Florida, Pennsylvania, New York, South Carolina, Ohio, Georgia, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

At this point the Office of the Registrar, in preparing the annual Bulletin, changed its method of recording enrollments and began providing statistics only for the undergraduate student body. Beginning with the fall of 1979, therefore, the figures I am using refer not to the University but only to the College.

Fall 1979: 47% from North Carolina; 52% from other states (in order, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Florida, Pennsylvania, New York, Georgia, Ohio and South Carolina: tied, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1980: 47% from North Carolina; 52% from other states (in order, Virginia, Florida, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Georgia, South Carolina, Ohio, and Tennessee); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1981: 46% from North Carolina; 53% from other states (in order, Virginia, Florida, New Jersey, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina, Ohio and Connecticut: tied); and 1% from foreign countries.

Fall 1982: 46% from North Carolina; 53% from other states (in order, Virginia, Florida, New Jersey, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina, Ohio, and Connecticut); and 1% from foreign countries.

COLLEGE TUITION, 1967-1983*

1967-1968:	\$1000	1975-1976:	\$2400
1968-1969:	\$1100	1976-1977:	\$2500
1969-1970:	<i>No change from 1968-1969</i>	1977-1978:	\$2750
1970-1971:	\$1550	1978-1979:	\$3000
1971-1972:	\$1650	1979-1980:	\$3300
1972-1973:	\$1750	1980-1981:	\$3600
1973-1974:	\$2000	1981-1982:	\$4100
1974-1975:	\$2200	1982-1983:	\$4700

* Between 1967, and continuing through 1972-1973, an activities fee of \$150 was an additional charge. That fee was discontinued after 1972-1973.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT, 1967-1983*

Wake Forest's endowment totaled \$15,500,000 when it moved to Winston-Salem in 1956. It had increased to \$34 million in 1967, when Dr. Scales became President. During his presidency the total value reached \$125 million, up almost four times. The increase came from gifts, transfers, and performance of investments, particularly in the early 1980's. Trust funds that are not included in endowment totaled an additional seven million.

The annual contribution to the college from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation that continues in perpetuity was in excess of one million dollars, having been set at \$350,000 when the College agreed to move.

Real estate became an important part of the endowment. Gifts from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation of the Western Electric building and Reynolda Village were the largest holdings. Graylyn was perhaps a more valuable asset but was not part of the endowment.

THE PHYSICAL PLANT

The total amount in land, buildings, equipment and books increased from \$39 million to \$129 million in 1983. Insurance values totaled \$214 million.

House in Venice and London were valuable additions. The Venice property increased substantially. Listed below are summary totals:

	1967	1983
Endowment		
College of Arts and Science		
Law and Management	\$ 28,000,000	\$ 89,000,000
Medical School	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 36,000,000
Total	\$ 34,000,000	\$ 125,000,000
Physical Plant		
College of Arts and Science		
Law and Management	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 77,000,000
Medical School	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 52,000,000
Total	\$ 39,000,000	\$ 129,000,000
Annual Expenditure		
College of Arts and Science		
Law and Management	\$ 6,005,000	\$ 38,000,000
Medical School	\$ 6,465,000	\$ 71,391,000
Total	\$ 12,470,000	\$ 109,470,000

* I am indebted to Vice President John Williard for providing this information.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

These are the men and women, listed alphabetically, who served on the University's Board of Trustees during the period July 1, 1967–June 30, 1983. In those years a Trustee's term began on January 1 and continued through December 31 of the fourth year. After a four-year term the Trustee could be reappointed to another term but only after an absence from the Board of one year. There was no limit on the number of terms that a Trustee could serve. Before 1981 all Trustees were Baptist and were residents of North Carolina.

Each Trustee is listed by name, Wake Forest class if applicable, profession if applicable, home town at the time of service, years on the Board, and Trustee offices held if applicable.

Some of the listed Trustees also served on the Board before 1967 and/or after 1983, but I have included only those years covered by the Scales administration.

- A. Douglas Aldrich** ('44), pastor, First Baptist Church, Gastonia: 1970–1973, 1977–1980.
Rebecca May Almon ('85), College student, Greensboro: 1983.
Richard O. Avery ('59), realtor, Morganton: 1971–1974.
Carl E. Bates, pastor, First Baptist Church, Charlotte: 1973–1976.
R. Knolan Benfield ('29), pastor, First Baptist Church, Morganton: 1967–1969.
Bert L. Bennett, Quality Oil Company, Winston-Salem: 1982–1983.
M. Alexander Biggs ('49; '57 J.D.), attorney, Rocky Mount: 1977–1980.
I. Murchison Biggs ('44; '45 J.D.), attorney, Lumberton: 1967–1968.
William L. Bingham ('44; '46 M.D.), physician, Lexington: 1968–1971.
Polly Lambeth Blackwell, Winston-Salem: 1976–1979, 1983.
J. Donald Bradsher ('42; '45 M.D.), physician, Roxboro: 1969–1972, 1974–1977.
Joseph Branch ('38 J.D.), Chief Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court, Raleigh: 1967, 1969–1972, 1974–1977, 1979–1982. Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1970, 1971.
Dewey Herbert Bridger, Jr. ('52), farmer/businessman, Bladenboro: 1969–1972, 1974–1977, 1979–1982.
Henry L. Bridges ('31), North Carolina State Auditor, Raleigh: 1967–1968, 1970–1973.
James Henry "Chip" Burrus ('79), College student, Shelby: 1977–1978.
Claude U. Broach, pastor, St. John's Baptist Church, Charlotte: 1967–1970.
Wade E. Brown, ('31 J.D.), attorney, Boone: 1967–1968.
James T. Broghill, Congressman, Lenoir: 1971–1974.
Louise Broghill, Lenoir: 1979–1982.
A. Howard Bullard, Jr. ('61), Bullard Furniture Company, Fayetteville: 1975–1976, 1977–1980.
Albert L. Butler, Jr., The Arista Company, Winston-Salem: 1981–1983.
Elmer Lee Cain ('51), Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, High Point: 1968–1971, 1973–1976, 1978–1981. Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1975, 1976; Vice-Chairman, 1981.
Robert P. Caldwell, Sr. ('35), R.P. Caldwell & Company, Gastonia: 1982–1983.
James C. Cammack, pastor, Snyder Memorial Baptist Church, Fayetteville: 1972–1975.
Rexford R. Campbell ('42), pastor, First Baptist Church, West Jefferson: 1967–1969.
Betty Knott Carr (Mrs. Leo Carr), Burlington: 1967–1969.
Jesse P. Chapman, Jr., surgeon, Asheville: 1967, 1969–1972.

Charles W. Cheek ('41), Richardson Corporation, Greensboro: 1972–1975, 1980–1983.
Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1982, 1983.

John M. Cheek, Jr. ('41; '45 M.D.), surgeon, Durham: 1971–1974, 1976–1979.

John Edwin “Ed” Collette ('39), Integon Corporation, Winston-Salem: 1967, 1969–1972, 1974–1977. Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1971, 1972.

C. Franklin Colvard, Jr. ('60), Dr. Pepper Bottling Company, West Jefferson: 1979–1982.

William J. Conrad ('13), R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem: 1967–1968.

H. Max Craig, Jr. ('52), Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company, Stanley: 1974–1975.

Walter E. Crissman, Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina (18th Judicial District), High Point: 1967.

Gilmer Henry Cross ('33), pastor, First Baptist Church, Goldsboro: 1969.

James Estes Cross, Jr. ('70), College student, Burlington: 1970–1972.

W. Henry Crouch ('49), pastor, Providence Baptist Church, Charlotte: 1983.

Robert A. Culler ('55; '79 M.B.A.), National Upholstery Company, High Point: 1979–1982.

Roy B. Culler, Jr. ('49), National Upholstery Company, High Point: 1971–1974, 1979–1982.

Manuel E. Cunnup, Director of Missions, Piedmont Baptist Association, Greensboro: 1979–1982.

Charles Cedric Davis ('51), Cedric Davis Sales and Service, Farmville: 1979–1982.

Egbert L. Davis, Jr. ('33), Atlas Supply Company, Winston-Salem: 1969–1972, 1974–1977, 1981–1983. Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1977; Vice-Chairman, 1975, 1976.

Marion J. Davis ('51; '53 J.D.), attorney, Winston-Salem: 1967–1970.

Roger P. Davis ('78), College student, Burlington: 1977.

Thomas H. Davis, Piedmont Aviation, Winston-Salem: 1968–1971, 1973–1976, 1980–1983.

Ronald E. Deal ('65), Highland House of Hickory, Hickory: 1983.

R. Stuart Dickson, Ruddick Corporation, Charlotte: 1982–1983.

John S. Dilday ('40), dentist, Durham: 1967–1968.

Edgar E. Ferrell, Jr. ('52), pastor, First Baptist Church, Black Mountain: 1975–1978.

J. Floyd Fletcher ('34), Capital Cities Broadcasting Company, Durham: 1973–1976, 1982–1983.

Robert R. Forney ('34), Lily Mills, Inc., Shelby: 1970–1973, 1975–1978.

Jean Hopson Gaskin, owner, The Carriage, Charlotte: 1977–1980, 1982–1983.

James R. Gilley ('57; '73 M.B.A.), Washington Group, Winston-Salem: 1976–1979.

Philip P. Godwin ('53; '56 J.D.), attorney, Gatesville: 1972–1975.

Gloria Flippin Graham ('57; '61 M.D.), physician, Wilson: 1973–1976, 1978–1981, 1983.

Charles O. Greene ('38), Superintendent of Missions for Kings Mountain Baptist Association, Lawndale: 1967–1970.

Walter E. Greer, Jr., Burlington Industries, Greensboro: 1968–1971.

John C. Hamrick ('33), physician/surgeon, Shelby: 1967–1970, 1972–1975.

Weston P. Hatfield ('41), attorney, Winston-Salem: 1977–1980, 1982–1983.

James R. Helvey III ('81), College student, Lexington: 1979–1980.

Addison Hewlett, Jr. ('33), attorney, Wilmington: 1972–1973.

G. Maurice Hill, Drexel Furniture Company, Drexel: 1967–1968, 1970–1973. Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1967.

J. Dewey Hobbs ('47), pastor, First Baptist Church, Marion: 1967–1968.

Ray K. Hodge ('50), pastor, First Baptist Church, Kinston: 1978–1981.

J. Samuel Holbrook ('28), physician, Statesville: 1967–1969, 1971–1974.

C. Mark Holt ('83), College student, Fayetteville: 1981–1982.

Robert L. Holt ('43), Vice-President and Dean, East Carolina University, Greenville: 1967–1968.

C.C. Hope, Jr. ('43), First Union National Bank, Charlotte: 1967–1970, 1972–1973, 1975–1978, 1980–1983. Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1982, 1983. Vice-Chairman, 1970.

S. Craig Hopkins ('40 J.D.), attorney, Albemarle: 1967.

James L. Johnson ('52), Rowland Motor Company, Rowland: 1978–1981, 1983.

Riley M. Jordan ('47; '51 M.D.), physician, Raeford: 1968–1971.

Claude Kitchin Josey ('42), attorney, Scotland Neck: 1974–1977.

R.W. Kicklighter, pastor, Blackwell Memorial Baptist Church, Elizabeth City: 1971–1974.

Brent B. Kincaid ('53), Broghill Industries, Lenoir: 1976–1979.

William Walton Kitchin ('36), physician, Clinton: 1967.

Petro Kulynych, Lowe's Companies, Wilkesboro: 1976–1979, 1981–1983.

John D. Larkins ('29; '30 J.D.), U.S. District Court Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina, Trenton: 1979–1982.

William W. Leathers III ('65), pastor, First Baptist Church, Rockingham: 1979–1982.

Hubert F. Ledford, President, State Capital Insurance Company, Raleigh: 1967.

Howard N. Lee, Mayor, Chapel Hill: 1973–1975.

John M. Lewis, pastor, First Baptist Church, Raleigh: 1975–1978, 1980–1983.

Sara Page Jackson Lewis ('52), Charlotte: 1969–1972, 1977–1980.

Pete Lovette, Holly Farms Poultry Industries, Wilkesboro: 1980–1983.

Alton H. McEachern, pastor, First Baptist Church, Greensboro: 1982–1983.

Claude A. McNeill, Jr. ('40; '43 M.D.), physician, Elkin: 1967–1970, 1972–1975, 1980–1983.

Kathleen Robinson Mackie, Wake Forest: 1970–1973.

George Alexis “Lex” Marsh, Jr. ('21 J.D.), Marsh Companies, Charlotte: 1967–1969.
Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1967.

Charles Brantley Martin ('34), Superintendent, Tarboro City Schools, Tarboro: 1976–1979.

James W. Mason ('38 J.D.), attorney, Laurinburg: 1967–1969, 1971–1974, 1976–1979, 1981–1983. Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1978, 1979. Vice-Chairman, 1973, 1974, 1977.

J. Everett Miller ('31), Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of North Carolina, Raleigh: 1968–1971.

C. Hunter Moricle, Sr. ('36), surgeon, Reidsville: 1978–1981.

Mary Lide Morris ('53; '57 M.D.), radiologist, Burlington: 1975–1978, 1980–1983.

Katherine Babcock Mountcastle, past president, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, New Canaan, Connecticut: 1981–1983.

James R. Nance ('31 J.D.), attorney, Fayetteville: 1967–1970, 1974–1977.

L. Glenn Orr, Jr., Southern National Bank, Winston-Salem: 1983.

W. Boyd Owen ('38), physician, Waynesville: 1967–1968, 1970–1973, 1975–1978, 1981–1983.
Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1978.

Arnold Palmer ('51), golfer, Youngstown, Pennsylvania: 1983.

Jewell Adams Parker ('50), Woodland: 1970–1973.

George W. Paschal, Jr. ('27), physician/surgeon, Raleigh: 1967–1969, 1971–1974, 1976–1979.
Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1972, 1973, 1974. Vice-Chairman, 1968, 1969.

J. Robert Philpott, Burlington House Furniture Company, Lexington: 1967–1970, 1972–1975, 1977–1980, 1982–1983. Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1980.

William D. Poe ('40; '43 M.D.), physician, Durham: 1973–1974.

William E. Poe ('47), attorney, Charlotte: 1967.

Carlton S. Prickett, pastor, First Baptist Church, Burlington: 1968–1971.

Leon L. Rice, Jr., attorney, Winston-Salem: 1967–1969, 1971–1974, 1976–1979, 1981–1983. Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1968, 1969.

W. Linville Roach ('53; '55 J.D.), Pilot Life Insurance Company, Greensboro: 1978–1981.

B. Elmo Scoggin, Professor of Old Testament, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest: 1967.

J. Dale Simmons ('54; '57 M.D.), physician, Mt. Airy: 1980–1983.

Joseph P. Smith ('43; '45 M.D.), physician, Gastonia: 1967–1969.

Robert Forest Smith, Jr. ('53), pastor, First Baptist Church, Hickory: 1974–1977.

Virginia Smith (Mrs. Charles Lee Smith, Jr.), Raleigh: 1974–1977.

Charles L. Snipes, Jr. ('57; '60 J.D.), Snipes Motor Company, Goldsboro: 1983.

Edwin M. Stanley ('31 J.D.), U.S. District Court Judge for the Central District of North Carolina, Greensboro: 1970–1971.

William W. Staton ('38; '41 J.D.), attorney, Sanford: 1969–1972.

Colin Stokes, R.J.R. Industries, Winston-Salem: 1972–1975, 1978–1981, 1983. Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1980, 1981. Vice-Chairman, 1979.

Charles L. Tanner ('60), pastor, First Baptist Church, Garner: 1978–1981.

Philip M. Tate ('74), College student, Hickory: 1973–1974.

Samuel C. Tatum ('26), Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, Greensboro: 1968–1971.

James B. Turner, Jr. ('42), owner and CEO, Turner-Coleman, Inc., Raleigh: 1967–1970, 1972–1975.

Robin K. Vinson ('76), College student, Goldsboro: 1975–1976.

D.E. Ward, Jr. ('43), surgeon, Lumberton: 1975–1976, 1977–1980.

Jerome Otis Williams ('46 M.D.), physician, Concord: 1970–1973.

Lonnie Boyd Williams ('51; '53 J.D.), attorney, Wilmington: 1968–1971, 1975–1978, 1980–1983.

Richard A. Williams ('47; '49 J.D.), attorney, Newton: 1978–1981.

Thomas Eugene Worrell (40), Worrell Investments, Inc., Charlottesville, Virginia: 1981–1983.

Frank B. Wyatt ('56; '58 J.D.), attorney, High Point: 1973–1976.

William L. Wyatt, Jr. ('35), Job P. Wyatt, Inc., Raleigh: 1975–1978.

Robert W. Yelton ('64; '67 J.D.), attorney, Shelby: 1975–1978.

J. Smith Young ('39), Dixie Furniture Co., Lexington: 1982–1983.

THE COLLEGE BOARD OF VISITORS

The members of the College Board of Visitors were especially valuable advisers to Wake Forest during the Scales presidency. Until 1981 only a North Carolina Baptist could serve as a University Trustee. The Board of Visitors, on the contrary, was open to men and women without regard to geography or faith. Though without legal authority, they brought their experience and wisdom to University deliberations, and their counsel was heard and often influential in determining University policies, both academic and non-academic.

The following men and women served for one or more terms on the Board of Visitors during the years from 1967 to 1983:

Ms. Diana Moon Adams

Dr. Samuel H. Adler

Mr. A.R. Ammons

Dr. George Anderson

Dr. Maya Angelou

Dr. William C. Archie

Mr. Jerry B. Attkisson

Mr. William N. Austin

Mrs. Nathan M. Ayers

Mr. Bert L. Bennett

Mr. Tully Blair

Mr. William L. Bondurant

Dr. George M. Boswell, Jr.

Mr. Herbert Brenner

Mr. J. Herbert Bridges

Dr. David Bryant

Mr. Robert P. Caldwell

Mr. D. Wayne Calloway

Dr. Coy C. Carpenter

Mr. Wallace Carroll

Dr. John W. Chandler

Mr. F. Hudnall Christopher, Jr.

Mr. Thomas L. Clark

Mrs. Benjamin Cone, Jr.

Mr. Charles Cooke

Mr. H. Max Craig, Jr.

Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim

Mr. Ronald E. Deal

Dr. Wilton Dillon

Mr. Guy R. Dudley

Mr. Arthur E. Earley

Ms. Aurelia Gray Eller

Mr. Ralph Ellison

Mr. John Fairchild

Mr. Floyd Fletcher

Ms. Anne Cannon Forsyth

Dr. Frank Forsyth

Mr. Stanley Frank

Mr. Walter Friedenberg

Ms. Patricia O'Neil Goodyear

Mr. Edward Gould

Ms. Constance Fraser Gray

Mr. William B. Greene, Jr.

Mr. Walter E. Greer, Jr.

Dr. Paul P. Griffin

Mr. Victor Hammer (honorary)

Dr. Charles U. Harris

Mr. W. Burnett Harvey

Mr. Jack Hatcher

Mr. Harold T.P. Hayes

Dr. E. Garland Herndon

Mr. Howard Holderness

(honorary)

Mr. George W. Holton

Mrs. Dorothy Carpenter

Howard

Mr. R.O. Huffman (honorary)

Mr. Hubert B. Humphrey, Jr.

Mr. Albert R. Hunt, Jr.

Mr. Joseph S. Iseman

Mr. Gerald W. Johnson

(honorary)

Dr. Paul Johnson

Mr. Joseph W. Jones

Mr. George W. Kane, Jr.

Dr. Nancy C. Kester

Ms. Connie Williams King

Mr. Joseph W. King

Mr. Petro Kulynych

Mr. Thomas W. Lambeth

Mr. William F. Laporte

Brigadier-General Lynwood

Lennon

Dr. E. Carwile LeRoy

Mr. Albert S. Lineberry, Sr.

Dr. Campbell McMillan

Mr. John F. McNair III

Dr. Robert Maloy

The Hon. Graham A. Martin

Dr. James A. Martin, Jr.

Mr. John E. Maxwell

Mr. Martin Mayer

Mr. John G. Medlin, Jr.

Dr. Jasper D. Memory

Ms. Katharine Babcock

Mountcastle

Mr. Bill D. Moyers

Dr. Wayne Oates

Dr. R. Eugene Owens

Mr. Arnold Palmer

Mr. James R. Peterson

Mr. Dwight L. Phillips

Mr. James R. Phillips

Mrs. Lorraine F. Rudolph
Dr. James Settle
Mr. Earl Slick
Dr. K. Wayne Smith
Mr. Zachary T. Smith
Mr. Norman Snead
Mr. Roy G. Sowers, Jr.
Mrs. Ferne Sticht

Mr. Charles H. Taylor
Ms. Jo DeYoung Thomas
Congressman Frank Thompson
Mr. Leland T. Waggoner
Dr. Alvin R. Weinberg
Mr. Robert D. Walker
Mr. Robert Wilder
Mr. Patrick L.M. Williams

Mr. George Williamson, Jr.
Dr. Frank Willingham
Mr. Meade H. Willis, Jr.
Mr. J. Tylee Wilson
Ms. Judy Woodruff
Mr. William S. Yeager
Mr. J. Smith Young

The following topics were discussed by the Visitors at their biannual meetings:

Fall, 1970	The Wake Forest Program of the 1970s
Fall, 1971	The Fine Arts at Wake Forest
Spring, 1972	Varied topics: The Winter Term, Admission Policies, and the proposed Sesquicentennial Development Program of the University
Fall, 1972	Examination of Three Departments: Philosophy, Art, and English
Spring, 1973	Further examination of academic departments: English, Religion, and Physics
Fall, 1973	A Review of the University's Self-Study Committee
Spring, 1974	The Wake Forest Graduate Program in the Arts and Sciences
Fall, 1974	The University's Tenure Policy
Spring, 1975	The Admissions Policy at Wake Forest
Fall, 1975	Student Life and Conduct at Wake Forest
Spring, 1976	Role of the Liberal Arts in the Formation of Moral Values
Fall, 1976	Priority Planning and Development at Wake Forest
Spring, 1977	Endowed Professorships at Wake Forest
Fall, 1977	Merit Scholarships at Wake Forest
Spring, 1978	The Relationship of Wake Forest with the North Carolina Baptist State Convention
Fall, 1978	Consumerism—The Marketability of the Liberal Arts Education in a Career-Minded Society
Spring, 1979	The Arts in Transition at Wake Forest: The Theatre Arts as a Case Study
Fall, 1979	The Role of the Physical Sciences on a Liberal Arts Campus: The Departments of Chemistry and Physics at Wake Forest
Spring, 1980	Athletics and Title IX
Fall, 1980	Computers and the Liberal Arts
Spring, 1981	The Z. Smith Reynolds Library
Fall, 1981	Financing a College Education
Spring, 1982	The Liberal Arts and the Pre-Med Syndrome
Fall, 1982	Student Life: Shaping Values through the Liberal Arts
Spring, 1983	Wake Forest in the Year 2000

THE MEDALLION OF MERIT

The first Medallion of Merit, as indicated in Chapter Two, was given by President Scales in 1968 to Dr. Camillo Artom. It is regarded as the highest honor that the University bestows.

The following men and women were awarded the Medallion during the years 1968–1983:

- 1968 **Camillo Artom**, Professor of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, 1939–1963
- 1969 **Irving Edward Carlyle** ('17), attorney, President of the Board of Trustees
- 1970 **Harold T.P. Hayes** ('48), editor, Esquire magazine
- 1971 **Clara Carswell**, benefactor
- 1972 **J. Allen Easley**, Professor of Religion, 1928–1963
- 1973 **Lois Johnson**, Dean of Women, 1942–1962
- 1973 **Jasper L. Memory, Jr.** ('21), Professor of Education, 1929–1971
- 1974 **Edgar Estes Folk** ('21), Professor of English, 1936–1967
- 1975 **H. Broadus Jones** ('10), Professor of English, 1924–1959
- 1976 **Egbert L. Davis, Jr.** ('33), Chairman of the Board of Trustees
- 1976 **Charles M. Allen** ('39), Professor of Biology, 1941–1989
- 1977 **Carroll W. Weathers** ('22, '23 J.D.), Dean and Professor of Law, 1950–1972
- 1978 **Melvin Q. Layton** ('47), Superintendent of Grounds, 1951–1977
- 1978 **Clark Vincent**, Professor of Medical Sociology, School of Medicine 1964–1977
- 1979 **Grady S. Patterson** ('24), Registrar, 1924–1972
- 1979 **Albert Clayton Reid** ('17), Professor of Philosophy, 1920–1965
- 1980 **Nancy Susan Reynolds**, benefactor
- 1980 **James W. Mason** ('38 J.D.), attorney, Chairman of the Board of Trustees
- 1981 **Owen F. Herring** ('13), Professor of Religion, 1946–1963
- 1982 **Dalma Adolph Brown**, Professor of English, 1941–1973
- 1983 **Manson Meads**, faculty member/Dean/Vice President for Health Affairs, School of Medicine, 1947–1982

HONORARY DEGREES

In each of the sixteen chapters (Two through Seventeen) that cover the years of the Scales administration, recipients of honorary degrees in that particular year, awarded usually at Commencement, are mentioned. I have thought it helpful to list each of them again here, in alphabetical order, together with the degree received and the year in which it was given.

- Theodore Floyd Adams**, Doctor of Divinity: 1968
Samuel H. Adler, Doctor of Fine Arts: 1983
Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., Doctor of Laws: 1978
A.R. Ammons, Doctor of Letters: 1972
Maya Angelou, Doctor of Humane Letters: 1977
William C. Archie, Doctor of Humane Letters: 1972
Maung Htin Aung, Doctor of Humane Letters: 1970
Russell W. Baker, Doctor of Letters: 1980
John G. Barrett, Doctor of Letters: 1982
Carl E. Bates, Doctor of Divinity: 1972
John Fries Blair, Doctor of Humane Letters: 1981
Joseph Branch, Doctor of Laws: 1983
Germaine Bree, Doctor of Letters: 1969
David M. Britt, Doctor of Laws: 1969
Albert L. Butler, Jr., Doctor of Laws: 1970
Frank R. Campbell, Doctor of Divinity: 1980
Wallace Carroll, Doctor of Letters: 1973
Thomas L. Cashwell, Jr., Doctor of Divinity: 1982
John W. Chandler, Doctor of Humane Letters: 1968
Jude Cleary, Doctor of Divinity: 1976
Bonnie Ethel Cone, Doctor of Humanities: 1976
Owen Cooper, Doctor of Humanities: 1974
William Henry Crouch, Doctor of Divinity: 1981
William Perry Crouch, Doctor of Divinity: 1975
Merrimon Cuninggim, Doctor of Humanities: 1980
Margaret Truman Daniel, Doctor of Humane Letters: 1973
Angie Debo, Doctor of Letters: 1978
Peter DeVries, Doctor of Letters: 1980
Ralph Waldo Ellison, Doctor of Letters: 1974
Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Doctor of Laws: 1971
William W. Finlator, Doctor of Divinity: 1973
Benjamin C. Fisher, Doctor of Divinity: 1971
Gerald R. Ford, Doctor of Laws: 1980
Anne Reynolds Forsyth, Doctor of Humanities: 1972
Stanley Frank, Doctor of Humanities: 1981
Louise Futrell, Doctor of Humanities: 1983
John William Gilbert, Doctor of Laws: 1983
Phillip A. Griffiths, Doctor of Science: 1973
Ralph P. Hanes, Doctor of Laws: 1973
Charles U. Harris, Doctor of Humane Letters: 1980
Rosemary Harris, Doctor of Fine Arts: 1976
Shearon Harris, Doctor of Laws: 1978
James M. Hayes, Sr., Doctor of Divinity: 1974
James Montgomery Hester, Doctor of Divinity: 1974
Samuel Richardson Hill, Jr., Doctor of Science: 1979
Joseph H. Hirshhorn, Doctor of Fine Arts: 1976
Claude F. Howell, Doctor of Humanities: 1975
James B. Hunt, Jr., Doctor of Laws: 1982
Robert E.R. Huntley, Doctor of Laws: 1971
Peter Jay, Doctor of Letters: 1979
Barbara Jordan, Doctor of Laws: 1975
John D. Larkins, Jr., Doctor of Laws: 1977
Robert Lindgren, Doctor of Fine Arts: 1976
W. Randall Lolley, Doctor of Divinity: 1971
John Alexander McMahon, Doctor of Laws: 1978
Lex Marsh, Doctor of Laws: 1970
Graham A. Martin, Doctor of Laws: 1969
Martin Mayer, Doctor of Letters: 1977
Hazel Frances Moon, Doctor of Humanities: 1982
Dan K. Moore, Doctor of Laws: 1968
Bill D. Moyers, Doctor of Letters: 1970
Arnold D. Palmer, Doctor of Laws: 1970
Terisio Pignatti, Doctor of Fine Arts: 1976
Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Doctor of Laws: 1975
Reynolds Price, Doctor of Letters: 1979
Porter Routh, Doctor of Divinity: 1978
Arthur Rubinstein, Doctor of Fine Arts: 1976
Colin Stokes, Doctor of Laws: 1977
Frank Thompson, Jr., Doctor of Humanities: 1977
William W. Van Alstyne, Doctor of Laws: 1976
Walter Raleigh Wagoner, Doctor of Divinity: 1983
William Hampton Wagoner, Doctor of Laws: 1981
John F. Watlington, Jr., Doctor of Laws: 1969
James E. Webb, Doctor of Science: 1969
Alvin M. Weinberg, Doctor of Science: 1974
John C. Whitaker, Doctor of Laws: 1968
Thomas G. Wicker, Doctor of Letters: 1976
Harris L. Wofford, Jr., Doctor of Laws: 1982
Barnes Woodhall, Doctor of Science: 1975
T. Eugene Worrell, Doctor of Humanities: 1979

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARDS

Each year the University presents awards to some of its most distinguished alumni. The following men and women were honored during the sixteen years of the Scales administration. Following the name of each recipient are the year of graduation, some indication of the person's profession at the time of the award, and, finally, the year in which the recognition occurred.

- Billy Franklin Andrews** ('53), Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Louisville School of Medicine: 1983.
- Henlee H. Barnette** ('40), Professor of Christian Ethics, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary: 1970.
- Helen Tucker Beckwith** ('46), novelist and poet, Raleigh: 1971.
- Joseph Branch** ('38 J.D.), Associate Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court: 1974.
- Henry L. Bridges** ('31), North Carolina State Auditor: 1981.
- Leon L. Brogden** ('32), Director of Athletics and Physical Education, New Hanover High School, Wilmington: 1971.
- Robert P. Caldwell, Sr.** ('35), Chairman, R.P. Caldwell & Company, Gastonia: 1972.
- D. Wayne Calloway** ('59), president, Frito-Lay, Inc., Dallas, Texas: 1976.
- Coy C. Carpenter** ('22), Vice-President Emeritus for Medical Affairs, Wake Forest University: 1968.
- John F. Chappell** ('61), actor and writer: 1974.
- Charles W. Cheek** ('41), President, Richardson Corporation, Greensboro: 1981.
- J. Edwin Collette** ('39), President, Security Life and Trust Company, Winston-Salem: 1968.
- H. Max Craig, Jr.** ('52), President, Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company, Shelby: 1979.
- Byron Lee "Pete" Davis** ('40), President, Pete Davis Investments, Inc.: 1983.
- James H. Duncan** ('49), head coach, Calgary Stampeders: 1972.
- Arthur E. Earley** ('43), President and Chief Executive Officer, Meldrum & Fewsmith, Cleveland, Ohio: 1975.
- William E. Eutsler** ('40), head football coach, Richmond High School, Rockingham: 1970.
- A.J. Fletcher** ('12), chairman of the board of Capitol Broadcasting Company, Raleigh: 1971.
- J. Floyd Fletcher** ('34), former president, Capital Cities Broadcasting Company, Durham: 1980.
- Dover R. Fouts, Jr.** ('55), Senior Vice President, B.F. Goodrich Company: 1978.
- Walter Friedenberg** ('49), Editor, Cincinnati Post and Times-Star: 1972.
- James R. Gilley** ('57, '73 MBA), executive vice-president, The Washington Group: 1974.
- Clyde C. Greene, Jr.** ('37), General Medical Director, Pacific Telephone Company, San Francisco: 1971.
- Charles U. Harris** ('35), Dean and President, Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois (retired): 1975.
- W. Burnett Harvey** ('43), Professor of Law and Political Science, Boston University: 1975.
- D. Swan Haworth** ('27), Professor of the Psychology of Religion, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary: 1969.
- Harold T.P. Hayes** ('48), editor, Esquire: 1968.
- Fred B. Helms** ('22 J.D.), attorney, Charlotte: 1971.
- Glen G. Henson** ('27), cattle rancher and real estate entrepreneur: 1977.
- Garland Herndon, Jr.** ('44; '46 M.D.), Vice-President for Health Affairs, Emory University: 1974.
- Robert P. Holding, Jr.** ('48), chairman of the board of First Citizens Bank and Trust Company: 1973.
- John M. Hough, Sr.** ('29), Superintendent of Schools, Eden: 1968.

Joseph C. Hough, Jr. ('55), Dean and Professor of Christian Ethics, School of Theology at Claremont, California: 1980.

Charles B. Howard II ('22), Professor Emeritus of Religion, Campbell College: 1976.

Isham B. Hudson ('25; '21 J.D.), Superintendent, Andrews City Schools, then Onslow County Schools: 1978.

John Davis Humber ('17), physician and surgeon, San Francisco: 1973.

Albert R. Hunt, Jr. ('65), Washington correspondent for the Wall Street Journal: 1978.

Joseph W. Jelks, Jr. ('36), Vice-President for Industrial Relations, J.P. Stevens & Company, Greenville, South Carolina: 1969.

James E. Johnson, Jr. ('55; '56 J.D.), attorney, Augusta, Georgia: 1975.

Nancy C. Kester ('52 M.S.; '55 M.D.), Consultant to the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University Medical Center: 1975.

Horace R. Kornegay, Sr. ('47; '49 J.D.), attorney, Greensboro; Congressman from North Carolina, 1960–1968: 1972.

Timothy S.Y. Lam ('60), Director and Plant Manager, Chiap Hua Flashlights Limited, Hong Kong: 1983.

E. Carwile LeRoy ('55), Professor of Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina: 1979.

Charles L. Little, Sr. ('38 J.D.), President, Little Cotton Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro: 1970.

Joseph W. Luter III ('61), Chairman, Smithfield Foods: 1982.

William F. McIlwain, Jr. ('49), editor, Newsday: 1969.

James Alfred Martin, Jr. ('37), Professor of Religion, Columbia University: 1971.

Luther M. Massey ('16), dentist, Zebulon: 1970.

Jasper D. Memory ('56), Professor of Physics and Associate Dean, North Carolina State University: 1981.

Robert B. Morgan ('50 J.D.), United States Senator from North Carolina: 1977.

Willis E. "Doc" Murphrey III ('52; '57 J.D.), attorney, Roanoke Rapids: 1975.

John A. Oates, Jr. ('53; '56 M.D.), Professor of Medicine and Pharmacology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine: 1976.

Carol J. Oldham ('51), guidance counselor, Redwood High School, Larkspur, California: 1973.

James Leland Quinn III ('59 M.D.), faculty member at Northwestern University; pioneer in clinical nuclear medicine: 1972.

John R. Saunders ('24), Medical Director, Westbrook Psychiatric Hospital, Richmond, Virginia: 1969.

Betty Lentz Siegel ('52), President, Kennesaw College, Marietta, Georgia: 1982.

Robert Jay Sigel ('67), United States Amateur Golf Champion: 1982.

K. Wayne Smith ('60), former Director of Program Analysis, National Security Council: 1973.

T. Lynwood Smith ('34 J.D.), Executive Vice-President and General Counsel, Adams-Millis Corporation, High Point: 1970.

Norman B. Snead ('61), National Football League quarterback: 1969.

James Thomas Spencer, Jr. ('41; '44 M.D.), physician, Charleston, West Virginia: 1977.
John A. Stevens, Jr. ('17 J.D.), attorney, Wilmington: 1976.
Vernon W. Taylor, Jr. ('34), physician, Elkin: 1978.
Jo De Young Thomas ('65), assistant national editor, The New York Times: 1983.
Fred D. Turnage ('42; '48 J.D.), attorney, Washington, D.C.: 1979.
Walter R. Wagoner ('41), President, Baptist Children's Homes of North Carolina: 1977.
Basil M. Watkins ('15; '17 J.D.), attorney, Durham; former chairman of the Wake Forest Board of Trustees: 1969.
McNeill Watkins ('49; '51 J.D.), Executive Vice-President and Chief Executive Officer, Texaco Petroleum Company: 1970.
Bruce G.E. Whitaker ('44), President, Chowan College: 1977.
Larry L. Williams ('43; '48 J.D.), attorney, Washington, D.C.: 1973.
Patrick L. Williams ('62), Executive Vice President and General Manager, Chicago Bulls: 1973.
J. Kenneth Williford ('43; '46 M.D.), physician, Lillington: 1982.
J. Clyde Yates ('30), pastor, Eastway Baptist Church, Charlotte: 1968.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

1967–1968: **J. Smith Young** ('39), Lexington
 1968–1969: **W. Reid Staton** ('36), Winston-Salem
 1969–1970: **E. Lee Cain** ('51), High Point
 1970–1971: **James R. Phillips** ('61), Greensboro
 1971–1972: **Samuel A. Sue** ('52; '56 M.D.), Greensboro
 1972–1973: **J. Guy Revelle, Jr.** ('55; '57 J.D.), Murfreesboro
 1973–1974: **Murray C. Greason, Jr.** ('59; '62 J.D.), Winston-Salem
 1974–1975: **D.E. Ward, Jr.** ('43; '45 M.D.), Lumberton
 1975–1976: **W. Linville Roach** ('53; '55 J.D.), Greensboro
 1976–1977: **Dee Hughes LeRoy** ('57), Charleston, South Carolina
 1977–1978: **Ronald E. Deal** ('65), Hickory
 1978–1979: **Kay Doenges Lord** ('64), Winston-Salem
 1979–1980: **Kyle A. Young** ('65; '69 M.D.), Greensboro
 1980–1981: **Jan Wuertenberger Blackford** ('68), Sausalito, California
 1981–1982: **Jerry B. Attkisson** ('65), Atlanta, Georgia
 1982–1983: **Howard G. Dawkins, Jr.** ('63; '68 M.D.), Greenville

SPORTS HALL OF FAME

In Chapter Five the creation of the Wake Forest Sports Hall of Fame is remembered, and the first four inductees are mentioned. In subsequent chapters, year by year, other athletes so honored are listed in the section labeled "The Year in Athletics." The following comprehensive list of honorees provides more details about each of the twenty-eight athletes inducted, beginning in 1970–1971 and continuing through 1982–1983. The language following each name comes from a plaque on the wall of the ground floor in the Bridger Field House, where all these athletes are publicly honored.

1970–1971

Murray Greason: outstanding athlete and coach during a career spanning four decades; earned 12 letters in football and basketball; coached basketball team to 288 victories (1935–1959); led team to first-ever NCAA Tournament (1939) and 1953 Southern Conference title.

Brian Piccolo: one of most beloved Wake Forest athletes; 1964 All-American and ACC Player of the Year; led nation in rushing (1044 yards) and scoring (111 points) in '64; played for Chicago Bears until dying of cancer at age 26.

Peahead Walker: winningest football coach in Wake Forest history; recorded 77 victories (77–51–6) in 14 seasons; led Deacs to Gator Bowl (1946) and Dixie Bowl (1949); coached four teams ranked in top twenty.

Jim Weaver: administrative leader at Wake Forest and in the ACC; served as Athletic Director from 1937–1954; first Commissioner of ACC; directed the Conference to national prominence from 1954–1970.

1971–1972

Arnold Palmer: the greatest name in golf; two-time NCAA individual champion (1949 & 1950); first-ever ACC Tournament Medalist (1953); tremendous PGA career includes more than 60 victories.

1972–1973

Tommy Byrne: pitching star on Deacon teams from 1937–1940; led school to Southern Conference title as a sophomore; pitched in four World Series with New York Yankees; 16–5 record in 1955 was best in American League.

Harry Rabenhorst: played four sports at Wake Forest; served as football player-coach in 1918 & 1919; legendary career includes a punt for 110 yards (89 yards in air) vs. N.C. State; outstanding basketball coach at LSU for 29 years.

1973–1974

John “Red” Cochran: standout in both football and baseball; 1942 All–Southern Conference running back; professional star with St. Louis Cardinals; coached at Wake Forest and in the NFL.

Horace “Bones” McKinney: one of most popular basketball coaches in ACC history; compiled 122 wins as head coach from 1958–1965; two–time ACC Coach of the Year; guided Deacs to 1961 & 1962 ACC titles and NCAA Final Four (’62).

Billy Joe Patton: first of many Wake Forest golfers to achieve national acclaim; America’s premier amateur in the 1950s and early 1960s; represented America 11 times in international play; 1982 USGA Bobby Jones Award recipient.

1974–1975

Leon Brogden: three–sport standout in the 1930s; built a national reputation as a high school coach; won 17 Prep State titles in basketball, football & baseball; a leader in high school athletics administration.

Al Downtin: top college basketball player in North Carolina in 1920s; team captain of 1927 squad which compiled 22–3 record; first Wake Forest golf coach; outstanding career as an amateur golfer.

Dickie Hemric: two–time basketball All–American (1954 & 1955); ACC Player of the Year both seasons; Wake Forest all–time leading scorer & rebounder; NCAA career leader in free throws and free throw attempts.

1975–1976

Bill Barnes: 1956 All–American and ACC Player of the Year; first player in ACC to run for 1,000 yards in a season; All–ACC in 1955 & 1956; three–time All–Pro with Philadelphia Eagles.

Lowell “Lefty” Davis: one of leading two–sport athletes in ACC history; three–time All–ACC in basketball (1954–1956); two–time All–ACC in baseball (1955–1956); premier pitcher (10–1 record) on 1955 National Champions.

John “Red” O’Quinn: nation’s leading pass receiver in 1948; Wake Forest Top Ten in receptions, receiving yardage, and TD catches; two–time All–Southern Conference; outstanding career as a receiver in the Canadian Football League.

1976–1977

Ray Scarborough: star pitcher for Deacons from 1937–1939; outstanding career in Major League baseball; American League All–Star in 1950 with Chicago White Sox; pitched in 1952 World Series with New York Yankees.

Jim Waller: three–time All–Southern Conference (1937–1939); league scoring leader as a senior; led Wake Forest into first NCAA Tournament (1939); served as civic leader in Winston–Salem.

1977-1978

Bill Eutsler: played football and baseball as a Deacon; one of North Carolina's top prep coaches; won four State titles in football and one in baseball; a leader in high school athletic administration.

Norm Sneed: 1960 All-America quarterback; three-time All-ACC (1st team in 1959 & 1960); among Deacon career passing leaders; All-Pro with three NFL teams.

1980-1981

Len Chappell: first consensus All-America in school history (1962); first-team All-America and ACC Player of the Year in 1961 & 1962; led Deacs to two ACC titles ('61 & '62) and Final Four ('62); ranks 3rd at WFU in scoring and rebounding.

Jesse Haddock: nationally acclaimed golf coach; guided Wake Forest to three NCAA crowns (1974, 1975, 1986); his teams won 18 ACC championships; coached 63 All-Americans.

Pat Preston: player, coach and administrator; All-Southern Conference lineman; played on 1946 NFL champion Chicago Bears; served two years (1954 & 1955) as Athletic Director.

Charlie Teague: two-time All-America second baseman (1949 & 1950); 1949 Southern Conference Player of the Year; College World Series most outstanding player (1949); led Deacons to second place in National Tournament in '49.

1982-1983

Jack Murdock: standout floor leader of the 1950s; named All-America in 1957; two-time All-ACC selection (1956 & 1957); led ACC in FT% and FG% in same year ('56).

Nick Sacrinty: outstanding tailback in Wake Forest single wing attack; four-time All-Southern Conference (1943-1946); scored first touchdown in Gator Bowl history; MVP of 1947 East-West All-Star Game.

Jim Staton: powerful lineman on offense and defense; earned All-America honors in 1950; All-Southern and team MVP that same year; five-time Canadian Football League All-Star.

Lanny Wadkins: two-time 1st-team All-American (1970 & 1971); member of three straight ACC Champions (1969-1971); led Deacons to national runnerup finish in '69 & '70; outstanding career on PGA tour.

Appendices

APPENDIX A	<i>Milestones in the History of Management Education at Wake Forest University</i> 404
APPENDIX B	<i>Degrees Awarded in the Graduate School</i> 406
APPENDIX C	<i>Regional Differences</i> 408
APPENDIX D	<i>Irving E. Carlyle</i> 413
APPENDIX E	<i>“Demands” Presented to President Scales, May 19, 1970</i> 414
APPENDIX F	<i>Excerpts from a Tribute to Mark Reece, May 15, 1997</i> 415
APPENDIX G	<i>Public Law 93-264</i> 416
APPENDIX H	<i>“Oh, here’s to James Ralph”</i> 417
APPENDIX I	<i>A Letter to the Wake Forest Community</i> 417
APPENDIX J	<i>Concerning Jo Mielziner</i> 419
APPENDIX K	<i>Visions and Dreams</i> 420

APPENDIX A

MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AT WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY

September, 1920	Study of business and related subjects undertaken at Wake Forest College
May, 1949	School of Business Administration formed; the Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) degree approved
September, 1951	Accounting program of the new school approved for the CPA examination in North Carolina
September, 1954	Provisional Associate membership granted to the School of Business Administration of Wake Forest College by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB)
September, 1959	Full accreditation granted by the AACSB
1958-63	Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation makes gifts of Reynolda Woods, Reynolda Village, and Reynolda Gardens, plus cash endowment for improvements, to Wake Forest College (The Foundation was at this time under the direction of Charles H. Babcock.)
January, 1965	Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation provides gift of land (Western Electric Company plant site) valued at \$3,500,000, to be used for support of Wake Forest College Library and to endow a Chair of Botany
January, 1967	Trustees approve changing the name of Wake Forest College to Wake Forest University

The Beginning of the Babcock School

November, 1967	Charles H. Babcock declares in writing the preference that after his death his legacy to Wake Forest University be used to found a graduate school of business administration (Letter to members of the Board of Directors of the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation)
December, 1967	Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation approves a grant of \$50,000 per year to support development of graduate programs in business administration at Wake Forest University; another \$1,000,000 is made available, on demand, to construct a suitable business school building
December, 1967	Charles H. Babcock dies; \$50,000 grant is temporarily cancelled; University seeks way to honor his name
December, 1967	Gift of \$1,000,000 announced by the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and Nancy Susan Reynolds to construct business school building as a memorial to Charles H. Babcock
February, 1968	Trustee resolution approved re-naming the School of Business Administration of Wake Forest University the Charles H. Babcock School of Business Administration and also giving his name to the building which is to be built to house it
February, 1968	Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation approves planning grant of \$10,000 for design of the building and for MBA curriculum development conferences
May, 1968	Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation approves additional grant of \$50,000 for development of the graduate program in business administration
April, 1969	Trustee resolution is adopted phasing out the undergraduate program leading to the Bachelor of Business Administration degree, assuming that Wake Forest University will provide undergraduate work in business within the academic structure of Wake Forest College
August, 1969	Dr. Robert S. Carlson appointed first Dean of the Charles H. Babcock School of Business Administration
September, 1969	Dr. Jeanne Owen appointed Director of the BBA program within the Babcock School as the program is being phased out
October, 1969	Dedication of the Charles H. Babcock School of Business Administration Building
October, 1969	The Faculty of Wake Forest College vote to recommend establishment within the College of a Department of Economics and a Department of Business and Accountancy

October, 1969	The Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation approves a grant of \$2,000,000 to be used as the initial endowment of the Babcock School of Business Administration
August, 1970	Initial faculty of the School assembled; curriculum planning undertaken for two-year master's programs in business administration
September, 1970	Name of the School changed by administrative action and approval of Mrs. Winifred Babcock to the Babcock Graduate School of Management
March, 1971	Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation raises total giving to the Babcock School to \$3,357,000 by additional gift of land valued at \$297,000
September, 1971	Dean Robert Carlson resigns; Jack D. Ferner appointed Acting Dean of the Babcock Graduate School of Management
September, 1971	Convocation of first class of entering graduate students: 33 in the MBA (Resident) program; 26 in the MBA (Executive) program
Spring 1972	First BS Degree in Business and Accountancy available at Wake Forest College
September, 1972	Class of 28 and 36 students, respectively, enter resident and executive MBA programs; final year of the BBA program within the University
December, 1972	Acting Dean Jack Ferner appointed Dean of the Babcock Graduate School of Management
May, 1973	First MBA degree awarded
March, 1974	Dean Jack Ferner resigns; Dr. Frank Schilagi appointed Dean of the Babcock Graduate School of Management
1973–1978	Babcock School faculty hold discussions with AACSB regarding accreditation of the MBA Programs, receive encouragement to apply for accreditation; AACSB rejects the School's application as premature
February, 1979	Committee appointed by Provost Edwin Wilson to study business programs at Wake Forest University and make recommendations on the best means for pursuing accreditation
June, 1979	Final reports of the committee submitted; committee unable to reach agreement on recommended means
December, 1979	Trustees approve in principle the establishment of an undergraduate school of business and accountancy, as the most appropriate strategy for achieving accreditation of the Babcock School
February, 1980	Dean Frank Schilagi resigns; Dr. Bernard L. Beatty appointed Acting Dean
July, 1980	Dr. Edward L. Felton, Jr., appointed Dean of the Babcock Graduate School of Management
September, 1980	Trustees pass resolution creating the School of Business and Accountancy to replace the Department of Business and Accountancy, which, since 1968, had been a part of Wake Forest College
October, 1981	Babcock School Faculty approves in principle the adoption of life-long management education programs as an extension of its commitment to MBA educational programs
December, 1981	Trustees pass resolution creating the Graylyn Conference Center
August, 1982	Dean Edward Felton resigns; Dr. Robert W. Shively appointed Dean
October, 1982	Dr. Willisia Holbrook becomes the School's first full-time Director of Career Planning and Placement
July, 1983	Two-year self-study and visitation process begun for AACSB accreditation in cooperation with School of Business and Accountancy
September, 1983	Dr. Alvar Elbing joins the Babcock School as Director of the Institute for Executive Education, the School's new vehicle for conducting research and offering programs related to the career-long education of professional managers
October, 1983	Inauguration of Dr. Thomas K. Hearn, Jr., as Wake Forest's twelfth President
November, 1984	\$500,000 matching gift voted for the Babcock School by the Directors of the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation
April, 1985	Accreditation of the Babcock School (and the undergraduate School of Business and Accountancy and its Accounting Program, separately) by the AACSB

APPENDIX B

**DEGREES AWARDED IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL*
1967-1983**

This list does not include graduate degrees awarded in the School of Medicine.

In Anthropology:	1974-75: 2	1975-76: 24
22 Master of Arts degrees	1975-76: 1	1976-77: 24
1967-68: 1	1976-77: 1	1977-78: 26
1969-70: 1	1977-78: 3	1978-79: 19
1970-71: 1	1978-79: 1	1979-80: 28
1971-72: 2	1979-80: 3	1980-81: 20
1972-73: 3	1980-81: 1	1981-82: 21
1974-75: 4	1981-82: 1	1982-83: 16
1976-77: 1	1982-83: 3	
1977-78: 2		In English:
1978-79: 2	In Chemistry:	100 Master of Arts degrees
1979-80: 3	16 Master of Arts degrees	1967-68: 5
1980-81: 2	1967-68: 6	1968-69: 6
	1968-69: 2	1969-70: 8
In Biology:	1969-70: 2	1970-71: 10
76 Master of Arts degrees	1971-72: 1	1971-72: 4
1967-68: 10	1972-73: 2	1972-73: 5
1968-69: 1	1974-75: 2	1973-74: 8
1969-70: 5	1978-79: 1	1974-75: 9
1970-71: 5		1975-76: 4
1971-72: 7	In Chemistry:	1976-77: 7
1972-73: 6	7 Masters of Science degree	1977-78: 4
1973-74: 4	1978-79: 2	1978-79: 10
1974-75: 4	1979-80: 2	1979-80: 8
1975-76: 4	1980-81: 2	1980-81: 2
1976-77: 4	1981-82: 1	1981-82: 4
1977-78: 5		1982-83: 6
1978-79: 5	In Education:	
1979-80: 8	322 Master of Arts in Education	In History:
1980-81: 2	degrees	107 Master of Arts degrees
1981-82: 4	1968-69: 3	1967-68: 10
1982-83: 2	1969-70: 7	1968-69: 9
	1970-71: 17	1969-70: 11
In Biology:	1971-72: 19	1970-71: 8
21 Doctor of Philosophy degrees	1972-73: 31	1971-72: 10
1972-73: 2	1973-74: 30	1972-73: 10
1973-74: 3	1974-75: 37	1973-74: 6

* I appreciate the assistance given me by Debbie S. Deheck, Assistant to the Dean of the Graduate School.

1974-75: 6
1975-76: 3
1976-77: 5
1977-78: 4
1978-79: 6
1979-80: 6
1980-81: 2
1981-82: 6
1982-83: 5

In Mathematics:

60 Master of Arts degrees

1967-68: 9
1968-69: 5
1969-70: 4
1970-71: 3
1971-72: 5
1972-73: 3
1973-74: 4
1974-75: 4
1975-76: 7
1976-77: 4
1977-78: 2
1978-79: 2
1979-80: 6
1980-81: 1
1981-82: 1

In Physical Education:

88 Master of Arts degrees

1967-68: 2
1970-71: 3
1971-72: 3
1972-73: 3
1973-74: 5
1974-75: 6
1975-76: 4
1976-77: 6
1977-78: 7
1978-79: 6
1979-80: 14
1980-81: 8
1981-82: 11
1982-83: 10

In Physics:

36 Master of Arts degrees

1967-68: 7
1968-69: 7
1969-70: 2
1970-71: 2
1971-72: 2
1972-73: 3
1973-74: 3
1974-75: 2
1975-76: 2
1976-77: 4
1977-78: 1
1978-79: 1

In Physics:

3 Master of Science degrees

1978-79: 1
1981-82: 1
1982-83: 1

In Physics:

1 Doctor of Philosophy degree
1982-83: 1

In Psychology:

117 Master of Arts degrees

1967-68: 4
1968-69: 6
1969-70: 10
1970-71: 12
1971-72: 5
1972-73: 9
1973-74: 6
1974-75: 7
1975-76: 7
1976-77: 7
1977-78: 6
1978-79: 10
1979-80: 4
1980-81: 8
1981-82: 8
1982-83: 8

In Religion:

35 Master of Arts degrees

1969-70: 3
1970-71: 2
1971-72: 3
1974-75: 2
1975-76: 6
1976-77: 6
1977-78: 3
1978-79: 2
1980-81: 1
1981-82: 3
1982-83: 4

In Sociology:

20 Master of Arts degrees

1967-68: 1
1969-70: 4
1970-71: 4
1971-72: 1
1972-73: 5
1973-74: 2
1974-75: 1
1975-76: 1
1978-79: 1

**In Speech Communication
and Theatre Arts:**

62 Master of Arts degrees

1971-72: 5
1972-73: 6
1973-74: 9
1974-75: 3
1975-76: 4
1976-77: 2
1977-78: 6
1978-79: 10
1979-80: 7
1980-81: 4
1981-82: 2
1982-83: 4

APPENDIX C

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Wake Forest University Club – Thanksgiving Dinner November 20, 1967, by James Ralph Scales

When Adam and Eve made their forced exit from the garden, they no doubt noticed certain regional differences between where they had been and where they were going—topographical, botanical, zoological, and climatic—and regional differences have been exciting telling, if not exciting listening, ever since.

Man is incurably mobile, and as Ethel Merman used to shout, “A lady needs a change,” too! Eve was probably only the first to sing, “Take me along.” In any case, so much do we like to travel, if only to get away for a little while from the Eden of Forsyth County, it is hard to believe that Adam and Eve regarded their sentence to mobility as very harsh.

Miss Millay, who was the poet laureate of the radicals of my college generation, expressed the desire for the exotic in this way:

How shall I know, unless I go
To Cairo or Cathay,
Whether or not this blessed spot
Is blessed in every way?

Now it may be the flower for me
Is this beneath my nose;
How shall I tell unless I smell
The Carthaginian rose?

The fabric of my faithful love
No power shall dim or ravel
Whil’s’t I stay here,—but o, my dear,
If I should ever travel!

When some impudent American undergraduates wished to remind T.S. Eliot of his expatriate status, they sent him a record they had cut of “You’ve Come a Long Way from St. Louis.” Eliot acknowledged the gift graciously, saying that the most striking line was the last, “... but baby, you’ve still got a long way to go!” That restlessness abides with us all.

Which brings me to the subject of this talk: *regional differences*.

One of my friends, an Alabama woman, tells the story of how she and her two teen-age children were gazing awestruck on the rim of the Grand Canyon. She turned to share her awe with her English professor-husband and found him seated on a bench, his back to the glories of the sunlight on the great gorge, happily squinting into a viewer that showed slides of the natural wonder at his back.

Daniel Boorstin in his book, *The Image: A Guide to Pseudo-Events in America*, give a similar account. He records the image of a man in a Chevrolet advertisement looking at an image (a set of color slides in a General Electric viewer) and being photographed as he does it by his daughter with her Eastman Kodak—all this taking place on the edge of the Grand Canyon, at which *nobody* is looking.

As image piles on image, is reality being pushed out of sight? Does the advance of technology include such a rearrangement of the world that we don’t have to experience it, as Max Frisch suggested?

The art of travel in this country is rapidly being lost, simply because of its ease. Those stern realists, Harriet Martineau, Charles Dickens, and Alexis de Tocqueville, experienced the full brunt of it, all of the hardship and all the glory of the ordeal. Their experiences are recorded in observations as perceptive as Richard Joseph’s if not Julius Caesar’s. Neither technology nor all of technology’s interpreters—Max Frisch, Boorstin, and McLuhan included—can close man’s senses to the differences between two places. New York would never be mistaken for San Francisco; Chicago could not conceivably masquerade as New Orleans. Every city has, for all its urban similarity, its own personality, its particular flavor, its peculiar ambience that identifies it unmistakably.

One can absorb the unique character of a city not only from the “hot” medium of actual experience—if I may lapse into McLuhanese—but also at second hand through the “cool” medium of a lively observer who records his impressions. For instance, long before I saw it, I knew London through Dickens’ and Galsworthy’s and Maugham’s writings about it. Santayana evokes the spirit of Spain as easily as

he recreates the Boston of the early years of the century for the readers of his books. Proust summons back the Paris of the Third Republic quite as vividly as Scott Fitzgerald records the Paris of the twenties. By hot or cool means we can experience the uniqueness of cities.

Speaking of Paris, it provided one of our first contacts with North Carolina people. In 1958, we were traveling independently, but we decided to avail ourselves of a sight-seeing bus in the City of Light. I remember that I dressed as the compleat boulevardier so as not to be mistaken for a tourist. Unerringly, we chose our bus. Every other passenger aboard it turned out to be a member of a tour from the Southeastern Baptist Theological seminary in Wake Forest, North Carolina. Even in Paris we could not escape the 100 per cent Baptist influence.

The uniqueness which characterizes the cities applies to regions also. As a traveler recently arrived from the West, I am tremendously aware of the regional differences between North Carolina and Oklahoma, and before I become a complete Tar Heel, I was to record my Western reactions to this gentler Eastern culture.

A large part of the pleasure in any change of scene is the anticipation, the mental preparation that precedes the journey. It seemed natural last spring, when Wake Forest indicated that there might be a place here for me, to turn to some statistics. The cool medium of encyclopedia and almanac furnished evidence of certain regional differences.

Oklahoma and North Carolina lie roughly within the same latitude, with Oklahoma's boundaries extending part of a degree farther south and part of a degree farther north. Longitudinally, each covers roughly the same land area—something less than nine degrees. Nor do the similarities end there.

Of North Carolina's over 52,000 square miles, 3615 are lakes, swamps and rivers. Of Oklahoma's almost 70,000 square miles, nearly 6,000 are wet by creeks and streams and lakes, 94 per cent of them man-made. While North Carolina has land rising from sea level to 6,684 feet, Oklahoma has an elevation range of 350 feet to something less than 5,000.

Both North Carolina and Oklahoma achieved statehood in the month of November, but their entrance into the Union was 118 years apart.

The differences in North Carolina and Oklahoma are reflected, I found, in their choices of state birds and state flowers. North Carolina's cardinal contrasts sharply with

Oklahoma's scissor-tailed flycatcher. The notched dogwood here is very different from the mistletoe state flower of Oklahoma—which I believe is classified as a parasite. But it is the motto of each of these states which points most strikingly to the differences between them. Oklahoma, its burgeoning welfare list notwithstanding, proclaims "Labor omnia Vincit" on its state seal (Labor conquers all things). North Carolina's motto, "Esse quam videri" (To be rather than to seem), struck me immediately as a more reflective, a more classical sentiment.

With the guidebook differences out of the way, I the prospective traveler dealt next with clichés about the two states. If Oklahoma calls up visions of Indians and oil wells for you, North Carolina for me meant tobacco. I remembered certain other things: cloth was manufactured in North Carolina; I had read about furniture production here; I knew about Chapel Hill and Duke and perhaps a dozen other schools as well as Wake Forest.

Thomas Wolfe and Paul Green, O. Henry, Harry Golden, and the Siamese Twins were all pegged in my mind as native or adopted sons of North Carolina. I weighed them against Oklahoma's ballerinas Maria Tallchief and Rosella Hightower, against Van Heflin, Douglas Edwards, Walter Cronkite; against Lynn Riggs and Will Rogers.

Our heroes are different. Here I find monuments to the Confederate dead; there is the Cowboy Hall of Fame. Along with its cowboys, Oklahoma honors its Indians too. In Statuary Hall in the nation's capitol, for instance, the two representatives are both Cherokees, Will Rogers and Sequoyah, who invented syllabary that had an entire nation reading and writing within six months. Rogers, both cowboy and Indians, embodies the Oklahoma ideal.

All my reading of encyclopedias and almanacs did not prepare me for certain other differences between the two states, a distance both physical and psychological.

This country is immense. And although I covered only half of it in late June, some 1300 miles from Stillwater to Winston-Salem, I began to sense the vastness during my three-day automobile journey. My wise wife and older daughter preceded me, my wife to superintend the painters and paper hangers, and the daughter to enroll in the summer term at Wake Forest. With an overweight dog and an underweight teenager, with a car full of oddments—a potted plant, assorted books, and clothes on racks enough to stock a dress shop, I began the transition from being a Sooner to becoming a Tar Heel. I had plenty of time for

reflection, for among many virtues, Missy's best is silence, and the teenager, deciding to punish me for uprooting her life, broke security only to say, "A double hamburger with everything," or "See if this motel has color television."

Leaving behind me such picturesque place names in Oklahoma as Antlers, Bowlegs, Bogy Depot, Broken Arrow, Gene Autry, Hominy, Ida Bell, Lone Wolf, Wildcat, and Zincville, I drove toward North Carolina's equally picturesque place names: Alligator, Big Pine, Bullock, Climax, Kill Devil, Manly, Chunky Gal, Lizard Lick, Why Not, and my favorite, Sligo (a fork in the road which furnishes the derivation, "Shall I go this way or shall I go that way?") Place names seem to stress the differences between the states. My map recorded many more towns in North Carolina with springs, lakes, water, and falls attached to a cognomen. I noticed, too, that trees—oak, grove, and particularly pine, appeared more often in place names as I moved eastward. The nearness of mountains can be ascertained also from place names. As North Carolina spread under the wheels of my car, I found words like hill, forest, ridge, mount, rocky, summit, gap, and point all appearing in place names. I also noticed a change in the air. From the clear dry air of Oklahoma, with its scent of meadow grass, of cattle, of acrid petroleum fumes, I came into the softer, moister, pine-scented air of North Carolina.

The quality of the sunlight is also different. In the Midwest the heat and the dryness give all things a hard-edged look; objects shine and glisten as if painted with acrylics. Here in North Carolina the light is pastel and mellow; it gives to objects the qualities of lovely water color paintings or of delicate oils. Here there is light such as Gainsborough painted by. Or Sir Joshua Reynolds. In Oklahoma, we have Van Gogh's light or Gauguin's or Picasso's.

The space I occupy is different in these two places. I speak now of kinetic space—that sense of projection of self into the air around me. I am taller and harder in Oklahoma and I cast a blacker, longer shadow.

In a flat Oklahoma wheatfield with a strong southwest wind flattening the grasses and with the immense dome of the sky arching over him, a man stands at right angles to the earth, the only perpendicular on a horizontal plain that extends for miles in every direction. He is unprotected, alone, but his spirit soars outward toward the sun, toward the horizon lines in the distance.

In North Carolina the great trees—live oaks along the coast and tall pines in the hills—dwarf a man at the

same time they protect him. The rolling hills, the wooded mountains break up his line of vision, turning his thoughts inward, increasing by the variety in the landscape, his sense of mystery. The river valleys cradle him; the rushing streams beckon. Here excitement and anticipation come from the countryside; in Oklahoma the landscape is predictable and permanent.

I had read Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* long before I knew that I would one day call North Carolina home. Whitman spoke so appealingly of the Carolinas that my thinking about the state is colored by his words. They are relevant, if somewhat romantic, at this point in my comparisons of landscapes and natural phenomena:

... In lower latitudes, in warmer air, in the Carolinas the
 large black buzzard floating slowly high beyond
 the treetops,
Below, the red cedar festooned with tylandria, the pines
 and cyresses growing out of the white sand that
 spreads far and flat,
Rude boats descending the big Pee Dee, climbing plants,
 parasites with colored flowers and berries envel-
 oping huge trees,
The waving drapery on the live oak trailing long and low
 noiselessly waved by the wind...

Southern fishermen fishing, the sounds and inlets of North
Carolina's coast, the shad fishery and the herring
fishery, the large sweep seines, the windlasses on
shore worked by horses, the clearing, curing, and
packing houses;

Deep in the forest in piney woods turpentine dropping from
the incisions in the trees, there are the turpentine
works,

There are the Negroes at work in good health, the ground in
all directions is covered with pine straw...

You are familiar with the equally romantic view of
Oklahoma furnished by Rodgers and Hammerstein, where
"the corn is as high as an elephant's eye," where "there's a
bright golden haze on the meadow," where "the winds come
sweeping down the plain."

My taste buds have been titillated by hot Mexican and
bland Indian food in Oklahoma; I have seen fire blazing at
the tops of wildcat oil wells; I know fish abound in farm
ponds and streams. But my Oklahoma experience had not

fully prepared me for the taste of ham gravy, hot sausage, and grits everywhere in North Carolina. I had not anticipated the glow of fires in tobacco barns, or a hundred good fishing holes in a hundred counties, or lighthouses on the coast, or sunrise out of the ocean.

Julian Scheer recorded for the *Charlotte News* ten years ago the things he liked best about North Carolina. I find that this discoveries parallel my first impressions. He mentions carnivals, fairs (Oklahoma tastes run to small circuses); the blue painted windows of textile mills (in Oklahoma we use the same blue for water tanks and oil storage drums); black bears in the Smokies (Oklahoma is wolf country, and ranchers kill the wolves and hang them on fence posts along the highways).

Oklahoma manufactures Frankoma pottery, but it does not compare with North Carolina's production of High Point furniture, Drexel tables or Cannon towels.

I weigh the smell of wheat and dust and cattle against the smell of drying tobacco, the smell of cigarette plants, the smell of seaweed and salt and pine.

In Oklahoma we find the landscape beige for most of the year, with the big sky and a saffron sun in summer. In North Carolina one is always aware of red clay, green fields, dark forests, and orange sunsets. Against wheat, alfalfa, and vetch, I weigh tobacco fields, the cotton harvest and strawberry patches.

Oklahoma provides no frame of reference for shrimp and menhaden boats, for Blowing Rock, Grandfather Mountain, Cape Hatteras, or Lake Junaluska. But none of these things could prepare North Carolinians for a real April tornado in Oklahoma.

So far, I have been primarily concerned with landscape and the senses, with my impressions of natural phenomena. I must now narrow my view to consider the manmade landscape to compare houses and gardens, I must take note of the manner of men who inhabit these two regions.

The shelters we have built for ourselves in Oklahoma and North Carolina differ sharply. I have marveled at the beauty of the ante-bellum houses here, with their classical columns, their wide verandas, the inviting hallways. But the Oklahoma ranch house has its charm too—set low upon the land, sprawling, weathered, sturdy against the wind.

The poor we have with us in both states. Poverty gives a unity to log cabins, to unpainted farmhouses, to sharecroppers' cabins in the fields (we called them shotgun houses in Oklahoma, and oil field roughnecks live in them).

In Oklahoma the houses of the poor turn in time to a sand color; here they weather to a silvery gray. In Oklahoma the wind sweeps the refuse of poverty out of the yard; here the old tires, the broken bits of furniture settle into the weeds.

In Oklahoma it is easier to lay out cities. Because of the prevailing prairie land the streets are straighter; the platting of lots is more uniform but less interesting than here. The people of my two states resemble the regions which spawned them. The Oklahoma plainsman is plainspoken. He wastes no words. He meets the visitor at the door with a hard handshake and a preemptory "Come into this house." He will inquire of family and crops or cattle; he may criticize the government. Beyond that he has little to say. He is a watcher and a listener, and he becomes an astute judge of character. His world is not complex: what is not good is bad; the deed that is not right is wrong. He has a keen and earthy sense of humor. Change makes him cautious, and phoniness in ideas or people makes him angry. There is warmth, openness, even naivete in him.

The Indian, especially the Cherokee, remains a strong minority in Oklahoma, much stronger than in North Carolina. He remains in both places an exotic, a far more complex personality than the white man and much more poetic. I am not sure that, after nearly a century of integration, the whites and Indians of Oklahoma fully understand one another.

The polish of an extra century of civilized living shines on the North Carolinian. Where an Oklahoman tends to be phlegmatic, taciturn, and serious, North Carolinians are quick-thinking, responsive and gay. There is an elegance in the style of their greeting, in the graceful exchange of pleasantries about family, friends, and occupation. I like your graciousness in even the smallest matters, your sensibility and your courtesy.

Most of all, I am impressed anew by the speech of the educated Southerner. It is too bad that we have become so sensitive about racial and regional differences that we have ruthlessly excoriated some of our differences. It is too bad that we cannot tell dialect stories without giving offense. It is too bad that some of us are ashamed to be identified with our native heath; it is a pity that we have become culturally homogenized.

A few years ago one of my teachers at the University of London was traveling in this country. I had known him several years, but this was the first time that he revealed himself as a Yorkshireman. He revealed it so well that he

actually spoke the practically unintelligible dialect of that picturesque area. But the young professor told me that it was an object of such stigma, any intelligent young man was bound to remove it as quickly as possible, so he took unto himself the goal of speaking what he called "B.B.C. English," a perfect uninflected standard tongue that would never betray his provincial origin. I decided that he was by no means peculiar. I found, for example, that the Cockney speech is rapidly disappearing and that it is often hard to discover obvious differences in speech as we moved from county to county in England.

Not so, North Carolina, at least not yet. The difference between the Tidewater counties and the Piedmont is still most noticeable, and I like the mountaineer's speech too—remarkably like the Oklahoma hillbillies in inflection, phrasing, the openness of the vowels, and the hardness of the humor. The cultivated speech of the South is not disappearing, it is being modified and extended to a much broader group of people, and it is no longer quite so easy to distinguish a Baptist from an Episcopalian! I do enjoy the musical voices of Carolina. Some, as with the best British voices, can be set to music. J.B. Priestley's barb is certainly not true of North Carolinians: "Americans are sensitive about their voices. They think we think American voices are ugly. It is a pity they are sensitive. Their voices *are* ugly."

Now, having generalized for half an hour I must post a warning about generalizations. What I have said about differences is true, but there are similarities between the states as well. All boundaries are rapidly being demolished. Highways link all the states together. The airways and the sea lanes of the world bring all people closer together. Swiss chalets are being built in Oklahoma City, and I have seen some French Provencal décor in some North Carolina houses. (We are probably more inflexibly traditional here than anywhere else in the country, perhaps because of

our production of colonial brick.) America's Coca Cola, hamburger, and the hot dog have encircled the earth. Skiing is no longer Norwegian. Judo is no longer Japanese. Surfing no longer belongs to the Polynesians. But for all our exchanges, for all our assimilations, regional differences—geographical, ecological, and personal—will persist. It is these differences that give variety to life and ultimately draw us together.

As a recently displaced Oklahoman I respond with all my senses to North Carolina's best known literary son when he speaks of change. Thomas Wolfe's memories of a North Carolina boyhood recall my own Oklahoma growing up:

The wheel will turn. The immortal wheel of life will turn, but it will never change. Here, from this little universe of time and place, from this small core an adyt of my being where once, hillborn and bound, a child, I lay at night, and heard the whistles wailing to the west, the thunder of great wheels along the river's edge, and wrought my vision from these hills of the great undiscovered earth and my America ... These things, or such as these, will come again; so too the high heart and the proud and flaming vision of a child—to do the best that may be in him, shaped from this earth and patterned by this scheme ... to go out from these hills and find and shape the great America of our discovery ... to know again the everlasting legend of man's youth — light, quest, and wandering—exile and return.

Thomas Wolfe speaks for me. From however different an environment, from however far away, one can and does come home again. I am here in North Carolina, and I am at home.

APPENDIX D

IRVING E. CARLYLE

He was the happiest warrior of them all.

Show him a shining cause that was friendless, show him a victim of injustice who stood alone, and Irving Carlyle girded himself for the battle.

He fought best, perhaps, for causes that were hopeless, and almost as much for the fun of the battle as for the winning. And when it was over, he bore no grudges.

His beliefs were simple and unshakeable. North Carolina is the fairest state under heaven. Tar Heels are the noblest breed of men (though sometimes a bit ornery). The University at Chapel Hill is the proudest jewel in the state's diadem. The Anglo-Saxon law and the United States Constitution are the most soaring creations of the human mind and spirit. And the Democratic party is the first and last best hope for all Americans.

He loved the law. It was his career but it was also his passion. He was not one of those latter-day law-and-order men who say, "This law is for me and that law is for thee." The law must be the same for everyone—rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief... and black man too.

For that equal-justice-to-all kind of law he was prepared to sacrifice anything. When in 1954 the Supreme Court delivered its ruling against racial discrimination in the schools, he knew better than anyone how much it would be resented. Yet he immediately took a public stand, urging the people of his state to respect the court and its decision. That stand probably cost him a seat in the Senate of the United States. He was certainly not the man to regret it.

He loved politics—Lord, how he loved politics. He could smell a political maneuver before it even had hatched in the Raleigh hen house. In every county courthouse he had his "tombstone buddies" and what he couldn't find out from them wasn't worth knowing.

He was, it goes without saying, a Democrat of Democrats. But when he heard that President Nixon was about to put on the federal bench a mediocre Democratic lawyer instead of a capable Republican, he used all of his political power—and some little guile—to get the judgeship for the worthy Republican.

Though he was not a son of Chapel Hill, he cherished the University as the knights of old cherished their languishing ladies in the ivied towers. When the University struggle to free itself from the speaker ban law and no alumnus in Forsyth would rise on its behalf, it turned to Irving Carlyle. And he, a Wake Forest man, mounted his horse and hurried off to liberate Chapel Hill. At the moment of his death he again was preparing to do battle for the University—against Gov. Scott's proposals to undo the consolidated system.

This loyalty to the University had only one restriction. When Wake Forest met Carolina on the gridiron or basketball court, Irving Carlyle was a Wake Forest man through and through.

He was a religious man, a Baptist, and a Christian whose articles of faith transcended any creed. When the handful of Catholics who then lived in Winston-Salem tried to form a school and met opposition, he put his legal talents at their service. Winston-Salem's small Jewish community knew him as a sympathetic friend. And though he was steeped in the traditions of the South, there was no paternalism, no false noblesse oblige, in his attitude toward the Negro. All men, to him, were children of God and therefore his brothers.

He believed deeply in a personal God. He sometimes said that he could not go on living if he did not believe that he would one day meet that God. And deep in his heart he suspected that when that day came, he would find out for sure that God, too, is a Tar Heel.

Perhaps then, of all the Tar Heels born and bred he was the most deserving to stand beside Tennyson's perfect knight, for certainly his code was the same:

"Live pure, speak true, right
wrong, follow the King—Else, wherefore born?"

—*Winston-Salem Journal*

June 7, 1971

APPENDIX E

“DEMANDS” PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT SCALES MAY 19, 1970

We, the concerned students of the Wake Forest community, feel that the university should wake up and face the situations presented by recent escalations occurring in South East Asia and atrocities on American college campuses. A break with the majoritarian tradition of isolationism is imperative. The real world, where students are confronted with relevant problems must be met. We must not be idle or passive when obvious issues such as the American military invasion of Cambodia and the slaughter of four Kent State University students affect our well-being and more important the existence of our society.

In short, we are very concerned with the events of the past several weeks. Procrastination is deadly; we must act now! There will be a student strike until all classes and final examinations are cancelled. Logic dictates that the remainder of the semester be devoted to independent thought and discussion of the problems confronting our society. In a time of relevant problems we want relevant answers not found in the classrooms of Wake Forest. Along with the student strike in favor of independent thought we demand the following points be accepted by the administration:

1. The authoritarian nature of the present administration makes the student a second rate citizen. Since this is our university we must have an equal voice in the determination of relevant policy.
2. Corporate relationships with industries involved in the military actions against the Vietnamese and Cambodian people and those industries practicing genocide against Black Americans by Wake Forest should be terminated immediately. This includes the acceptance of research or other funds, the renting of property to firms involved in the war effort, and the renting of properties in the Black sections of Winston-Salem.
3. Intervisitation in both male and female dormitories must be approved. The Board of Trustees and other administrative personnel have no right to dictate morality to us because the power rests with the people to make independent value judgments.
4. The University should make a firm and definite statement condemning United States militarism in Cambodia and Vietnam. This statement will include calling for the immediate withdrawal of all troops from South East Asia. The University must also condemn the social injustice and more specifically the mass genocide employed by our imperialistic economic and social system against the Blacks and American Indians.
5. Another obvious display of racism on the Wake Forest campus is seen in the cafeteria. We demand that immediate remedies be taken to place qualified Blacks in non-labor positions with the A.R.A. Slater Company.
6. There should be an end to all militarism on the Wake Forest campus. Teaching a student the various methods of killing his fellow man, as seen in the ROTC program, has no place in this or any other institution of higher learning.
7. We call for the immediate removal of the campus police chief. He has used methods which have deprived the student of his constitutional guarantees. Intimidation and coercion have no place on a college campus. The outrages perpetuated against students in the area of traffic violations is but one example of the police chief's arbitrary action.
8. Campus police should not be permitted to carry fire arms. The arming of incompetent, unqualified, and devious men is not only a crime against the student but a crime against common sense and logic.
9. Along this same line, the campus should be off limits to city and state law enforcement officers. The militarism and arbitrary acts associated with the local and state investigation agencies is totally alien to the intellectual atmosphere of Wake Forest where police state actions are unnecessary.
10. As seen in the recent drug case on campus, the student should not be held accountable for his actions to both the civil and campus authorities. Double jurisdiction such as this is repugnant to the very nature of the American system of legal guarantees.

11. Reynolda Gardens, as a part of the University, should remain open to all at all times of the day. No admission charge should be imposed nor should the constant harassment by police on innocent visitors to the park be allowed to continue. A People's Park, open to all, should be established.
12. The College Book Store and Laundry should be student owned and operated or profits made in these enterprises should be redistributed to the student or for student activities.
13. A competent and expanded medical staff should be employed. There should be a qualified doctor on duty twenty-four hours a day.
14. The students' medical, psychological, and academic files should not be shown to anyone without the students' consent. Especially the law enforcement agencies have no business searching student records without permission. The University should also refuse to comply with the Selective Service System and other militaristic agencies that require university assistance.
15. Privacy from undue intrusion should be guaranteed to the student. The student should enjoy similar constitutional rights as other people who rent living quarters.
16. All dress rules should be abolished.
17. A day care center should be established by the university for the care of university personnel. Hourly wage workers, especially Blacks, are placed at a great disadvantage without adequate care facilities for their young.
18. 2 weeks amnesty—for students working for candidates in the 1970 election.

APPENDIX F

EXCERPTS FROM A TRIBUTE TO MARK REECE, MAY 15, 1997

Being a dean in the sixties and early seventies was not easy. Students were restless, seething, sometimes angry, inclined to protest against whatever displeased them. The campus atmosphere was unpredictable and mercurial, if not revolutionary. And it was the peculiar responsibility of Mark and his friend and colleague Lu Leake, in this uncertain environment, to maintain order and discipline.

And they did so. Largely through the efforts of Mark and Lu, Wake Forest remained essentially unscarred. What happened in so many other places did not happen here—partly, I think, because Mark believed in the integrity of his assignment. He was a man of tradition, a family man, a church-going Baptist by inheritance and by conviction, and disrespect for propriety and law displeased him. He did not hesitate to stand ready outside a dormitory when disruption of the peace was threatened or to rebuke—or punish—a student who did violence to his—and Wake Forest's—convictions of what was right.

But there was another side to the sixties—and another side to Mark Reece. Beyond what was distasteful or threatening about those years, there was also an idealism, a high-mindedness of spirit that manifested itself again and again

in, for example, the civil rights movement, in a concern for the poor and the dispossessed, in the rediscovery of the common man. The culture of Wake Forest student life, like the culture of the American young, was richly visible and full of vitality, and Mark understood and appreciated that culture.

So it was that Mark, even while being true to his burdensome duties as Dean of Men, saw to it that Wake Forest embraced what was valuable and inspirational about the young men and women of those “changing” times. With the help of one secretary and a handful of gifted students, he was a veritable one-man Student Union. And, besides everything else, he invented the brilliant idea that Wake Forest should build a collection of contemporary art out of the best works that New York City had to offer. Go when you can to the Reece Gallery in the Benson Center and see what that collection has become: look at its variety, its boldness, its artistic summary of the last thirty years of American life.

That collection of art is a legacy of Mark Reece, and it will continue to illuminate our lives.

PUBLIC LAW 93-264



Public Law 93-264
93rd Congress, H. R. 12341
April 12, 1974

An Act

88 STAT. 84

To authorize sale of a former Foreign Service consulate building in Venice to Wake Forest University.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to sell, by quitclaim deed, to Wake Forest University the former consulate office building and residence at Rio Torre-Selle and Canal Grande, in Venice, for the sum of \$250,000, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe not inconsistent with the provisions of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926. Such \$250,000 shall be applied or held pursuant to section 9(b) of such Act of 1926.

State Department.
Sale of property
to Wake Forest
University.

(b) Wake Forest University shall not lease or otherwise alienate this property except in accordance with the terms of this Act.

80 Stat. 882,
22 USC 300.

(c) If the university determines that the property is no longer required and wishes to dispose of it, the university will offer the property, by quitclaim deed, to the Secretary of State at a price of \$250,000, granting a one-year option at that price, and may only dispose of the property to a third party after written notice from the Secretary of State that he does not wish to exercise the option, or after the expiration of the year's option without its being exercised by him. In the event the Secretary shall exercise the option, he shall have one year from the date of exercise in which to make settlement. If the university has made capital improvements to the property during its ownership, such improvements shall be evaluated by the Secretary, and paid to the university in addition to the \$250,000 price stated above in compensation therefor.

(d) Wake Forest University shall provide suitable office space for United States Government employees on official business in Venice at any time such space is requested by the American Embassy in Rome or the American Consulate in Milan, in accordance with arrangements to be determined by the parties prior to transfer of title under this Act.

Federal employ-
ees, office
space, avail-
ability.

Approved April 12, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-810 (Comm. on Foreign Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 93-752 (Comm. on Foreign Relations).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):
Mar. 13, considered and passed House.
Mar. 28, considered and passed Senate.

APPENDIX H

To the tune of the Wake Forest Fight Song

Oh, here's to James Ralph,
Let's kill the fatted calf,
Our president is back with us today . . .
He's rambled to Venice,
And dreamed of playing tennis,
And on the beach he's lolled his days away . . .
(chorus)

Rah, rah, JRS, rah,
We worked so hard so he could go and play.
No breaks to drink coffee,
No billiards or golf, fee,
We put in an eighteen hour day . . .

While we at Reynolda got older and colder,
The bills did rise,
The arts center did not.
The football team kept losing,
The self study was unamusing,
We had a case of academic rot . . .
(chorus)

Rah, rah, JRS, rah,
He's finally come home to set things straight.
The wheels have started spinning,
The teams have started winning,
And no one dares to intervisitate . . .

APPENDIX I

To the Wake Forest Community:

The President of the Student Government, Mr. Anderson Cromer, made a request at the last regular meeting of the Trustees at the Medical Center on May 9 that a statement be prepared giving the reasons for the action the Board had just taken, reaffirming University policies on parietal rules for students in Wake Forest residence halls. No one can speak for 36 individual members and interpret the meaning of their votes, but I accept the Student President's request in good faith and offer my own review of the issues raised and the decision reached.

The resolution was a second reaffirmation of the 1971 action of the Board of Trustees, and thus reads:

RESOLVED, That the Board reaffirm the policy that dating within the residence halls be confined to the lounges and other public rooms. (In University housing, visiting in bedrooms of the opposite sex will not be permitted.)

This is the third trustee consideration of student requests for "intervisitation" privileges in six years. It is only one of many social rules that have been challenged, in response to the changing needs of this generation. Many rules have been changed, and some regulations eliminated

entirely, to give greater freedom to the community of learning. I think it is fair to say that the deans and the faculty committeemen have shown great concern in counseling with students.

A residential campus, requiring four years of dormitory life, is not for everybody. Dormitory space at Wake Forest is always fully allotted. Rooms are crowded; single rooms are rare. Privacy is at a premium. Expectations rise even as standards of maintenance decline and the services become less dependable. Frustrations grow, despite the greater involvement of the students in making rules. Ad hoc committees are formed to advise the regular committees. Deans, faculty committeemen, and student representatives have worked earnestly to solve the recurring problems of life on campus. In two lengthy hearings the Student Life Committee of the Board of Trustees heard all who wished to speak. These meetings were marked by patience and courtesy on every side. At no time was any proposal made for unregulated unlimited visiting privileges in University housing.

It is important for all members of the community to speak with civility to this issue that has aroused strong emotion. Undergraduates are in the years of greatest change, physically and emotionally. They assert personal maturity, which is too often denied them by insensitive elders. The generation gap shows in every survey of student, alumni, and parental opinion (e.g., a professional

poll done for Randolph-Macon reveals 64 per cent of the students, 11 per cent of the alumnae, and 4 per cent of the parents approving a recent intervisitation proposal). Those of us who are in the front lines of these issues must be good listeners.

The student leaders remonstrate that the mores of this generation differ markedly from those of our own. Tastes of the counterculture are still evident in the music, art, clothes, literature, and films preferred by the young. What college-age person has not seen "The Graduate," "Love Story," "The Way We Were," "A Touch of Class" and not identified with the attractive young actors in relationships presented as the norm of acceptable behavior, but regarded by their elders as wholly unacceptable?

In the two months of hearings, discussion arose in at least five sectors:

1. Educational. The majority of the trustees voting to reaffirm existing policy saw some connection between academic performance and orderly rules in the residential halls. Surveying the recent disarray in higher education, they descried a broad trend toward a return to single-sex dormitories, reinforcing their original caution in the 1971 decision. An institution devoted to the training of the intellect must put its emphasis on educational, not social, facilities.
2. Architectural. There are 193 separate entries in the Men's Residential complex, and it is a practical impossibility to create a policy of limited intervisitation on the basis of self-regulation by halls, floors, and suites. When violations are alleged, it is an unfair burden on the student judicial system to enforce a maze of regulations that may not protect the privacy of one's neighbors or insure suite-mates from unnecessary intimidation.
3. Legal. Conflicting decisions by the courts have been examined in the following areas: authority, discrimination, definition of domicile, the rights appertaining to legal adulthood, landlord and tenant relations, alcoholic beverages in a campus setting, the jurisdiction of student courts and mixed tribunals, and guarantees of due process in all university affairs. Academic law is a volatile subject, marked by swift changes and almost weekly judicial decisions. (The decision of May 9 came before the Title IX regulations issued by the President of the United States, on June 9. This administrative interpretation leaves undisturbed the right of any institution to maintain separate dormitories if it so chooses. Treat-

ment of the sexes must, however, be even-handed.)

4. Security. An increasing problem on public as well as private university campuses is the identification of persons with legitimate access to student dormitories. Lives and property must be protected, of course, whatever the policy with respect to visitors. The incidence of crime is worse in an urban setting. Some schools have installed temporary sentry posts, pillboxes for additional security guards, and kept the dormitory entrances locked, day and night.

The University tradition of *in loco parentis*, never unlimited, has been bettered by societal change and judicial decisions. Yet the university is expected, and properly so, to safeguard life and property and to act as a parent would in crises of health, in legal difficulties, in seeking employment opportunities, and providing emergency financial aid. It is right that, to this extent, Alma Mater continue to serve *in loco parentis*.

5. Religious. Wake Forest is proud of its religious heritage and does not apologize for its continuing commitment to Judeo-Christian principles. Against the secular view that the contemporary university has no special responsibility in the formation of character is the Trustees' belief that for most of them, Wake Forest did provide a concern, expressed in the old College motto, "Pro Humanitate." The college experience ought to help a person to ask the ultimate questions and face life's moments of truth with equanimity and courage. In the course of long and useful lives, her sons and daughters have often taken unpopular views against stout opposition. And in this process, the discipline of well-ordered lives made the difference.

The American society is pluralistic, affording many models of educational institutions. Each university has the right and duty to define its own philosophy and to maintain its own identity. Some persons may not find the Wake Forest environment congenial, but they too must observe the laws and the spirit of the laws. The Trustees have the legal and moral responsibility to define the policy. On this issue the standard has been raised for all to see. It may not be uniformly respected, but young people will respect us less if we do not stand by our convictions.

J.R. Scales
President

JRS:d

APPENDIX J

The following paragraphs are taken from Mielziner: Master of Modern Stage Design, by Mary C. Henderson (New York: Watson-Guption, 2001), pp. 275–277.

The young professor, Harold Tedford, and the president of the university, Dr. James R. Scales, met with Jo [Mielziner] in New York in January over lunch at the Players Club.* Tedford had heard Jo speak at the University of Texas in 1963 and was impressed by Jo's premise that a theatre should be viewed as an instrument of production, not as a monument or as a self-indulgent statement by a particular architect. Although Scales was delighted with Jo's ideas, the building project did not go forward for two years. Then, in 1972, Jo was invited to attend a planning symposium that the university was sponsoring. Jo's presentation there was so persuasive that he was hired by the university as consultant for the new theatre. Eddie Kook served as an adjunct consultant to Jo in lighting.

After four years of planning and construction, two theatres were built: the Main Stage Theatre and the Ring Theatre. The Main Stage was probably Jo's greatest achievement and his finest legacy in theatre design. He scaled the theatre to fit the needs of a 3,000-student university and designed it to be usable by the students. A modern proscenium theatre, it seats fewer than 350 persons in a slightly fan-shaped auditorium that contains not one obstructed view of the stage. The curved orchestra pit is on a hydraulic lift that, when raised to stage level, pushes the apron about fourteen feet into the house to create a modified thrust stage. The grand curtain follows the curve of the thrust, when it is in use. A stage house rises 70 feet above the stage to allow scenery to be flown out of sight. Although there are sophisticated lighting and sound systems built into the theatre, both are not so advanced that

students cannot learn the controls. The stage is equipped with an annular ring, which facilitates rapid scene changes and a standard rope counterweight system easily manipulated by student technicians. The proscenium, which is 36 feet across and 20 feet high, is adjustable by means of side panels to close in the opening and a valance above the stage that can be raised to increase the height to 30 feet.

The auditorium ceiling, which contains acoustical "clouds" against inky blue plaster, insures perfect audibility and complements the scheme of wood-paneled walls in gradated shades from darkest to lightest at the back of the house, seats covered in purple fabric, and carpeting of brown and purple tweed. Jo objected to the color of the curtain but was unable to have it changed because it had already been ordered.

Devoted as they were to up-to-the-minute technology, Jo and Eddie accepted President Scales's challenge to make it a workable theatre without undue mechanization. The Main Stage has withstood the test of time and has been universally regarded as a near-perfect little theatre. The actress Julie Harris on a visit to the campus considered the students fortunate in being able to learn about production within such an environment. (She would have been interested to know that Jo always used her small-featured face as the litmus test for judging the success of sightlines in an auditorium. If the audience could see Julie Harris's face from every seat, then he felt that the theatre was a success.) The director Michael Bennett was so astonished by it that he wished he could transport it to New York.

* Tedford remembers that they met in Mielziner's apartment.

APPENDIX K

VISIONS AND DREAMS

Wake Forest University Presents a Son et Lumiere Production, *Visions and Dreams*, A Spectacle of Sound and Light Dramatizing Wake Forest's 150 Years

Written and Directed by
James Dodding;

Narrated by Edwin G. Wilson;

Produced by Donald Wolfe, Emily
Wilson, Reid Morgan, Rod Meyer;
with Harold Tedford and the Wake
Forest University Theatre

Lighting Designer: Howell Binkley;

Recording Engineer: Peter Deane;

Audio System Designer: Cliff Miller;

Production Manager: Hilton Smith;

Stage Manager: Robert Mellette;

Site Supervisor: Harold Moore;

Research Assistant: Mary Lucy Bivins

Researching, Writing, and Recording *Visions and Dreams*

Visions and Dreams, one of the first son et lumiere productions at an American college or university, has been two years in preparation. Detailed research, including many interviews and visits to old Wake Forest, had to take place before the first draft of the script could be completed—a script which was more than seven hours long.

After editing and re-writing, a final script was prepared in January, 1984. Then began the process of recording the speakers, the music, and the singers. The recordings were completed in February, and there followed countless hours of editing the various tapes in the studios of WFDD. Finally, to insure the best possible reproduction in performance, a finished quadrophonic version of the entire production was transferred to eight-track stereo.

Most of the words used in the script are taken from contemporary news reports, letters, speeches, and personal recollections and have been combined to make a living history. Much of the music was specially composed or arranged for the 150th anniversary, and the sound effects (everything from thunderstorms and marching feet to the cheering crowds at a Deacons' victory) were created and recorded for this presentation.

The bell that is heard in the first part of the presentation is the original College bell, which is now preserved in the Calvin Jones House. The second bell is the one which still rings on the old campus. It was installed after the fires in the 1930's. The footsteps and marching feet heard in the early episodes were recorded on the pathways of the old campus. The folk song in the Samuel Wait episode is the original Thuringian Folk Ballad which was later adapted as the Alma Mater.

Nearly all the performers—speakers, singers, and musicians—are from Wake Forest. The president, the president emeritus, the provost, deans, faculty, students, faculty wives, and retired faculty have combined their talents to provide an entertainment which is it hoped will inform, excite, inspire, and provide a fitting climax to the Sesquicentennial celebration.

The Music

Much of the music heard in *Visions and Dreams* is taken from three major compositions by Wake Forest University composer Dan Locklair.

Texture of Creation—first performed on November 4, 1983, at the inauguration of Dr. Thomas K. Hearn as president of Wake Forest University.

Phoenix and Again—first performed on January 29, 1984, by the Winston-Salem Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Peter Perret, at the Sesquicentennial Concert

The Alma Mater—in its new setting, first performed on February 3, 1984, at the Founders' Day Convocation.

Program Notes

A WELCOME TO WAKE FOREST: "and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams."

PROLOGUE: The night before Graduation, 1984.

EPISODES

1. Samuel Wait Comes to North Carolina

Feb. 14th, 1827—the accident! Samuel Wait writes to his wife. He accepts the post as Minister of the Church at New Bern. The Baptist State Convention is founded March 26, 1830.

2. The Beginning Of The Institute

The Manual Labor Principle. The Calvin Jones house and farm is bought in 1833. Samuel Wait is asked to be the first Principal of the Wake Forest Institute.

3. Problems

A Charter is needed before the Institute can open. The vote in the State Legislature, Dec. 4th, 1833. Joshua Lawrence and his supporters oppose the Institute.

4. Preparations For The Opening Of The Institute

Samuel Wait's first visit to Wake Forest, Nov. 10th, 1833. "There were no implements of husbandry, no stock, no corn or fodder or furniture. Everything had to be found."

5. At Last The Institute Opens

Monday, Feb. 3rd, 1834. "The weather was remarkably fine. As delightful as a day in May." The life and work of the Institute: rules, regulations, and fees. A student writes home. A ducking in the creek! "Moonlight and music. There's no place like Wake Forest."

6. Saturday Music 1835

Parents are re-assured. A midnight party with Dick the Fiddler. A lament for female company.

7. Early Celebrations

July 4th, 1835—A countless multitude of belles and beaux, and more, come to Wake Forest on July 4." Mrs. Wait presents banners to the Literary Societies.

8. The Institute Becomes A College

In 1838, manual labor ceases. "The Institute is forthwith to be known as The Wake Forest College." Days of peace and prosperity.

9. War! The College Closes

Nov. 1860, Abraham Lincoln is elected President. April 12th, 1861, guns are fired at Charleston. May 5th, 1862, Wake Forest closes. "The new conscription laws took all the students except five." A Wake Forest soldier gets a letter from home. "Sixty-seven Wake Forest men lost their lives in the War between the States."

10. The Aftermath Of War

Dr. Wingate tries to re-open the College against much opposition. A decision is made. The College re-opens on Friday, January 12th, 1866. "A torch of truth has been lighted in this wild forest and by God's Grace it will never go out." The College begins to thrive again.

11. The Magnolias Of Wake Forest & Dr. Tom Jeffries

"Wake Forest College – where the magnolias bloom." A tribute to Tom Jeffries, janitor of the College for 43 years.

12. An Early Tradition—Greeting the Shoo-Flg!

13. Dr. William Louis Poteat—

One Of The Many Great Presidents

"Billy with the red necktie." The first layman president is appointed in 1905. "He was always unexpected, always surprising and usually troubling.... and we loved him for it." The Evolution controversy. "Poteat must resign!"

14. Disaster On The Old Campus

May 5th, 1933, the fires begin! Dr. Thurman Kitchen launches a \$7 million expansion and re-building campaign, despite the years of Depression.

15. World War II

Wake Forest is again in danger of closing. Women admitted as students. "They decided to take women for the duration of the war, but we were here to stay!"

16. Wake Forest School Of Medical Sciences Moves To Winston-Salem

In 1946 there are offers of an endowment and a site if the College moves to Winston-Salem. "Many of us did not want the College to move."

17. The Groundbreaking For The New Campus

Monday, Oct. 15th, 1951, President Truman breaks the ground and the building begins. "The first visit of a president of the United States to Winston-Salem since George Washington came here in 1791."

18. Farewells To The Old Campus

Edwin Wilson takes a last look at the Alumni building.

19. Winston-Salem Welcomes Wake Forest College

A reception is held in the Coliseum with 6,000 people present! A welcome from the Mayor. The first building and the heart of the College—Wait Chapel! "The buildings are of modified Georgian architecture and constructed of old Virginia brick trimmed with granite and limestone. The campus is one of the most attractive in the South."

20. A Hundred Years Of Athletics— A Tribute To The Deacons!

21. The First Black Student Comes To Wake Forest

Edward Reynolds, From Ghana.

22. The Sixties And The Seventies

The College becomes a University. James Ralph Scales is appointed president. Expansion. A welcome to Casa Artom in Venice and to the Worrell House in London. "Sorry it's raining!" The Scales Fine Arts Center is completed—a first recital.

23. A New President – A Look To The Future

1983, Dr. Scales retires and Thomas K. Hearn becomes the new President. "It is into the hands of each new student generation that Wake Forest commits its future."

EPILOGUE: The night before Graduation, 1984. Some voices from the past. A prayer for the future. A celebration of 150 years!

"May Wake Forest continue forever to be a place where reason, imagination and faith flourish—a place eternally and fearlessly in pursuit of the truth. A place which is open, hospitable, generous, loving and free."

Cast

Students

Sue Ahrens	Lucy O'Donnell	Kevin Hinkle	Troy Muniz	Susan Steiger
Karen Amidon	Karen Dotson	Kathy Hinton	Becky Myers	Montrose A. Streeter
Claudia Askew	Mary Drew	Rosemary Hondros	Melanie Ann Painter	T. Lynn Stott
Brian Bakke	Stephanie Evans	Corby Hovis	Beth Parker	Jill Paxton Stubbs
Daniel Bassett	Kathy Fain	Michael Huie	Wynn Elizabeth Parrish	Gray Styers
Christina Berglund	Jan Fischer	Joie Jeffreys	George Perkins	Tricia Swait
Mary Lucy Bivins	John Fitzgerald	Frank N. Johnson	John Perozzi	Lisa S. Sykes
Reginald Blaylock	Nancy Fox	Frederick D. Jones III	Mary Keating	Michael Tafel
Ben Boggs	Larry B. French	Mary Keating	Charles Rock Pringle	Ken Tankersley
Bill Boggs	Michael Gebhart	Chuck King	David Ramsaur	Cynthia Taylor
Jackie Borri	Beth Giffen	Jenny Kletzin	Debroah Rascoe	Chuck Tedder
Peggy Burke	Herman T. Goins Jr.	Susan Leoffler	Charlotte Easley Reeder	Beth Tedford
Michael Carter	Rick Gomez	Dave Magness	Charles Samaha	Betsy Tuttle
John Cavanaugh	Dorian M. Gray	Theresa Carolyn Malis	Gary Sanginario	Helen Warren
David M. Clark	Martha D. Greene	Levon Matthews	Rebecca Schnitzler	Kathy Watts
Gareth Clement	David K. Gregory	Paul McCubbins	Rebecca Schulz	Wendi Westbrook
Cathy Coles	Janet Gupton	John McCune	Randy Sharpe	Ben Whitehouse
James Conyers	Stacy L. Harris	Bonnie McEachern	Russell Shilling	Jenny Womack
Milena Crijanovich	Melba Heffelfinger	Eddie McKnight	Raye Shoemaker	Latin students from
Allyson Currin	Todd Helm	Maria Merritt	Hilton Smith	John L. Andronica's
Donald Davis	Mack Henderson	Mark Moore	Tony Smith	class.
Dian Deroeden	Susan Hetherington			

Wake Forest Family

John L. Andronica	Ed Christman	Fredric T. Howard	Eva Rodtwitt	Barbara Trautwein
Bianca Artom	James Dodding	Helen Hylton	Donald Schoonmaker	George Trautwein
Marie Bagby	J. Allen Easley	Lu M. Leake	Timothy Sellner	Mary Wayne
Betty May Barnett	Andrew Ettin	Robert E. Lee	Franklin R. Shirley	Larry E. West
Richard C. Barnett	Ralph Fraser	Jill McMillan	J. Howell Smith	Edwin G. Wilson
Elizabeth Brantley	Caroline S. Fullerton	J. Rodney Meyer	Elizabeth Stroupe	Donald H. Wolfe
Jean Browne	Betty Gay	Harold S. Moore	JoAnne Tedford	Ralph C. Wood
Julian C. Burroughs	Lucille Harris	Thomas E. Mullen	Harold Tedford	W. Buck Yearns
Warren Carr	Michael D. Hazen	Percival Perry	Pat Toole	

Members of the Winston-Salem Community

Peter Deane	Gene Overby	Larry Womble
Mayor Marshall Kurfees	Cedric S. Rodney	

The Musicians

Music Directors Teresa Radomski, David Levy, Dan Locklair, Martin Province and George Trautwein

Solo Instruments

Susan Smythe—Pipe Organ	Jennifer Cockerham—Flute	Paul McCubbins—Guitar	Bob Smith—Piano
George Trautwein—Violin	Maria Merritt—Harmonica	Stephen Ball—Bugle	George Perkins—Piano

The Wake Forest Band conducted by Martin Province

John Alitzer	Amy Brookbank	David Dyer	Katie Jeffreys	Rodney Player
Brent Ambrose	Kevin Browder	Bill Eccles	Jim Koford	Amber Risdon
Trevor Baily	John Burgess	Craig Eller	Gordon Lintz	Christa Sackhoff
Stephen Ball	Tobb Byrd	Angela Ellis	Stephen McGrady	Brent Shaffer
Elizabeth Bass	Camarra Cheatwood	Charles Freeman	Rosemary McNiell	Branson Sheets
Emory Bass	Jennifer Cockerham	Kathy Fain	Maria Merrit	Ruseell Shilling
Mary Lynn Bird	Linda Colwell	Carrie Galloway	Doug Mikaelian	Mark West
William Blackstock	Kerry Conner	Chris Garner	Chip Mims	Jim Wood
Tom Blalock	Kim Cramer	Debbie Gerhardt	Medlina Montgomery	
Kristen Blevins	David Doyle	Amy Haigh	Scott Morrison	
Ben Boggs	Alison Dubbs	Jerry Hawn	David Peterson	
Bill Boggs	Cindy Dyer	Ginny Holshouser	Tim Philpot	

The Wake Forest University Choirs directed by John Mochnick

The Winston-Salem Symphony, Peter Perret, Music Director and Conductor

Acknowledgments

We gratefully acknowledge the invaluable help and advice given by the following people:

President and Mrs. Thomas K. Hearn

President Emeritus and Mrs. James Ralph Scales

Charles M. Allen	Cleve Callison	Edyce Hall	Kathleen Mackie	Bill Moyers	Preston Stockton
John Anderson	Virginia Cocke	Carl Harris	Lake	Anne Bingham	Henry Stokes
John L. Andronica	Sandra Connor	Chuck Hess	Louise Lee	Philpott	Gray Styers
Hallie Arrington	Ed Christman	Carlos Holder	Robert E. Lee	Mark Reece	Ron Sustana
Marie Bagby	Julius Corpening	Al Hunt	Paula Locklair	A.C. Reid	Bobby Thompson
Beth Beatty	Marge Crisp	D. P. Hylton	Myrtle Lytle	Jane Roberson	Pat Toole
Bob Baker	Leslie Deane	Peggy Irons	Dolly McPherson	Bynum Shaw	Beth Upchurch
Olin T. Binkley	Barbara Dery	Hunter James	Rick Mashburn	Franklin Shirley	Marley Willard
Pauline Binkley	Elaine Dobson	Lois Johnson	Jasper Memory	Mamie Shirley	Nancy Wolfe
Jim Blackmore	Allen Easley	Bill Joyner	Bob Mills	Bob Smith	Larry Womble
Susan Borwick	Daisy C. Fox	Bryant Kendrick	Liz Milner	Howell Smith	John Woodard
Russell Brantley	Billie Goslen	Doris Kendrick	Kathy Morrison	Ruth Snuggs	
Teresa Brown	Jim Gregg	I. Beverly Lake	Malcolm Morrison	Ruth Snyder	

Barbara Yokeley and the Staff of the
Z. Smith Reynolds Library

The Department of Athletics

ARA Food Services

Alpha Phi Omega Service Fraternity

The College Union

The student residents of Efrid and
Huffman Houses

The Wake Forest Baptist Church
WFDD

The Winston-Salem Coliseum
management and staff

Superintendent of Grounds—
Ed Stoltz and staff

Superintendent of Building Services—
Harry Clanton and staff

Superintendent of Buildings—
Ralph Dennison and staff

The Wake Forest University Club

The Medical Center Guild

School of Design and Production,
North Carolina School of the Arts

Production

Production Electricians

Teri Richardson

J. Austin Turner

Randy Whitescarver

Andy Henry

John Patterson

Brian Bakke

Sound Engineer

Sonny Bulla

Lighting Equipment by

Production Arts, Inc.

Pyrotechnical Design

John Feigert

Pyrotechnics by Southern

International Fireworks

Sound Equipment by

Sound Engineering

Public Relations and

Publicity

Tony Nolan

Production Photography

Susan Mullally

The Community Relations Committee

Betsy Gregg and Catherine Huber: *Coordinators*

Hannah Appel	Janet Corpening	Millie Hanes	Miriam Lovett	Lil Sosnik
Bianca Artom	Mary Louise Davis	Sally Harper	Willie Lucas	Marge Sosnik
Gian Carla Berti	Eleanor Davis	Barbara Hearn	Jo May	Elinor Starling
Polly Blackwell	Laventa Davis	Lynn Hill	Mary Anne Maynard	Anne Strickland
Cynthia Bouldin	Martha Davis	Katherine Homan	Dolly McPherson	Josie Tedford
Nancy Bragg	Lynn Eisenberg	Jean Hooks	Barbara McWhorter	Velma Watts
Elizabeth Brantley	Nancy Elbersen	Betty Howell	Marianne Meyer	Claudette Weston
Ann Brenner	Aurelia Eller	Miriam Hoyt	Mary Nan Moser	Jane Whitaker
Jean Burroughs	Lizbeth Evans	Katherine Janeway	Ruth Mullen	Pat Williard
Stewart Butler	Sandra Gallant	Martee Johnson	Tog Newman	Ran Willingham
Mary Belo Carlyle	Phin Gamble	Jane Joyner	Hellen Pritchard	Emily Wilson
Peggy Carroll	Natalie Glabman	Ruth Julian	Ethel Ford Rice	Pat Wilson
Mary Beth Chapman	Patsy Gray	Jane Kelly	Debbie Rubin	Diana Wilson
Susan Mullally Clark	Joan Greason	Earline King	Betsy Sawyer	Rachel Wright
Sophia Cody	Sally Gulley	Lu Leake	Betty Scales	
Sandra Connor	Lisa Hatfield	Kay Lord	Sherry Scarlett	

Campus hostesses from the Wake Forest University Club

Hellen Pritchard, *President*; Sue Hendricks, *Coordinator*

Clara Allen	Clarice Davis	Charlene Miller	Vicki B. Tamer
Marjorie Angell	Betty Glance	Maxine Moore	Mary Ann Taylor
Catherine Banks	Sue Hale	Ruth Mullen	Marge Wagstaff
Nancy Berry	Virginia Hall	Ruth O'Neal	Mary Parks Weathers
Gerry Berthrong	Cynthia Hamilton	Margaret Perry	Dorothy Welker
Mary Brodish	Linda Hutchins	Sherry Scarlett	Pat Williard
Jean Burroughs	Helen Hylton	Vicki Sellner	Martha Wood
Martha Carr	Pam Kahl	Emily Shaw	Suzanne Wood
Jean Christman	Paulette Kuzmanovich	Jeanette Smith	
Virginia Cocke	Louise Lee	Elinor Starling	
Rachel Corbett	Jo May	Mary Anne Steintrager	

Graylyn Hostesses

Nancy Elbersen, *Coordinator*

Laurel Bacon	Betty Glance	Marianne Meyer	Elinor Starling
Betty Barnett	Shirley Gobble	Maxine Moore	Helena Tidwell
Jane Burton	Betty Griffith	Peggy Norfleet	Betsy Treadway
Jean Christman	Sally Gulley	Algine Ogburn	Mark Parks Weathers
Mary Louise Davis	Cynthia Hamilton	Margaret Perry	Mitzi Williams
Joyce Dimock	Sue Hendricks	Vicki Petreman	Jeanne Wilson
Betty Ellison	Ann Humphrey	Ann Ring	Nancy Wilson
Mary Farr	Kathy Janeway	Mary Frances Robinson	Carol Winder
Pricilla Finley	Pam Kahl	Helene Rufty	Mary Wines
Theresa Gallins	Judith Kuhn	Frances Shively	
Katherine Ghesling	Margaret Leckie	Jeannette Smith	

Index

The Index covers only pages 1 through 318, and it is limited to the names of individuals who are mentioned in those pages. I decided not to refer herein to topics or to organizations or to performing groups or even to those individuals whose primary affiliation is other than with Wake Forest.

A

- Abernathy, Laura Susan** 41, 82
Ackley, Dan 84
Adams, Walter 287
Adler, Samuel H. 187, 295
Alexander, Elmore 118, 133
Alexander, Lex 143
Allen, Charles M. 13, 20, 42, 97, 107, 189–90, 202, 218, 247, 259, 264, 281, 303
Allen, Edward 282
Allen, Judson B. 33
Allen, Robert M. 24, 57, 82, 150, 167
Allman, Martha Blevins (see *Blevins*) 54, 296
Alpeter, David 282
Amato, Katharine Marie 203
Amen, Ralph D. 39, 250, 266
Ames, Ruth 164
Ammons, Archie Randolph 119, 154–5
Andrade, Billy 297
Andronica, John L. 109, 117, 185, 281
Angell, John William (Bill) 97, 142, 218
Angelou, Maya 6, 125, 150, 205, 272–3, 302
Annonio, William 296
Arcaro, Nick 134
Archie, William C. 15, 53, 119, 235, 241–2
Ard, Bill 268
Argabrite, Bill 143
Armenaki, Thomas 101
Armentrout, Rebecca 118, 133, 167
Armstrong, Bill 187, 204
Arrington, Hallie 297
Artom, Bianca Ara 90, 95, 138, 153, 281
Artom, Camillo 33, 83, 95, 138, 153, 164
Austin, Brian M. 186, 266
Aycock, Andrew Lewis 27, 57, 81, 97, 117, 189, 213, 219
Aycock, Lucille 117
- ## B
- Babcock, Charles H.** 27, 30, 55, 137
Babcock, Mary Reynolds 27, 28
Babcock, Winifred 55, 137–8
Bagley, Smith 126
Baird, H. Wallace 132, 166, 202, 250
Baker, Carol 115
Baker, Kenny 204
Baker, Robert T. 233, 255, 256
Baker, John Steven 78, 99
Banks, E. Pendleton 40, 97, 117, 163, 164, 287
Banks, Jay 151
Barbee, Kent Hodnett (Mrs.) 134
Barefield, James P. 132, 166, 183, 218, 220, 280, 312
Barkley, Priscilla 62
Barnes, Bill 187
Barnes, Christopher 41, 89
Barnes, John 231
Barnett, Richard C. 40, 81, 97, 117, 166, 185, 250
Barrett, John G. 281
Barrow, Harold M. 39, 57, 117, 202
Bartholomew, Robert I. 61
Bartlett, Jennifer 267, 282
Bassett, Ronald E. 41
Baumgardner, Wayne 244, 245, 252
Baxley, John 218, 232
Beatty, Bernard L. 241
Beck, Robert C. 24, 40, 97, 98
Beery, Bill 132
Bell, Audley 120
Bennett, Bert L. 55
Benton, M.C., Jr. 31, 126
Berthrong, Merrill G. 78, 137, 178, 192–3
Bickett, Thomas Walter 3
Bidwell, Miles O. 197
Biegel, Richard 167, 185
Bissell, Karen 156, 167
Black, Charles Spurgeon 134
Blackmore, James H. 202
Blair, Chris 187
Bialock, James Carey 152
Bland, Cathy 188
Bland, Walter Douglas 54, 186, 218
Blankespoor, Ronald 202
Blanton, Mary Rutherford 62
Blanton, Ted 62
Blevins, Martha (see *Allman*) 54, 296
Bobbora, Bill 100, 103, 120
Boger, Jennie Lynn 46
Borwick, Susan H. 295
Bostic, Henry H., Jr. 17, 41
Boushy, Theodore F. 41, 58
Bowden, Steve 120
Bowman, Pasco “Bud” 91, 111, 161–2, 210, 223–4, 290
Boyd, Sterling M. 27, 56, 105, 181, 202
Boyette, Sandra Combs (see *Connor*) 257, 297
Boyle, William J. 251
Bozoian, Richard 100
Bradbury, Ora C. 83
Bradley, Carlos 268

Bradley, Ed 103
Bradshaw, Howard Holt 83
Branch, Joseph 55, 80, 294, 295
Brantley, Ben 248
Brantley, Russell 10, 11, 20, 46,
 81, 117, 144, 248, 253, 266, 284,
 288, 308–9
Brantley, William Russell
 “Rusty” 118
Brazil, Barbara 58
Brée, Germaine 61, 98, 138–40,
 166, 183, 188, 192, 214, 266, 287
Brehme, Robert 39, 136
Brendle, Douglas 286
Brendle, Edna 286
Brendle, Floyd 286
Brendle, Harold 286
Brendle, James Davis 286
Brewer, Lillian 3
Brewer, Richard L. 3
Brewer, Talcott 101
Briggs, William Lee 132
Brinson, Linda Carter (*see Lee*)
 46, 58, 98, 132
Britt, David M. 61
Broach, Claude U. 17, 142, 266
Brogden, Leon 168
Brown, Dalma Aldoph 117, 132
Brown, Elizabeth 283
Brown, Georgia 54
Brown, Junius Calvin 56
Brown, Simpson “Skip” 168,
 194, 195, 199–201, 204
Brown, Timothy 41, 58
Browning, John Anthony K. 133
Broughill, James 80, 138
Broughill, Louise 274
Broyles, David B. 112–13, 156, 295
Bryan, George 69, 87, 112
Bryan, George McLeod 13, 31,
 39, 112, 117, 140, 197, 295
Bryant, Shasta 97, 110, 166
Bryce, John 204
Bullard, Richard H. 185
Bumbrey, Joseph 159, 166, 203
Bunn, Julian Wilbur 61
Burchfield, Bobby 133

Burnham, Judith 302
Burroughs, Catherine 248–9
Burroughs, Julian C., Jr. 81, 115,
 141, 170–1, 190, 266, 283, 313
Burt, Richard 235
Butler, Albert L., Jr. 84, 126, 236,
 261
Butler, Shannon 282, 296
Byerly, Elizabeth 50
Byers, Tony 152
Byman, Bob 143, 152, 168, 187
Byrd, Robin 251
Byrne, Tommy 134

C

Cain, Larry 43
Caldwell, Robert P., Sr. 294
Callison, Jim 60
Callison, Tolliver Cleveland, III
 296
Calloway, Wayne 257, 287
Campbell, Erin 267
Campbell, Frank R. 251, 295
Campbell, Ruth F. 132, 150
Campbell, Will 301
Canady, Andrew McNeill 53
Carlson, Pamela 99
Carlson, Richard 133
Carlson, Robert S. 50, 111, 224
Carlyle, Irving E. 50, 86, 133
Carmichael, Jane A. 233, 255, 266
Carmichael, Richard 156, 250
Carolina, James 151
Carpenter, Coy C. 8, 22–3, 95, 120
Carr, Warren 83
Carroll, Wallace 50, 134, 140,
 150, 197, 287
Carswell, Clara Horne 29, 30, 111
Carswell, Guy T. 29, 30, 111
Carter, Charles M. 121, 250
Carter, Frank C. 185, 203
Carter, Jimmy 6, 172, 213, 307
Carter, Linda (*see Lee and Brinson*)
 46, 58, 98, 132
Carter, John A., Jr. 17, 19, 40, 58,
 85, 117, 166, 213
Carver, James 46
Casey, Dorothy 145
Cashwell, Thomas L., Jr. 281
Catron, David W. 117, 167, 202
Catron, Steven Randal 296
Cervi, Don 204
Chandler, John W. 18, 43, 300
Chappell, John 98
Chappell, Leonard 60, 96, 268
Charlow, Bart 69–72
Cheshier, David 267, 296
Christie, Mark 151
Christman, Edgar 11, 53, 57,
 63, 272, 288
Churchill, Sarah 206
Clapper, James 225
Clark, Carol Lee 99
Clark, Wendy 151
Clay, Richard T. 310
Clonts, Forrest W. 219
Coats, Ellen (*see Lipscomb*)
 185, 203, 266
Coats, Marvin S. 259, 266
Coble, Paul Y. 185
Cochran, John “Red” 152
Cocke, Elton C. 97, 169
Cocke, Virginia 117
Coffman, Joe P. 311
Coleman, Beth 56
Coleman, Stephanie J. 203
Conant, Lawrence F. 43
Connor, Sandra Combs
 (*see Boyette*) 257, 297
Conrad, Sandra 99
Conrads, Nancy 167
Cook, Gary A. 295
Cooper, Frederick L., III “Chip”
 35, 40, 41
Cooper, John 58
Cooper, Marylou 121, 132
Cooper, Owen 151
Cooper, Thomas 99
Corbett, Leon H., Jr. 210, 223,
 261, 290
Corpening, Julius H. 77, 118,
 233, 255, 256
Corpening, Wayne 213, 245

Cotton, Nancy J. 266, 287
Covey, Christopher 82
Covington, Sam 62
Craig, William H. 203
Crater, Marvin 187, 204, 283
Crawford, Patrick 283, 296
Crawford, R.B. 55
Crisp, Marjorie 39, 120, 145, 202
Crittenden, Ethel Taylor 92, 181
Crocker, Linda Lou 233
Cromer, Anderson D. 185
Croskery, Robert 168
Cross, James E., Jr. 75, 80, 82, 113
Crouch, Henry 267, 294
Crouch, Perry 35, 169
Crutchfield, A.J. "Jack" 40
Cunard, Manuel Ralph 132, 186
Cunnings, Edward R. 167, 271
Currin, Samuel T. 82, 99
Czarnecki, Mike 204

D

Dadouris, Rick 220, 235
Dale, Paula 251
Damp, George E. 185
Daniel, Margaret Truman 129
Daniel, Susan 267
Daniels, Elizabeth "Bunz"
136, 148–9, 151
Darnell, Cindy 233
Darnell, Susan 233
Daser, Sayeste 282
David, Susan House 118
Davis, Charlie 60, 84, 96, 100,
170
Davis, Egbert L., Jr. 95
Davis, Eleanor Layfield 95, 189
Davis, John 20, 33
Davis, Joseph C., Jr. 251
Davis, Julie (see *Mason and
Griffin*) 118, 152
Davis, Katherine 8
Davis, Lowell "Lefty" 187
Davis, Maurice 194
Davis, Michael S. 287
Davis, Ron 203

Davis, Thomas H. 17, 126, 301
Dawson, John T. 150, 203
De Chatelet, Lawrence R. 284
Deal, Ronald 273
Decker, Richard 42–3
Deitrick, William Henley 169
Delgado, Marceleno 83
Dellastatious, William 204
Denfeld, Phil 268, 283, 297
Dewasthali, Arun 267, 296
DeWeese, William 75, 87–8,
113–4, 116, 118
Deyton, Robert G. 101
Dimock, Ronald 273, 295
Disque, Carol S. 203
Divine, Hugh William 20, 52, 232
Dixon, David G. 287
Dixon, Thomas 261
Dobbs, Jeff 193
Dobner, Joseph 43, 60, 84
Dodding, James 249, 268, 295,
301–2
Dodson, N. Taylor 83
Dollard, Jerome 266
Domson, Charles Andrew 134
Donnelly, John 282
Dorwart, Pat 185
Dowtin, Al 168
Drake, Elizabeth Singleton 298
Drake, Justus C. 101
Duckett, Kenny 283
Duin, Stephen B. 167
Dunlap, Cynthia B. 282
Dunlap, David 282
Dunn, Ken 188
Dunn, Stephen 234
Dyer, Robert Allen 10, 91, 98,
156, 185, 233, 295

E

Eames, Mary Blalock 43
Earle, John R. 97, 135, 166, 185,
232
Earp, Cronje 39, 97, 284
Easley, J. Allen 20, 32, 56
East, James M. 82

Edwards, Donna 193
Edwards, Martha "Marty"
(see *Shore*) 219, 233
Edwards, Sandy 58
Eggleston, Drake 185
Eickholt, Lynne 99, 118
Elliott, John P. 132
Elliott, Laura 233
Ellis, Sandy 115
Ellison, Leo 177
Elmore, Thomas M. 11, 47, 91–2,
156, 166
Engelmeier, Kent 84
English, David 169
Esch, Gerald W. 117, 150, 185,
207, 250
Eschen, Rich 120, 134
Ethridge, Marcus 118, 133
Ettin, Andrew 281
Eure, Herman L. 139–40
Eutsler, Bill 220
Evans, Bill 298
Evans, David K. 39, 79, 93, 132
Evans, Mütter D. 125, 170–1
Ewing, Ellen W. 3
Ewing, Stephen 167, 185, 225
Exum, Jo Cheryl 40

F

Faircloth, William 296
Falkenberg, Philippe 202
Fallis, Richard 40
Farmer, Sue Ellen 219
Farmer, Wendy 40
Feathers, Beattie 235
Fedora, Stephen 118, 150
Fehring, Tom 152, 168
Felton, Edward L. 241, 290
Fenoaltea, Doranne 266
Ferm, Vergilius 40
Ferner, Jack 111, 124, 140, 261
Ferrell, James L. 166
Fetzer, Thomas H., Jr. 203
Finch, Nora Lynn 120, 134
Finlator, William W. 134, 214, 298
Fischer, Jan A. 287

Fleer, Jack D. 81, 132, 150, 192–3, 232
Fletcher, James Floyd 98
Flory, Walter S. 250
Flynt, Larry 196–7, 208, 214, 306
Folk, Edgar E. 3–4, 20, 284
Ford, Gerald 6, 60, 119, 172, 197, 251, 253, 258
Ford, Laura Christian 82
Ford, Michael 172, 283
Foronda, Marcelino A. 57
Forsyth, Anne Cannon 55, 119, 216
Fosso, Doyle R. 65, 183, 214, 232, 273
Fouché, David L. 297
Fouts, Amparo 228
Fouts, Dover R. 228
Francis, Marvin “Skeeter” 57
Fraser, Ralph S. 39, 81, 150, 202
Frey, Donald E. 202, 266
Friday, David L., Jr. 256
Friday, John R. 256
Friday, Rutherford “Rudd” 256
Friday, William C. 35, 256
Friedenberg, John E.R. 267
Frier, Catherine 282
Frye, Chuck 233
Fuller, Kirk 69–70, 72
Fullerton, Sandy 248
Furches, Frank 284
Furr, Charles G. 57, 284
Futrelle, Stephan 219

G

Gaines, Clark 187
Gamble, Lyne S. 233
Garber, Lee 297
Garrison, Paul Leslie 43
Garrity, Henry “Hank” 57, 61
Gay, Roland L. 97, 117, 235
Gentry, Ivey C. 24, 39, 98, 117, 185, 250, 266
Gentry, James Theodore “Ted” 296
Gentry, Nell Evans 298

George, Ed 84
Gilliam, Joseph O. 83
Gilpin, Betsy 167
Glenn, Kathleen M. 218, 281, 295
Glover, Miriam Anne 132
Godwin, John 133
Gokhale, Balkrishna G. 78–9, 94, 97, 150
Gokhale, Beena 79
Gordon, William 41
Gorrell, Fannie 3
Gossett, Thomas F. 150
Graham, John 168, 184, 186, 203, 219
Grampp, William D. 287
Grant, Charlotte 268, 283
Gray, Constance 261
Gray, Gordon 261
Gray, Lyons 245
Greason, Elizabeth Hackney “Lib” 169
Greason, Murray 96
Green, Charles Sylvester 253
Greene, Martha 54
Greene, Stanlee Parks, Jr. 267
Gregg, Tommy 283, 297
Gregory, Rick 168
Griffin, Donald 57
Griffin, George J. 40, 250, 266
Griffin, Julie (*see Davis and Mason*) 118, 152
Griffin, Rod 194–5, 198, 204, 220
Griffin, Thomas P. 132
Griffith, Eugene Jeffrey 99
Griffith, Ross A. 54, 203
Griffiths, Phillip A. 134
Groh, Al 263
Gross, Paul 24, 273, 312–3
Grossman, Steven Alan 151
Groves, Craig 55
Groves, Earl E. 55
Groves, Herman Henry 55
Gruber, Janice 82, 118, 133
Gulley, John Marc 251
Guruge, Ananda 57
Guy, T. Sloane, Jr. 98

H

Haas, Jay 134, 143, 168, 187
Haas, Jerry 297
Haddock, Jesse 96, 127, 143, 211, 225, 252, 263, 268
Hadley, David W. 250
Hagen, W. Derald 233
Hale, Toby A. 11, 92, 277
Hall, David M. 118
Hall, Jerry Alfred 150, 186
Hall, Leslie 56, 62
Hallberg, Gary 204, 220, 235, 252
Hallman, F. Edwin, Jr. 40
Halvorson, Lloyd 60
Hamilton, Paige 185
Hamilton, William S. 297
Hamrick, Emmett Willard 81, 150, 218, 250
Hamrick, Shirley P. 54
Hamrick Jr., Phillip J. 166
Hanes, Ralph 126
Hanna, Dana 17
Harper, Tom 114, 128
Harrill, James 17, 284
Harris, Carl 39
Harris, Charles U. 225–6, 251
Harris, Janet Jeffrey Carlile 226
Harris, Shearon 220
Harrison, Larry 195
Haslam, Jim 84, 100
Hatfield, Weston P. 294
Haughee, Judith Kay 185
Haven, Ysbrand 295
Hawkins, William D. 203
Hayashi, Elmer K. 250
Hayes, Gary 296
Hayes, Harold T.P. 83, 214, 220
Hayes, James M. 151
Hays, Brooks 33, 97, 284
Head, Allan 17
Headley, Win 100, 103
Hearn, Thomas K., Jr. 5, 294, 302
Hearne, Dennis Walter 282
Heath, Ralph Cyrus 57
Heatley, N. Rick 218
Hedin, Robert 266

Hegstrom, Roger A. 166, 232, 250, 281, 287
Heidgerd, Frederick C. 118
Heim, Mary Elizabeth 251
Helm, Robert M. 81, 202, 266, 275
Helms, Louise 228
Helvey, James “Jay” 251, 267
Hely, Bob 220, 235
Hemric, Dickie 96, 168
Henderson, Holly 296
Hendricks, J. Edwin 4, 8, 53, 97, 166
Henson, Larry R. 283
Henson, Maria 282
Hester, James Montgomery 169
Hester, Marcus B. 166, 185
Hibbs, Ruthann Louise 219
Hill, John 204
Hill, Marshton (Bunker) 57
Hill, Maurice 17
Hills, Barbara Behrens 169
Hills, David A. 10–11, 85, 160–1, 167, 169, 266
Hinze, Willie L. 266
Hirshhorn, Joseph 189
Hixson, Ivy May 150, 186
Hoch, Scott 204, 220
Hoffman, Joseph H., Jr. 311
Holder, Carlos O. 81, 117, 202
Holland, Barbara Lou 185
Hollingsworth, L. H. 32, 46, 53, 81
Holt, Mark 261, 296
Holtz, Walter Clinton “Dynamite” 83
Hook, Bobby 134
Hooks, Eugene “Gene” 10, 11, 128, 129, 211, 225, 262–3, 271, 287
Hope, C.C., Jr. 293
Hopkins, Beth (see *Norbrey*) 112, 130–1
Hopkins, Gerald 187
Hopkins, Larry 100, 103, 114, 120
Horne, Chevis F. 202, 234
Horton, Fred L., Jr. 185, 202

Hottinger, William 185, 250
Howard, Fredric T. 166, 218
Htin Aung, Maung 78, 84, 173, 219
Huber, Calvin R. 20, 81, 150, 166
Hughes, Willie 306, 307
Hull, Roger 49, 62
Humber, Robert Lee 101
Hunt, Albert “Al” 271
Hunter, Roberto Jehu 185
Hux, Doug 82
Hyder, Betty 82
Hylton, Delmer Paul 13, 17, 81, 150, 218, 281

I

Inman, Joe 61, 84

J

Jackels, Susan 295
Jackson, Donnie 252
Jackson, Jane 235, 251, 252
Jackson, Roger Ray, Sr. 83
Jackson, W. Craig 233, 255, 297
Jaenke, Karen A. 266
James, Elizabeth Lee (see *Morgan*) 297
Janeway, Richard 118, 211
Janosik, Steve 186, 232
Jay, Peter 234
Jemison, Howard A. 232
Jen, Tai 57
Johansson, Patricia Adams 150, 166, 167, 266
Johnson, Calvin 232
Johnson, Charles E. 203
Johnson, Frank 195, 268
Johnson, Gerald White 214, 242–3
Johnson, Kenneth S. 41
Johnson, Lois 76, 133, 250
Johnson, Richard A. 266
Johnson, J. Robert 39
Johnson, Samuel, Jr. 52

Johnson, Stan 235
Johnson, Wayne 54
Johnston, Dillon 177–8, 202
Johnston, Johnny 284
Johnston, Neil 61
Jonas, Richard Kirk 86, 99
Jones, Candide 177
Jones, Henry Broadus 186
Jones, Hubert A. 152
Jones, Neal 272
Jones, Pamela K. 99
Jordan, Suzette 283
Jowers, Joseph 73
Joyner, G. William, Jr. 10, 11, 82, 216–7, 218, 254–5, 287, 288

K

Kallam, Minnie Spencer 267
Kanoy, Ethel 41
Keel, Jim 230
Kendrick, Richard 82, 118, 133
Kenion, Alonzo 185, 295, 312
Kennedy, George 268
Kern, Robert G. 282
Kerr, William C. 185, 295
Kersh, Rogan Thomas 273, 279–80, 291
Kieffer, Tony 252
Kincheloe, J. Jeffrey 40
King, Earline Heath 95, 206
King, Harry Lee, Jr. 57, 266
King, Joe 95
King, Landon 252, 268, 283
Kirkman, Ellen 295
Kitchin, Thurman D. 4, 303
Knight, Lee 99
Knight, Ronald 267
Knish, Michael 267
Knott, Chuck 235
Knott, Robert H. “Bob” 232, 250
Knott, Robert E. 57
Knox, Tom 252, 283
Koury, Charles “Chip” 231
Kuhn, George 62
Kuhn, Raymond E. 185, 232

Kulonda, Dennis 225
Kunz, David William 203
Kutteh, Robert H. 203
Kutteh, William 161
Kuzmanovich, James 250

L

Lambe, William 58
Lambert, Gary 185
Larkins, John 205
Larson, Jens Frederick 267
Laughridge, W.J. "Digit" 60
Lawrence, J. Gray, Jr. 82
Layton, Melvin Q. 253, 266,
310, 311
Leader, Richard 41
Leake, Lula "Lu" 10, 62, 75-6, 91
Lee, H. Douglas 150, 219
Lee, Howard 121
Lee, Linda Sue Carter
(*see Brinson*) 46, 58, 98, 132
Lee, Robert E. 24, 202
Lefelar, Greg 268
Leighton, James H., Jr. 60, 114,
127, 164, 268
Leitner, Leo 283
Leman, Gregory 296
Lemza, Douglas 60, 82, 83
Lennon, Lucy 167
Lentz, Martha Williams "Marty"
132, 150, 186, 190, 266
LeSiege, Annette 202, 232, 273,
286
Leuchtenberger, Mark Wayne 219
Levy, David B. 283, 295
Lewis, Charles M. 156, 218, 264
Lewis, Jack 42, 61, 84
Lewis, Samuel F. 99
Lewis, Sarah 189
Linton, Brian Scott 151
Lipscomb, Ellen (*see Coats*) 185,
203, 266
Little, Dianne C. 99
Little, Maxwell 298
Lock, Frank R. 253
Locklair, Dan 285

Loftin, Ronald 151
Lord, Kay Doenges 273
Louden, Allan D. 184
Lounsbury, Tracy 100, 103
Love, Samuel H. 298
Lucas, Gene T. 10, 22-3, 78,
123, 141, 202, 306-7

M

Mackie, George Carlyle 61
Mackie, William M., Jr. 54, 167
Mackovic, John 211, 244, 252, 263
Madry, Mrs. Raymond 57
Margitic, Milorad 266
Mark, Alan 296
Mark, Freemon 49, 86-7, 99
Markman, Stuart C. 185
Marsh, Lex 17, 18, 84
Martin, Graham 61, 90, 94-5
Martin, James Alfred, Jr. 169,
214, 295
Martin, James Nello, Jr. 58
Martin, Steven 167
Martin, Zeno, Jr. 152
Mason, James W. 17-18, 32, 52,
214, 215, 221, 246, 291, 294
Mason, Julie (*see Davis and
Griffin*) 118, 152
Mathias, Dean 120
**Matthews, George Eric, Jr.,
"Rick"** 281
Mauney, Fred Kevin 78, 99
Maxwell, Richard C. 124
May, Gaylord 250
May, Graham 250
Mazalewski, John 84
McBride, Richard W. 54, 266
McBride, Virgil L. 82
McCall, Steven 296
McCloskey, Jack 60, 114
McCollum, Max William 99
McCown, Clint 249-50
McCracken, James 220
McDonald, James C. 117, 232
McDonald, Thane 39, 104,
166, 235
McDougald, James 204, 220,
244-5, 252
McDowell, Hannelore Traekner
284
McDowell, James G. 132, 284,
298
McGill, Paul 227
McGlamry, Mike 187, 204, 220
McGregor, Gil 170
McIlwain, William F. 81
McKinney, Horace "Bones" 152
McLean, Mary 186
McLellan, Martha Faith 282
McMahan, C.H. 99
McMahon, John 220
McManus, Jerry 181
McManus, Roger 58
McMillan, Elbert A. 101
McNally, Minta Aycock 232,
255-6
McNeill, R. Hayes 42
McNulty, Scott 251
McPherson, Dolly A. 139-40,
167, 202
Meads, Manson 8, 23, 118, 211
Meek, Jay 218
Meiburg, Katherine Ann 203
Meiburg, Stanley 156, 167
Mellen, Deanne 82
Melton, Robert G. 185
Memory, Jasper L., Jr. 97, 202
Merrifield, Bill 283, 297
Merritt, Maria W. 287
Messer, Thomas 205
Metzler, Kim 251
Mewborn, George 203
Meyer, J. Rodney 115, 123, 250
Meyrick, Chuck 99
Middleton, David J. 267
Miller, Harry B. 13, 295
Miller, Henry 201
Miller, Ken 187
Miller, Marcus C. 203, 219
Mills, Chuck 128, 211
Mills, Robert D. 118, 150, 219,
255-6
Milner, Joseph O. 232, 295

Mitchell, Carlton T. 166, 278, 281
Mochnick, John V. 250
Molino, Armand 252
Monaco, Angelo 196
Monteith, Brenda 167
Montgomery, Jerry 60
Moore, Harold S. "Pete" 190–1, 309–10
Moore, Richard 282
Moorhouse, John C. 117, 250, 281, 295
Morehead, Robert 17
Morgan, Elizabeth Lee (see *James*) 297
Morgan, James Reid 230–1, 257, 266, 297
Morris, Mary Lide 294
Moses, Carl C. 281
Moss, William M. 250
Mountcastle, Katherine 236
Mozon, Ollis John, Jr. 167
Muir, Star 251
Mullen, Thomas E. 10, 23, 24, 41, 46, 62, 78, 91, 97, 153, 197, 202, 211, 213, 246, 273, 280, 287–8
Murdoch, Richard J. 97, 137, 178
Murdoch-Kitt, Norma 26, 37–8, 50, 60
Murdock, Jack (Jackie) 297
Murphrey, Everette "Doc" 159
Murray, Matthew P., Jr. 312
Musselwhite, Eddie 203, 219
Mustian, Jo Ann 167
Myatt, Christy 233
Myers, Jerry 251

N

Nance, Mary Susan 132
Newsome, Harry 297
Newton, Lawson 185
Nielsen, Linda 281
Nilsson, Gladys 282
Noftle, Ronald E. 232, 266
Norbrey, Beth (see *Hopkins*) 112, 130–1
Norman, Joseph 73

Novatny, Laura 273, 291
Nowell, John W., Jr. 17, 19, 39, 52, 97

O

Odom, Houston "Hu" 58
O'Flaherty, James 39, 57, 232
Olive, Eugene Irving 43
O'Neill, Terence 83
Opdyke, William L. 186
O'Quinn, John "Red" 187
Orser, Paul 37
Overby, Malinda 81
Overman, William H., Jr. 40
Owen, Harvey 56
Owen, Jeanne 13, 39, 50
Owens, Emily Jane 219

P

Packer, Billy 220, 272
Palmer, Arnold 84, 108, 120, 258, 278, 287
Palmer, Larry L. 233, 283
Parcell, Harold D. 81, 298
Parker, James 244–5, 252
Parker, Laura Dell 167
Parker, Nancy R. 167, 219
Parker, R. Hunt 92
Parker, John E., Jr. 39, 117, 185
Paschal, George W. 3, 4, 44
Paschal, George W., Jr. 17, 146, 147, 153, 158
Pate, Warren "Butch" 17
Patrick, Clarence H. 81, 218
Patterson, Buddy 235
Patterson, Grady S. 11, 117, 298
Patton, Billy Joe 152
Paul, Allen 169
Payne, Eddie 134
Payne, Terry 251
Pearcy, Lennie Louise 267
Peeradina, Saleem 132
Penley, Larry 41
Perricone, Philip J. 161, 232, 295
Perry, John 49

Perry, Margaret Ruthven 11, 12, 117, 121, 266, 297
Perry, Percival 11, 12, 24
Petro, Sylvester 162, 210, 223
Phillips, Elizabeth 39, 81, 117, 150, 156, 232, 264, 293,
Phillips, John Y. 168
Phillips, Mark 82
Phillips, Matthew Dalton 168
Phillips, Thomas O. 30, 54, 151, 280, 296
Philpott, J. Robert 294
Piccolo, Brian 96, 211, 278, 287
Piedmonte, John 283, 297
Pierce, John 187
Pignatti, Teresio 94, 109, 110, 189
Pinns, Gary 252
Planchin, Tim 268
Podlofsky, Ira 167
Pomerance, Bernard 282
Porter, Andrew 58
Pospisil, Peter 134
Poteat, Hubert McNeill 226–7
Poteat, William Louis 274
Potter, Lee H. 166
Powers, Dawn 297
Preseren, Herman J. 166, 232, 295
Preston, Pat 268
Prichard, Robert 85
Prickett, Carlton 17, 80
Pritchard, Gregory D. 81, 117, 185, 250, 281
Privette, Coy C. 196
Prugh, Sharon Elizabeth 267
Puckett, Joe Lee "Jody" 102, 152, 297
Pulliam, Henry T. 179

Q

Quarles, David 167
Quinley, Kevin 133, 164

R

Rabenhorst, Harry 134
Rabenhorst, Susan 17

Radomski, Teresa 285
Rae, Tom 134, 152
Ragan, Robert 133
Raiford, Phil 268
Raines, Tara 296
Ramseur, Michael 297
Ramsey, Chuck 134, 152
Randel, Clara 231
Rankin, Watson H. 101
Ray, Cecil 206–8
Ray, William E. 166, 186, 190, 202, 206, 283
Raynor, Beulah Lassiter 232
Raynor, Kenneth T. 81, 219
Rea, Leonard Owens 134
Rector, Neil 219, 233
Reece, E. Kemp, Jr. 87
Reece, Mark Holcomb 10, 11, 54, 56, 75, 76, 91, 203
Reece, Vonda 54
Reed, John F. 166
Reese, Timothy L. 232, 283
Reeves, J. Don 202, 232
Reid, A.C. 39, 166, 202, 226
Reinhardt, Jon M. 93, 166, 281
Reynolds, Edward 21, 81
Reynolds, Nancy Susan 28, 92, 178, 257, 258
Ribisl, Paul M. 201, 250
Rice, Leon L., Jr. 17–8, 52
Richards, Claud Henry 40, 97
Richardson, Deborah 185
Richman, Charles 185, 250
Rifkin, Jeremy 234
Rihtarchik, Elaine 251
Riley, Michael 233, 264–5, 267, 282
Rives, Chip 204
Roberts, Franklin 112
Roberts, Ron 211, 225, 263
Robertson, David L. 186, 232
Robinson, Barry 82
Robinson, Craig 60, 84
Robinson, James B. (Barry) 82
Robinson, Mary Frances 39–40, 97, 110, 232, 295
Robinson, Paul S. 132, 202

Rodtwitt, Eva 192, 253
Rogers, Gaines 29, 39
Rogers, Keith 219
Rogers, William Benjamin, Sr. 169
Rollfinke, Brian F. 273, 291
Royster, James 235
Rudolph, Lorraine 247
Ruffner, Bill 283
Russell, Larry 95, 100, 103, 114, 120
Ryan, Tim 297

S

Sacrinity, Nick 297
Saintsing, James R. 233
Sanders, Wilmer D. 218, 250, 281
Santi, Joe 228
Sawyer, John Wesley 278, 281
Scales, Ann Catherine 89, 305–6
Scales, Elizabeth Randel “Betty” 18, 61, 89, 154, 230–1, 285, 302–7
Scales, James Ralph (Ralph) 1, 4–10, 18–20, 22–5, 32–8, 50–2, 69, 72, 74, 78–80, 85, 86, 88–9, 93–6, 101, 106–8, 111, 114, 116, 121, 123, 125, 128, 145–7, 149, 160–2, 178, 181–2, 186, 188–91, 193–5, 196–201, 206, 208–17, 221, 223–4, 229–31, 242, 245–7, 255–9, 262–3, 269, 271, 275, 278–80, 285, 288–94, 299, 302–7, 308, 310
Scales, Laura Elizabeth 38, 61, 89, 305
Scales, Robert B. 117, 132, 218
Scarborough, Ray 204
Scarlett, John Donald “Don” 223–4, 240, 276, 290
Schellenberg, Jerry 195, 204
Schilagi, Frank J. 140, 224, 241
Schofield, Gary 283
Schoonmaker, Donald O. 13, 57, 65, 72, 85, 92, 97, 136, 140, 150, 225, 264, 281
Schoonmaker, Meyressa Hughes 186, 203, 218
Schubert, Marianne 218
Scott, Karl M. 97, 152
Scott, William A. 311
Sears, Gina 267
Sears, Richard D. 250, 281
Seay, Andy 268, 283, 297
Sechler, Cynthia 267–8
Seelbinder, Ben M. 150, 155, 159
Sekely, William 167
Shaffer, Craig C. 203
Shaffer, Sherwood 286
Shaw, Bynum G. 4–5, 15, 185, 191, 219, 228, 264, 281
Shaw, Emily Crandall 191
Sheffer, James 46, 58
Sherrill, Robert 181
Sherwin, Judith Johnson 250
Shields, Anne Mercer Kesler 285, 303
Shields, Howard W. 136, 218
Shirley, Franklin R. 40, 97, 117, 232
Shively, Robert W. 91, 290
Shoaf, Richard Allen 82
Shoemaker, Richard L. 281
Shore, Martha “Marty” (see *Edwards*) 219, 233
Shores, David 223
Short, John 228
Shorter, Geoffrey 296
Shorter, Robert N. 132, 136–7, 150, 185, 202, 250, 264
Shue, Jeff 82
Shuping, Mack 49, 62
Siemer, Amy 251
Sievers, Rick 152
Sigmon, Jan D. 282
Simmons, Dale 273
Simons, Jim 100, 114, 120
Simpson, Ralph A. 41, 82, 98
Simpson, Steve 115
Sinclair, Michael L. 281
Sistare, Karen 283
Sizemore, James E. 52
Slonaker, Thomas 41
Smiley, David L. 26, 57, 132, 136, 140, 175
Smith, Brick 220, 235, 252, 268

Smith, Darian Lance 151
Smith, David Clark 118
Smith, Huston 42
Smith, J. Howell 49, 87, 202
Smith, K. Wayne 98
Smith, Linda 167
Smith, Margaret Supplee
"Peggy" 206, 259, 266, 280,
 281, 299, 300
Smith, Ross 184, 203, 219
Smith, Zachary 257, 273
Snead, Norman 220
Snuggs, Henry L. 20, 35, 57, 83
Snyder, Everette C. 310
Solt, Roger 133, 164, 183, 186
Sorrell, Jeannette L. 273, 291
Speas, William E. 40
Speer, Blanche C. 295
Speer, James P., II 117
Spicer, Karen 243
Spilsbury, Kris 220
Staiger, Richard 46
Stallings, Jack 61
Stanley, Edwin M. 52
Starling, William G. 11, 53-4,
 273, 280
Starnes, Robert M. 167
Staton, Jim 297
Steintrager, James A. 132, 183,
 185, 218, 250, 284
Stephenson, Gilbert T. 120
Stetz, Ed 100, 103, 120
Stewart, William D. 132
Stillwell, W. Brooks 41
Stitt, Claudia 255
Stokes, Colin 126, 205
Stokes, Henry 195
Stokes, Wade 282
Stoll, Calvin C. 60, 95, 100, 114
Stone, Marcia 62
Stone, Tyler 86
Stout, Russell 58, 82
Strange, Curtis 143, 152, 168, 187
Straughan, Anne 186
Straughan, J. William, Jr. 10-1,
 82, 118, 140, 186, 212, 218, 254,
 255, 288

Stringfellow, Laura A.
(see Wilson) 49, 62-3, 77, 99
Strittmatter, Cornelius 24
Strong, Russell 167, 186
Stroup, Dan 152
Stroupe, Henry S. 10, 11, 39, 40,
 52, 78, 93, 122, 159, 211, 250,
 288, 295
Stroupe, Jane Sherrill 318
Sulkin, Norman 186
Sullivan, Robert L. 232
Summers, Freddie 43
Summers, Larry 184
Sutton, Richard B. 118
Swanson, Susan D. 296

T

Tacy, Carl 114, 128, 194
Talbert, Charles H. 117, 150, 218
Talbert, Jack K. 57
Tate, Bill 42, 60
Tate, Phyllis McMurry 58
Taylor, Charles E. 3, 44, 92
Taylor, Mary Ann Hampton 232
Taylor, Thomas C. 225, 259, 281
Teague, Charlie 268
Tearry, Larry 220
Tedford, Harold C. 106, 191, 248,
 250, 281
Tefft, Stanton K. 232
Teixido, Mercedes Maria 296
Terrell, Gary 131
Terrell, Joseph S., Jr. 253
Thaxton, Mark 283
Thomas, David 219, 233
Thomas, Jeannie 132
Thomas, Mary Beth 195
Thompson, Frank 205, 214
Thompson, Robert D. 297
Thompson, Travis 296
Thore, David 143, 168
Tillett, Anne S. 166
Tillett, Lowell R. 97, 117
Tolar, Linda Jane 118
Tolbert, Mary Ann 58
Tolbert, Wayne Woltz 82

Touchstone, Mary Beth 219
Travis, Vaud A. 118
Tribble, Evelyn Byrd 251
Tribble, Harold Wayland 14-7,
 19-20, 22, 24, 35, 45, 129, 148,
 209, 221, 292, 303
Trible, Phyllis 62, 65
Turner, Helen 118
Turner, Hugh J., Jr. 311
Turner, Thomas J. 40, 46, 65, 97,
 150, 156, 218
Tuttle, Robert L. 20
Twilley, Michael 251
Tyree, Helen 151

U

Ulery, Robert 232, 295
Umberger, John P. 134
Utley, Robert 276-7

V

Van Buren, Tye 134
Van Houten, Leslie 297
Van Meter, Lorraine 90
Vaughan, Keith W. 58, 82, 118
Vaughn, Jack 60
Venuto, Jay 244, 252, 268

W

Waddill, Marcellus E. 127, 202,
 260, 281
Wadkins, Lanny 61, 84, 96, 100,
 102, 297
Waggoner, Leland T. 268
Wagoner, Walter Raleigh "W.R."
 295
Wagoner, William H. 267
Wagstaff, J. Van 32, 77, 81, 150,
 166, 197, 218, 261
Walker, Dick 84
Walker, Douglas C. 99
Walker, Douglas C. "Peahead"
 96, 101, 245
Walker, John 267
Waller, Jim 204

- Walters, Anderson H.** 311
Ward, Demming M. 82
Ward, Jan 233
Watambe, Shoici 57
Watlington, John F., Jr. 61, 126
Weatherly, Royce 310–1
Weathers, Carroll W. 51–2, 91, 117, 298
Weaver, David S. 266
Weaver, James “Jim” 96, 101, 284
Webb, James 61
Webb, Kathryn Ann 233
Webber, Herbert H. 62, 77
Webber, Lenore 62
Webster, James A., Jr. 85, 235
Weigl, Peter D. 49, 117, 135, 195, 225, 250
Welker, David 248, 250
West, Carlton P. 166, 178
West, Evelyn Jean 167
West, Larry E. 232, 264
Whatley, Michael Jac 219
Whisnant, Richard D. 310
White, Jerome 120, 134, 151
Whitley, Charles 213
Whitley, Stanley M. 82
Whitman, Jeanne Preston 203, 233
Wiggins, Norman 17
Wilhoit, Robert 167
Wilkenson, Kirk C. 267
Williams, A. Tennyson 164
Williams, Alan J. 218, 250
Williams, Christal M. 266, 297
Williams, Craven 40
Williams, George P., Jr. “Jack” 166, 232, 287, 295
Williams, James Page 132
Williams, Joanna (Miss Jo) 169
Williams, John E. 17, 40, 57, 117, 185, 232, 250, 281
Williams, Jonathan 133
Williams, Kimberly 219
Williams, Lonnie 51, 210, 224, 240, 291
Williams, Richard T. 40
Williams, Robert 167
Williard, John G. 10, 22, 23, 202, 211, 227, 261
Wilson, Duke 41, 99
Wilson, Edwin Graves 5, 35, 39, 63, 123, 183, 264, 280
Wilson, Emily Herring 8, 51, 81, 133, 155, 166, 179, 190, 250, 280
Wilson, J. Tylee 287
Wilson, John 220
Wilson, Jackson Daly, Jr., “J.D.” 38, 56, 58, 82
Wilson, Laura (*see Stringfellow*) 49, 62–3, 77, 99
Wilson, Oscar William 287
Wilson, Percy H. 169
Wilson, Stephen T. 40
Wingate, Washington Manly 303
Wolfe, Donald H. 166, 218, 248, 281
Wood, Ann 82
Wood, Ralph C., Jr. 232, 250
Woodall, J. Ned 266, 281, 295
Woodard, Catherine 251
Woodbury, “Tod” 133, 186
Woodmansee, John J. 65
Wooters, Francis Edward 99
Worrell, Anne 206–7
Worrell, Thomas Eugene 191, 206–7, 234, 236, 275, 288
Wrenn, Kelly 251
Wrenn, Robert 220, 235, 252, 268
Wright, Mark 232
Wyatt, Raymond L. 166

Y

- Yeans, Wilfred Buck, Jr.** 57, 185
Young, J. Smith 35, 191
Young, Steve 204, 220

Z

- Zachowski, Jan Marie** 132
Zeglinski, John 187, 204
Zuber, Richard L. 86, 166, 185, 250, 295
Zultner, Ruth 233

