American Intentions
In Gulf War Debated

Fred Reams/Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

University Name

Names of University Members in War Effort in Hanger in Benson Center

BY ELEAZAR NEAL
Oneonta Daily Star

There are now 77 names of men and women on a honor bearing in the Second Women's Center. They are the names of friends and members of the university community involved in the war effort.

Among the names in Walker Close, an assistant professor of biology and surgical specialties at the Bowers School of Medicine, the students are participating in the program to study abroad.

Two weeks ago, Carl was killed in the line of duty. The program has always gone on through the add/drop procedure. The other students in the group are wearing American flags on their uniforms. Carl's death will be a great loss to the program.

BY ELEAZAR NEAL
Oneonta Daily Star

Majority of Students Support Bush's Actions in Gulf

According to a 300 Gold and Black survey, 19 percent of students support George Bush's actions in the Persian Gulf. Of the other students surveyed, 43 percent support Reagan's actions and 10 percent support Nixon's actions. The survey was conducted over the phone between Jan. 33 and 34. Although no one knows when he will return home, she said: "We can't consider ourself very lucky." In the question-and-answer session, Richman said: "I know it, too. This is the war and we are in it." Richman also said that he is concerned that the press may further separate the students from the modern culture.

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Faculty Rejects Spring Registration

Proposed changes in registration policy for the fall semester were rejected by the faculty on Feb. 10. The proposed changes included a new system for registering students, a new system for class scheduling, and a new system for class participation.

Brown said the students who were responsible for the change in policy were the students who were responsible for the change in policy. The proposed changes would not have been possible without the students who were responsible for the change in policy.

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National Fraternities Disband Little Sister Programs

School of Business
Dr. Gene Capps

Several Wake Forest chapters of national fraternities have disbanded or eliminated their Little Sister programs in recent years. The changes come as a result of increasing criticism in their national policies. Therefore, the names of Chi Sigma Chi, Theta Xi, Mu Kappa Alpha, and Sigma Chi chapters, who have decided that their Little Sisters are no longer in harmony with the spirit of these fraternities. Going forward, chapter members are expected to participate in Little Sister programs at one of the next grand chapter meetings.

Mike Ford, the director of student development and the faculty advisor of the Interfraternity Council, said: “I’ve always felt, like in the last few years, most of the national fraternities organizations have been in violation of Interfraternity Council's auxiliary group policies for their local chapters. We feel that we have a moral and legal duty to comply with our national fraternities’ policies.

Most of our Wake Forest fraternities that had Little Sister programs, I do not believe there have been any problems with them. Throughout the year, our councils have been changing certain rules regarding behavior rules that little sister organizations should be following because there is the potential for abuse in portrayal of women images.

Mike Bemmon, the president of Alpha Epsilon Phi and Chris Riccardi, the president of Delta Kappa Epsilon, said that their national organizations have not dictated the programs. They do support the changes in policy, however, because they fully believe in the elimination of Little Sister programs.

Terri Williams, the director of student development and the faculty advisor of the Interfraternity Council, said: “Little Sister programs may not work in other campuses but I don’t know how other campuses are seeing this problem. We haven’t had any problems in our chapters, in all the respect that can be said. We keep the little sister dorms in the same requirements as brothers, they don’t have a legal basis for continuing membership.”

The debate squad placed five teams in two national tournaments, beginning with sessions at the University of North Carolina and Northwest Florida. The team reached the elimination rounds at the University of Texas at Dallas and a championship, before losing in the octa-finals. The team won over Augustan a fraternity of the national Little Sister groups, which the Fraternity Council suspended last season in spring 1984. They said chapter had won a national championship in 1983.

The newsletter quoted an excerpt from Grand Sigma Nu disapproved of the national Little Sister groups and said the phasing out of all Little Sister programs may not work as brothers, will not be able to maintain the Little Sister programs and keep them going. The newsletter was printed in December 1983, which was the beginning of a national Little Sister programs.

In the other January tournaments, Law and Ridge won over the nation’s top seven teams in the national Little Sister programs and into the national Little Sister programs.

On Saturday, Jeff Llloyd and Jeff Joseph won over the nation’s top seven teams in the national Little Sister programs and into the national Little Sister programs. The team won over Augustan a fraternity of the national Little Sister groups, which the Fraternity Council suspended last season in spring 1984. They said chapter had won a national championship in 1983.

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Dr. Gene Capps

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Carding at the Gym

Jenly Mongy Winn attends the check-in desk in Reynolds gymnasmum. All faculty and students must present valid Wake Forest ID to use the facilities.

**Worldwide**

- **Gulf War Intensifies**
  - IRAQ — U.S. officials confirmed Wednesday the death of about 12 U.S. Marines in southern Saudi Arabia during what appeared to be a spotty ground conflict after the war. The Pentagon's image was further tarnished by some allied troops that forced them to withdraw into Kuwait.
  - The coalition secured a smooth return of U.S. forces to the area, and the accidental killing of Kuwaiti civilians by a U.S. Air Force plane was downplayed.
  - Reports credible for Iraq's losses as many as 10,000 troops and 1,500 vehicles, while U.S. losses were kept to 12 soldiers and two armored vehicles.

- **Bitter Enemies Join Forces**
  - BRN — Briefly during the week's fighting, Iran and Iraq were united against a common threat from the United States.
  - The alliance was announced Monday to protect the ground area.
  - The oil slick most recently measured about 60 miles long and 10 miles wide, according to the latest estimate by the Valdez about two years ago.

**POW Used as Shield**

- IRAQ — An unidentified American prisoner of war was held as a "human shield" in Baghdad on Tuesday, according to an American official.
  - The official said the American might be used as a compromise in the case of a new Geneva Convention agreement. U.S. is apparently taking such action in order to obtain POWs and to ease the tension between the two countries.

- **Oil Spill Endangers Gulf Isles**
  - KUWAIT — Code of agonies were opened to protect the entire world's oil industry on energy needs.
  - U.S. fighter jets 980 km at sea in Kuwaiti waters.
  - U.S. has not publicly confirmed the leak, but the water was left uncontrolled for about 2 1/2 hours Thursday morning.
  - The field hockey goals on Polo Field were damaged beyond repair. The goals, which were damaged two years ago, were returned to the university Thursday.

- **Upcoming Summit Postponed**
  - MOSCOW — The upcoming summit meeting between U.S. President George Bush and Iraqi Leader Saddam Hussein was postponed for three days, according to original plans.

**Symposium**

From Page 1

may be higher than anyone wishes to pay. But it is clear, the text, is that
lychee's restriction is the most problematic to
leagues concerned in the issue as
done says them.

Key trends focused on the ethics of
loyalty. She said the American people are "waged to be loyal to the president, the
country's foreign policy and the
war," with the implication that criti-
cizing foreign policy is disloyal.

"Loyalty does not come out of
American society, it is a matter of
company and caring," she said.

However, she said, loyalty may be
a vice when isolated from the other virtues in the
social world.

She said: "One of the requirements of
loyalty is a commitment to protect
ourselves against self-deception."

Key factors include: actions, inclu-
dence, leadership and responsi-
ability — and that self must be con-
summated along with loyalty.

**An Evening With Mark Russell**

Friday, March 22, 1991
8:00 p.m. Wait Chapel

Once upon a time a very funny fellow
sat down at a piano and started pound-
ing out political comedy songs in Wash-
ington, D.C. Mark Russell obviously hit upon the
to the right chord, or combination of chords, with the American
public. The Mark Russell Comedy Spe-
cials, now in their 16th year on PBS, are consistently the funniest,
most biting, among the highest-
ranked shows on PBS annually.

Join Mark Russell as he shows his hilarious show on the road
to Winston-Salem, with special new material on the
presidential and mayhem
unique to North Carolina
politics.

Tickets Go on Sale
Monday, February 4
4 Student Union Office,
Benson 335

**SECURITY BEAT**

- **Field Hockey Goals Damaged**
  - During the week of Jan. 20 through 27, two
  - security reports received several cases of vandalism
  - and break-ins.

  - The field hockey goals on Polo Field were
  - damaged beyond repair. The goals, which were
  - done unto him.

- **Water Main Shut Off for Construction**
  - Students in Babcock and Laser residence halls went
  - without water for three days this past weekend, as
  - Brian Bunker, the director of media relations,
  - was also off in Trinity Hall and in the Smith
  - Library.

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water for three days this past weekend, as Brian Bunker, the
director of media relations, was also off in Trinity Hall and in the
Smith Library.**

**Interesting in Establishing a House?**

The Office of Residence Life and Housing will be distributing
applications for students interested in forming new theme house
groups beginning February 1.

Applications must be returned to RLH by February 15.
Old Gold and Black
The Student Newspaper of Wake Forest University
Founded in 1916

EDITORIALS

Seniors Should Lead
Every sophomore and junior should look forward to the period of registration, when students can see how many courses, if any, they can drop. It is important that students understand that the registration terminal should not be regarded merely as a limit on how many classes a student can choose to take. The registration terminal is a box that students can use to choose the classes that best suit their needs.

Thomas Mullin, the dean of the college, and the faculty support this decision for the benefit of all students. Let us not hesitate to support our students, who benefit from the system.

Academic Department heads claimed they maintained the status quo system would encourage a better selection of classes for the students who register. The registration system is based on the premise that students know better what they want than the faculty members. This is a flawed system, as students often do not know what they want.

The registration terminal, if used properly, could be a great tool to help students choose classes that are best for them. It is important that students understand this system and use it to their advantage.

Bush Insults Students
It is open letter to college stu­
dents, submitted to The...
New World Order Needs Adjustments for America

S is, what exactly is this New World Order, and why should we be worried about it? A number of United States officials say that the new order will bring about stability and prosperity for all. Others claim that it will bring about a new world order that will be economically sound and politically safe. The world is currently experiencing a period of uncertainty, and many are concerned about the potential effects of the New World Order.

The New World Order is a complex and multifaceted concept, and it is difficult to predict exactly what it will entail. However, there are a number of key elements that are commonly associated with the New World Order. These include:

- A global economy based on cooperation and trade
- A single world currency
- A global political system that is based on consensus
- A global military force that is controlled by an international organization

Despite the potential benefits of the New World Order, there are also a number of concerns that have been raised. For example, some argue that the New World Order will be controlled by a small number of powerful nations, and that this will result in a loss of sovereignty for smaller countries. Others argue that the New World Order will be based on a single world government, and that this will lead to a loss of democracy.

In conclusion, the New World Order is a complex and multifaceted concept, and it is difficult to predict exactly what it will entail. However, there are a number of key elements that are commonly associated with the New World Order. While the New World Order has the potential to bring about a more stable and prosperous world, there are also a number of concerns that have been raised. It is important to carefully consider the potential benefits and drawbacks of the New World Order before we decide whether or not to support it.
**NCAA Reforms Designed to Function Within Constraints of System**

From the Pressbox
Jay Bowdow

The NCAA does not exist in a government, nor is it an independently run business. Instead, the NCAA is an association. As a result, the convention felt the need to believe that intercollegiate athletics are spiraling out of overemphasized athletics at the expense of educational. NCAA reforms are likely to have little effect if the NCAA, in its role as a national association, senses it in trend toward restraints. Most parents and fans do not think that NCAA reforms will make much of a difference. However, the NCAA also feels that its members, coaches, and athletes are not as interested in those reforms.

Additionally, many reforms involve in the NCAA believe that intercollegiate athletics are spiraling out of control. It is questionable when Wake Forest was established in 1834, the athletic programs were modeled around the quality of its athletic teams. Now, transcending recreation and development, the athletic programs are focused on the intellectual development of student-athletes. In recent years, Wake Forest's athletic programs have been praised for their academic achievements.
Mitchell
From Page 6

In the final game before completing the ACC in-state series, the Blue Devils, still without star forward William Lee, were left out of the ACC tournament. They finished the year with a 14-2 record, good for a share of third place in the conference. Lee's presence would have undoubtedly made the team a much better team.

Levesque Proves to Be Asset to Deacons

By Bruce Jasperse

Durham Sports Bureau

Paulinlust描述了她在北卡罗来的表现，似乎没有影响到她的得分。Levesque说：“我知道自己在比赛中发挥了积极的作用，但是我不确定自己是否足够好。”

Levesque高调地准备在北卡罗来州的比赛中继续她的表演，并且她将继续保持这种高调的态度。Levesque说，她已经注意到了北卡罗来的球迷们，他们似乎对她的表现非常满意。

Levesque表示，她将在接下来的比赛中继续努力，她希望自己的表现能帮助球队取得胜利。Levesque说，她将尽自己最大的努力，帮助球队在比赛中取得好成绩。

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Search for Performers Never Ends for Secrest Director

Back-to-Basics Recording Methods

Instrumental Ensemble Chicago Pro Musica

Slowly But Surely, Crowd Wars to Fear

In search of performers never ends for Secrest Director.

Trautwein decides which five soloists or performing groups out of the thousands available today will make up Chicago Pro Musica for the year's schedule. He also must work to bring the student audience that we're after. We're most interested in getting the students to come to these concerts,' he said.

“Many students, faculty and staff attend several of the five concerts the instrumental series each year. The concerts almost always come off without a hitch, as a lot happens before a stage goes up. When the lights are turned on and the music started, the audience is ready to listen. The concert is filled with a variety of performances, from soloists to ensembles.”

Eleventh Dream Day has also reverted to the old strengths of previous sounds. Although Figi and McCombs have written many songs, they are often husband and wife. The full sound of Nikki Meets the Hibachi continues and is accompanied by the band's vocals again and again.

‘The smooth and rich music, reminiscent of 1980s legions, has a particular rhythm that is the style of the society. The band’s introduction of digital technology to create heart warming music, not only for the audience, but for the artists as well. Eleventh Dream Day is also known for their fast and slow tempos, sometimes letting the guitar harmonies take the stage as people passing through the stage. The full sound of Nikki Meets the Hibachi continues and is accompanied by the band's vocals again and again.

The album starts off with the upbeat tune "Frozen Mile." The song is written by Rizzo or Bean, the two vocalists who are now husband and wife. The full sound of Nikki Meets the Hibachi is evident, and the music is a great combination of old and new.

The band's stage is decorated with many sets of signs, but the beer band stands out. They are so many sources of heat, and the music is mesmerizing. Her rich, sultry vocals were the main reason the audience could not resist her singing. When the lights were turned on and the music started, the audience was ready to listen. The concert was filled with a variety of performances, from soloists to ensembles.’

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Other than that, they probably work at their own discretion. “Back to Basics” by Wings, “Loveliest Box of Heaven,” by Beau Magee, and “Grateful” by_name in the center of the group. “The audience brings a powerful presence to their songs.”

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Back-to-Basics Recording Methods

Show Dream Day’s Genuine Talent

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COMING ATTRACTIONS

Art

Facility Exhibitions: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday. 3 p.m. Sunday. 703-323-8055. 4th annual "Art and the Sea." Charleston, W. Va. March 16-April 11.

Music

Mothers: 7 p.m., Thursday. The Great Room in Wallingford, Conn. $5 for general admission.

Theater

One Act Play: "Lilacs in the Doormean: 8 p.m., $5, $2 for children. Eastman College, Rochester, N.Y.

Crossword Companion

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"Where outdoor lovers meet"
A few A. Knopf published W.J. Cash's The Mind of the South Feb. 10, 1941. Southern historians, other scholars and journalists from around the nation will gather Feb. 8-10 this year at the author's alma mater, Wake Forest University, to reexamine his book and their own knowledge of the South.

Cash was one of the first Southern writers to tear down the legends of the South, exposing Southern aristocrats as pioneers who struggled to build their less-than-Tara plantations, rather than depicting them as blue-bloods who migrated from England to a life of leisure.

The author also destroyed the myth that Southern "crackers" were a separate breed from their noble neighbors, and he even denounced the social evils of the cotton mill industry, which Cash viewed as a post-war continuation of exploitation and slavery.

The conference celebrating his only book's 50th anniversary has two goals: to assess the progress in several disciplines since Cash wrote his text and to encourage scholars to look for new interpretations of the South.

Wake Forest students, who can attend any or all sessions during the symposium, can add a third goal — learning to appreciate their university's literary and historic past, inspiring them to contribute to its future.

Although Cash's book may be unknown to Wake Forest students not taking classes under history professors Paul D. Escott or David L. Smiley, the work, written between 1929 and 1940, has influenced the course of Southern studies in the past 50 years.

Even C. Vann Woodward, the Sterling professor emeritus of history at Yale University, said, "No other book on Southern history rivals Cash's influence among laymen and few among professional historians."

John Hope Franklin, the James B. Duke professor of history, emeritus, at Duke University, said Cash's book changed his life.

"I never write a word without thinking of The Mind of the South," he said.

Times in the South have changed since the beginning of World War II, but the concepts introduced by Cash remain influential, and, as Escott wrote, his "unified approach to understanding the nature and spirit of a cultural region of America contrasts favorably with the fragmented specialization of modern scholarship."

"He drew on many fields to create a portrait of the South that encompassed all key aspects of human experience."

Cash considered literature, history, religion and economics in his analysis, including such current concerns as gender roles and race relations.

"Seeking common themes that affected different races and classes over generations of historical development, he fashioned a compelling interpretation of Southern society," Escott wrote.

"For all its achievements, modern scholarship on the South has been narrower, less attentive to the interplay of disciplines and often less humanistic," he wrote.

"In politics and culture, today's South is a fresh and important influence on the American scene, and it is time to reach once again for a unified view of this important region, in the style pioneered by W.J. Cash," Escott wrote.

Read further to find out more about Cash and the symposium held weekend in his honor.
New Biographer Analyzes Cash's Writings

By Kelly Greene

PerSpectivE ediTOriAL

ace Clayton read
decades of newspapers
about W.J. Cash, author
of The Mind of the South
and a Wake Forest
alumnus, before writing
a new biography about
the author that should hit
bookstores this weekend.

He started with newspapers in Cash's
hometown, Gaffney, S.C., reading through
the first 13 years of his life, then moving
on to the Cleveland (and later Shelby)
star and scanning the Charlotte News
during the years Cash worked there.

"It took two solid months working
seven days a week to read the Charlotte
News," Clayton said. The professor, who
previously taught at Wake Forest, also
searched through the Wake Forest Baptist
Collection, reading the Old Gold and
Black and The Student literary magazines
to which Cash contributed.

"I found a lot of writings that Joe
Morrison (Cash's first biographer) didn't
know about," Clayton said in a telephone
interview last week from Alleghany
College, where he is the Harry A. Logan
Sr. professor of history.

"Reading the newspapers gave me the
ability to create the context of Cash's life.
The newspapers were rich in detail. But it
was rough slogging.

"Cash made the work tough for his
biographer. He left almost no letters, no
diaries," he said.

Clayton had read Cash's book as an
undergraduate in the 1950s and later
published an essay about the influence of
Freud and other thinkers on Cash's
understanding of the South. Louisiana State University then invited
Clayton to write the biography.

"They wanted a more critical, analytical
book about Cash. But I want to make it
clear that I liked Joseph Morrison's
biography," he said. "It's more of a
narrative, whereas mine is more analyti-
cal.

Clayton says he dealt more with Cash's
intellectual development, and his book
includes an extensive analysis of The
Mind of the South.

"Wake Forest had a tremendous
influence on him. In fact, that will be the
burden of my talk at the symposium," he
said.

The biographer cited then university
President William L. Poteat, H.L.
Mencken and Joseph Conrad as great
influences on the young Cash.

"What Cash did at Wake Forest was to
come into contact with what he called the
'modern mind,' rational thinkers like
Freud and Darwin," he said.

Cash observed the modern mind
conflicting with the folk mind, which had
supported such ideas as racial prejudice,
vigilance and anti-evolutionary thinking,
Clayton said.

"He saw the two worlds as
unbridgeable," he said.

"Wake Forest emancipated him from
his background. It was a good school for
him," he said.

Upon graduation, Cash held several odd
writing jobs, sometimes retracing to his
family home and always dreaming of
writing a great novel. He finally landed a
job as an editorial writer at the Charlotte
News, where he worked for several years.

"He was pretty much what a good
Southern journalist was in those days," Clayton said. "In the early 1930s, journal-
ists were far more open about blue laws,
lynching and the (Ku Klux) Klan. Earlier,
they had been into sensationalizing,
especially black crime.

"But the college-educated journalists
were more open to new ideas," he said.

"They wrote about a South that was going
to break out of its narrow, rigid mind.

"For example, Thomas Dixon was made
fun of at the paper where Cash worked.
They wrote constantly about (Dixon's)
writing about saving the South from the
Negro," as he pronounced it.

"The journalists were sophisticated, but
they were not integrationists. They had no
experience with any racial order other
than the segregated world.

Cash's generation made a big
step — they realized that the white upper-middle
class subtly supported such racist actions
as lynchings, Clayton said.

In addition to working in Charlotte,
Cash also wrote several articles for H.L.
Mencken's American Mercury magazine.
His style was similar to that of Gerald
Johnson, who attended Wake Forest a
decade earlier and stopped writing for the
periodical the month Cash started.

Clayton said Johnson's influence on
Cash was indirect: "Johnson was an
influence in the extent that he was also
from the Piedmont and went to Wake
Forest. But he was more of an example of
what a writer could become than an
influence.

After Cash published his book in 1941,
having delayed the deadlines set by
Alfred A. Knopf for several years, he
received a Guggenheim Fellowship and
traveled to Mexico City to work on a
novel.

A few months after he and his wife
arrived, Cash hanged himself. Morrison
supported the theory that Cash suffered
from acute brain syndrome just before his
death, but Clayton said that term is rarely
used now and means little more than a
nervous breakdown.

"I take a more serious view of Cash's
drinking," he said. "I think Cash's
electricity balance had been thrown off
by alcohol withdrawal.

Cash had had a difficult time adjusting
to Mexican food and water, complaining
even of the steerage.

"He was a tragic figure of sorts," Clayton
said. "His influence was tremen-
dous in the past. ... No book came out
about Southern history from 1941
through the mid-1960s without his
influence in some way.

"It continues to have influence, but it is
one now of many books someone should
read if they are going to understand
Southern history."
The Experts Write About W.J. Cash

"(The Mind of the South) made an enormous impact upon probably millions of people, both directly and indirectly."

Jack Temple Kirby, Media Made Dixie: The South in the American Imagination

"The prominence of W.J. Cash in Southern intellectual life might be measured by the stature and diversity of his critics."

Cash served Mencken in the early 1930s in the same way another North Carolinian and Wake Forest alumnus, Gerald W. Johnson, had served him in the 1920s: as chief Southern contributor to the Mercury, the dispenser of the Menckenian doctrine of Southern backwardness. . . .

"(Cash's) undertaking was perhaps the nonfictional equivalent of Thomas Wolfe's novels: He would surround, encompass, and exhaust his subject, would do no less than isolate, define, and explain the "mind" of the South."

Fred Hobson, Tell About the South: The Southern Rage to Explain

"I would venture to guess that no other book on Southern history rivals Cash's in influence among laymen and few among professional historians.

"Here, obviously, was a man writing his heart out about the subject that was dearest to him. If he failed, it was surely not for want of trying or caring. No one would go so far as to pronounce a flat verdict of failure upon a work of such grace and originality, such haunting cadences and gifts of phrase making."

C. Vann Woodward, "The Elusive Mind of the South," from American Counterpoint

Joseph L. Morrison, Cash's biographer, observed that Cash's description of Wolfe also fit himself: "The rhetoric he used was he rhetoric of his native land, round and huge and soaring."

Joseph L. Morrison, W.J. Cash: Southern Prophet

"In the fall of 1960 Cash's book blossomed on the reading lists in Harvard's Yard like some lush tropical growth. Everywhere the young in mind wanted to know about the South and, of course, only Cash could tell it like it was. The book was instant revelation to a generation of yearlings who had never been south of the Carse turnpike; they picked it up for its cryptic wisdom as though sifting through runes, or they swallowed it at an indigestible gulp like one of those dreadful puratives of 18th century medicine, sustained only by faith. One young man in "Psychology of Social Processes," taught by an expatriate Virginian, confessed to me that Cash had helped him know himself for the Yankee that he was."

Bob Smith, "A Prisoner in Time," from Red Clay Reader, v. 4

"The book is really closer to poetry, or to Greek tragedy, than to history or journalism; indeed, it's almost a genre all to itself, much like James Agee's Let Us Now Praise Famous Men. I've never read anything that affected me more, and certainly nothing that taught me more about what journalism ought to be."

Katherine Fulton, "A Late, but Welcome Crown," from The Independent

"In February 1941 Wilbur J. Cash, an erratic North Carolina journalist who wrote editorials for the Charlotte News, published The Mind of the South, a volume instantly recognized by students of regional analysis as a classic. Subsequent works on the same subject have almost been footnotes."

Ed Yoder, "W.J. Cash After a Quarter Century," from The South Today

"The book not only helped to explain a South that was disappearing in the prosperous years after World War II, but in demolishing old regional legends, it hastened that transformation as well."

Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Yankee Saints and Southern Sinners

"Whatever its inadequacies on particular topics and whatever the vulnerabilities of its general thesis, The Mind of the South is one of those unusual works which improves with rereading. It is exciting and audacious and still compels even when it cannot persuade."

Richard King, A Southern Renaissance: The Cultural Awakening of the American South, 1930-55

"The Mind of the South is the most formidable assault on superstition and entrenched prejudice that has issued from the South in this century. Cash's erudition was immense; as one Northern critic put it, "he seems to have read everything." But it was not his learning that made him an educated man; it was his ability to dismiss old shibboleths and do his own thinking."

Gerald W. Johnson, "The Battle of Ideas"

"In politics and culture, today's South is a fresh and important influence on the American scene, and it is time to reach once again for a unified view of this important religion, in the style pioneered by Cash."

Paul D. Escott, Reynolds Professor of History
Cash's Friends, Roommates Recall His Formative College Years

BY KELLY GREENE
PERSPECTIVES EDITOR

When W.J. Cash completed The Mind of the South, he participated in debates with other undergraduates under the magnolia trees of the old Wake Forest College campus. Edwin Holman, the editor in chief of the Old Gold and Black in 1921-22, worked closely with young Cash, who was the managing editor.

Holman wrote a letter in 1965 praising his classmate in response to a request for information from Joseph Morrison, a journalism professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, who was writing a biography of Cash.

Holman recalled editorials by Cash defending university President W.L. Potter against the fundamentalists and describing the sins of the cotton mills. "I recall one in particular which accused the textile people of deliberately creating a low grade social caste by keeping their factory workers bottled up in mill villages — to the advantage of the mill owners," the letter says. Holman continued: "The tone and the temper of Cash's Wake Forest editorials probably beyond doubt, it seems to me, that his book, The Mind of the South, was shaping up in his mind even in those early days.

"And Wake Forest was a lush, green pasture for him because of the stimulating, liberal atmosphere — ready and waiting to be inhabited by the students. A few of them merely sniffed it, but most of them gulped it. And nobody gulped more abundantly than 'Sleepy' Cash.

"Truthly, Wake Forest was a rare phenomenon — a small Baptist college with the liberalism and the integrity of a university. Like a dark cloud hovering low was the 'Preacher bloc' of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention — always trying to down the college into submission to hillbilly fundamentalism. And like a mighty umbrella, warding off the downpour of fundamentalist bigotry, stood William Louis Poteat and his faculty sternly dedicated to broad horizons and wide latitude in thought and speech.

"Great freedom of speech and exchange of ideas prevailed in the classrooms — invited and stimulated by the professors. Outside the classroom, student 'bull sessions' could be found under the magnolia trees almost any hour of the day or night. Quite often passing professors joined in the 'free-for-all.' And if you didn't find 'Sleepy' Cash expounding under one tree, you would certainly find him giving a full blast under another not far away — so long as the company was congenial.

A letter from Cash to his publisher says: "At college I read sporadically, edited the college newspaper, won a short story prize, mainly sat on the benches under the magnolias and thought about the girls, went out for football but failed ignominiously, was always hot water with the authorities. The college newspaper always got out late, sometimes not at all."

Holman described what he considered the lasting influence of two professors on Cash. "Poteat encouraged Cash through his Political Science Club. Hubert M. Poteat, the president's son and a Latin professor, also served as faculty advisor to the Old Gold and Black.

"Dr. Poteat and 'Sleepy' had great admiration for each other," Holman wrote. "Their mutual feeling was contagious for other members of the club."

"Under these circumstances, 'Sleepy' was at his best in expounding his views about anything and everything. Dr. Pearson would snicker with delight and inject just enough remarks to keep 'Sleepy' talking on and on and on."

Home Sweet Home

W.J. Cash often paused under the trees to join a debate on the old Wake Forest campus.

Cash Writes Against Professionalizing Sports

W.J. Cash took a stand on a concern still relevant to college campuses — the professionalization of college athletics. In "The Rising Tide," printed in the Old Gold and Black Feb. 24, 1922, the managing editor urged students to cry "Foul!" when they were suspected of athlete pay-offs.

The tide of sentiment against professional athletics in the colleges and universities is steadily becoming more noticeable, and all indications point toward this same tide will soon become a mountain-high wave that will eventually wash the schools. Unfairness, deception and crookedness that are the result of professionalism on the collegiate athletic field.

Professionalizing of sports inevitably follows in the wake of professionalizing of the sports. However, it is evident that the better element of the students and alumni of all colleges are opposed to commercializing of collegiate sports. ...

The colleges of the country will have to be cleansed of their sin pretty soon, or else give way to professionalism and ultimate commercialism, which will doom Doomsday for all forms of athletics.

Few colleges, if any, are guiltless of having professional or semi-professional teams or squads. Like all sin, there are various degrees of professionalism; many methods of securing and retaining athletes seem fair enough, yet we so often find that (in the) back of the transactions there is the vague and remote trace of pecuniary interest which, regardless of its vagueness, is serving the cause of professionalism. ...

Holman says Poteat encouraged Cash to write as freely as possible. "Dr. Poteat encouraged him to speak his mind to us, to listen to our recitation about whatever was bothering our minds. And then he would toss our problem right back into our own laps with this admonition: 'Use the rule of reason and you won't go far wrong.'"

"Dr. Poteat admired the writing style of W.C. Braun, the Texas iconoclast. During our infrequent consultations regarding Old Gold and Black, Dr. Poteat usually got around to berating Braun aloud. Whether he intended that way or not, his readings were interpreted by 'Sleepy' and me as a green light for more and more of the iconoclastic tones in our editorials. And the good doctor never dreamt of us stealing them."

"All of this was so typical of the freedom at Wake Forest in those days," Holman wrote. "And I am convinced 'Sleepy' learned there, for the first time in his life, that he could tear down hoary old idols without being stoned to death."

Mary Cash Maury wrote after his death: "It was a good school (Wake Forest) for the analytical likes of him and he realized that and was humbled over all."

Cash's experience at Wake Forest may have been best described by classmate Christopher Crittenden: "'Sleepy' as he was nicknamed, was a student with me at Wake Forest College in the late teens or early twenties.

"In fact, for a few weeks he roomed with me in my family's old home in the town. His nickname was given because of the time of the day he usually half awakened. He loved 'bull sessions' far into the night. He possessed a very searching mind and sought to get down to fundamental truths. Yes, he was very much interested in the South and I believe he did intend to try to 'understand' that region and eventually to write about it."

All letters quoted with permission from the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Editor Ponders Presidential Replacement

W.J. Cash wrote this editorial, published May 5, 1922, in the Old Gold and Black, in defense of university President William Louis Poteat, who was teaching Charles Darwin's ideas in his biology classes.

Since some of the brethren seem so determined to transfer Dr. William Louis Poteat to "higher field of activity and salary" which Editor Coffin of the Raleigh Times quite sensibly suggests will be his if he is hounded away from Wake Forest because of his views on evolution, we have decided to get on the bandwagon along with the crowd, and in order to prove to the Old Guard that we have repented of the wrong we have done and have abandoned our heresy, we have been industriously searching the field of possibilities for a 'safe and sound' successor to Dr. Poteat.

First and foremost, we wish to recommend Willie J. Bryan. Few men are so well qualified for the position. Willie belongs to the old school of "triumph of the scientific, and his mind is a wonderful example of what good old days and the good old ways could produce. His brain is untainted by any of that "Stoopy," as the Davisians of education call it. And steadfastly refused to find out anything about the theory of evolution lest he place his heathenish doctrine of evolution with his dreadful subject, economics, which everybody knows is invented to keep the "dare corpul" from getting Free Silver and securing all the money they want. He is a very simple device of printing it on nice white paper. Undoubtedly, he would be a great success as president of this institution.

Unfortunately, however, there are certain things which make him unavailable. In the first place, Willie is reported to have designs on a seat in the world's greatest assemblage of bigots, which is sometimes called the United States Senate. Then, if he were brought here as president, the student body would undoubtedly become afflicted with the wanderlust and migrate elsewhere.

Lastly, Willie hasn't yet convinced himself that the earth is flat and that the sun "do move," hence, he would not be acceptable to a number of the brethren.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva seems to be the next most likely prospect. Without a doubt, his views would meet with widespread approval.

The delightful thing about the Voliva regime is that it imposes on the celibate-minded citizens of Zion City would exactly suit the temperaments of the Baptist young men at Wake Forest. In particular would they joy in the jailing of all culprits found smoking or loitering at soda fountains. We trust that we will not be accused of trying to amalgamate the two schools into a co-ed institution if we suggest that Comrade Voliva also be granted the presidency of Meredith (College). Surely the styles which he prescribes in Zion City would accord most grateful relief from the shameless dress of modern society.

And both youth and the maiden would rise up and call him blessed when he released their minds from the bonds of the heathenish doctrine of evolution with his wonderful theory that the earth is flat and that the sun — which is only 35 miles in diameter and placed at a distance of only 3,000 miles — spins around the earth. But, sad to relate, Voliva probably wouldn't accept the job because he is very well satisfied with running Zion City.

And now, to save our lives, we can’t think of another possibility. What a pity that good old Cotton Matzer is dead! And, come to think of it, we guess that most of the eligible brethren died off about five centuries ago, unless perchance some member of the Old Guard aspires to the position.
Cash Describes Theories on the South
In Commencement Speech to Texans

W.J. Cash gave this commencement address at the University of Texas on June 2, 1941, shortly after The Mind of the South was printed. These excerpts from the speech help express the theme of the book.

Well, what then is our Southern tradition? The best way to answer that I believe is to remember who we were and who we are, what we were at our origins. The answer to that is that we were a plain people in general in our origins.

Of course there's the tradition of the Southern aristocrats. We've all heard of them all our lives and a great many of us even now and then claim to be descended from them. Who were they? The answer is that we were undoubtedly mainly simple people of the same sort as the rest of us. The greatest aristocrats were undoubtedly mainly simple people of the same sort as the rest of us. The greatest aristocrats were undoubtedly mainly simple people of the same sort as the rest of us.

Orlean.

Another writer who has had an opportunity to consider the conditions in the South has spent the greater part of his life there. Dr. DuBois, whose policy is to wage bitter and aggressive war against the white race and its principles.

Perhaps the greatest question that the South faces today is the Negro question. The sub-conscious realization of the deli-

Lege of the question by the Negro himself and people who have delayed a settlement. However, as new conditions effecting the Negro that have successively been springing up since the Emancipation Proclamation of 1865, the question has never reached the stage when a satisfactory solution must be found in order to enable the two dominant races of the South to dwell together without violent frictions.

Writer Considers Blacks in College Days

"The Negro Question," which appeared in the Old Gold and Black Feb. 3, 1922, shows that W.J. Cash had started railing against Southern issues early in his writing career.

...Dr. Potat has spent the greater part of his life among the large proportion of America's Negro population dwell and has had an opportunity to consider the question from every angle. Knowing con- di-tions as he does, Potat's statement that the Negro's salvation lies in the cooperation of the white race must be construed as a true solution of a vital ques-tion, and a warning to the Negro against the Negro leader, Dr.

It's the Real Thing

Cash had little respect for the Southern Baptist Convention, symbolized by old Wake Forest's Binkely Chapel, Wait Chapel's predecessor.

Student Speaks Out Against Yell Of "Hotdog" at Football Games

Sometimes W.J. Cash addressed what now seem to be trivial campus issues, but he no doubt stirred up controversy in the early 1920s. "Concerning Our Yell," which appeared in the Old Gold and Black Nov. 18, 1921, criticized a new campus cheer.

For the benefit of those who do not know, let it be stated that we have a new college yell. Everything is contained therein, including a voluminous "Whizbang," several "Goshamines," a perpetual inquiry as to "Who are we?" a frank confession that we are not what we used to be, and a "Hotdog" which only adds to the unsavory flavor of the whole concoction.

Organized cheering is a great factor in supporting the morale of an athletic team, but even greater than this, the cheering reflects either credit or discredit upon a student body. Last Friday in Raleigh the "Whizbang" yell was given several times, and mostly at the request of a few of that species that want to adopt "Banging Away on Lula" as the official College song. The natural results were that Wake Forest's student body was given the horse-laugh a num-ber of times and was held up for ridicule by Trinity students and to add to the group of streeturchins and newsboys.

To say that the yell is of the worst type is putting it mildly. It might be appropriate to use in a grammar school or a maiden's "polishing up" school, but the echoes of it coming from a body of college students who are supposed to have graduated from the cuteness and flippancy of foolish youth comes near to being tragic. The worst part of the whole affair last Friday was the manner in which this imposition on the real Wake Forest spirit was rendered. It began with a "Whizbang" that was grating and harsh, then followed a series of meaningless grunts and squawks which fairly terminated in a quite cunning and feminine interrogation, "Who in the world are we?" The answer came promptly in a buoyant and gay style for the benefit of the 4,000 spectators that "We are from WFC." Several rams and jams and other sounds that rhyme with were ren-dered with childish pleasure and glibish antici-pation. "Hotdog," the concluding word, was given with an emphasis and an infection that characterized public school belles and department store girls who impose upon the chewing gum and who say "damn" and "hell" with a boldness that is only surpassed by the squint of their eye that is confessed to be "charmingly and devilishly wicked."
Saying Goodbye
Mary Cash (W.J. Cash's wife), the author, Nannie Cash (his mother), Elizabeth Cash Elkins (his sister) and John Cash posed shortly before W.J. and Mary left for Mexico City in 1941.

Professors Disagree on Importance of Cash's Book

Jay Woodruff
News Editor

Despite preparation for a symposium honoring the 50th anniversary of the publication of The Mind of South, not all Wake Forest professors agree with Cash's interpretation of Southern society.

Ralph Wood, a professor of religion who once used the book in one of his courses, said that critics scorn it for its many inadequacies. For example, he said, the book "ignores Southern politics and is blind to the subtexts of Southern religion." However, Wood said he still applauds Cash "insofar as he can make stunning criticisms of his own region without rejecting it."

He said he feels the book says more about the nature of Wake Forest than it does about Southern society.

Cash graduated from Wake Forest in 1922, when the university was a homogeneous, male, Baptist, "backwards" school, Wood said.

Wood said that despite Cash's background, he was a man with "tremendous independence of mind." That Wake Forest produced such an intellect is a credit to the school, he said.

He said that, since the school has become sophisticated, no other comparable piece of literature has come out of Wake Forest.

But The Mind of South still has value despite Cash's controversial views, other professors say.

Paul Escott, the Reynolds professor of history and one of the symposium's organizers, said: "A good portion of the book's appeal is due to the writing style. (Cash) wrote in a romantic, lush, sometimes overblown style, which has always been interesting for people to read.

Dry or academic?" David Smiley, a professor of history who uses the book in one of his classes, said, "The book is a brilliant interpretation, sweeping in its scope, innovative and provocative. My students tell me it is one of the better parts of my course."

However, not all literary scholars agree with such favorable reviews. William Moss, a professor of English, said, "(The book) has some background value, but it is by no means a scholarly book. It was popular and very well received far beyond its real merit, partly because Cash committed suicide... hardly anyone would speak ill of the dead."

"The Mind of South" was published by Alfred A. Knopf in February 1941.

Cash committed suicide later that year while living in Mexico City and beginning work on a novel with a Guggenheim fellowship.

Moss said, "The Mind of South is a book written by a person embarrassed of being a Southerner, and that self-loathing comes out (in the book) turned against the South."

"The book is popular among students who want to react against everything Southern."

Despite criticisms, The Mind of South still remains to many scholars a book of high regard and historical significance.

Escott said that although historians would question some of its ideas, the book still has intellectual value.

And Smiley said Cash achieved his purpose—interpreting the history of the South from the Civil War to the pre-war period.

WFU Alumnus, Professor Use "Minds of the South" To Look at Past, Future

By Rocky Lante

During The Minds of the South symposium, some participants, such as Pete Daniel, will be looking at the South's past to understand its present. Other participants, such as Alton Pollard, will be looking for Wake Forest's place at the vanguard of the South's future.

Daniel, the curator of the National Museum of American History's division of agriculture and natural resources, will comment on session three, "Southern Studies Since Cash." Pollard, an assistant professor of religion at Wake Forest, will preside over the session.

Depending on the period of history in which Daniel reads it, the effect of reading W.J. Cash's The Mind of South has been different, he said.

First he read the book as an undergraduate at Wake Forest, from which he graduated in 1961 and received a master of arts degree in 1962. He said it was at the time—when the Civil Rights movement was beginning—that Southerners were "pretty dumb" for perpetuating segregation and slavery, and that Cash seemed sympathetic to this view.

When Daniel came to college in 1957, society was different, he said. Wake Forest was segregated. Women had to check in and out of the residence halls, and they had to wear rain coats to cover their gym clothes.

He said he hopes the symposium will be "a good exchange of ideas with very good scholars and thinkers... about what the South was and how it became what it is now."

Daniel, who will comment on four papers, said his topics will include the politics of the South, historical writing since Cash, and the general changes of the South from rural to urban with emphasis on the drastic changes in agriculture.

Pollard said he is interested in discovering in more detail what historical events have allowed women and blacks to become different—"women and blacks—to finally be heard.

He said he would like to come out of the symposium with real evidence of a new South where people of all varieties of economic classes and of every description are given rightful prominent places. "If it happens at Wake Forest in particular, it will be wonderful," Pollard said.

While he was in a graduate course on the South, his professor asked the students, the majority of whom were white, to name terms describing the South. No one mentioned race, Pollard said.

When the professor brought this to their attention, the room became silent. The professor said that silence was indicative of the South, Pollard said. It was in that context that Pollard first read Cash's book.

Although the book was considered controversial, and even liberal, for its time, Pollard said, it was moderate at best, because it was written from one vantage point only—the white one.

"As the facilitator of the third session, he told me how interesting it was to see all the different stands people have taken since Cash wrote his book. "Those minds have too seldom been in discourse with each other," Pollard said.

Cash's Nephew Donates Papers

Charles Elkins Jr., W.J. Cash's nephew and new editor of the Winston-Salem Journal, recently donated his uncle's personal papers and manuscripts to the Z. Smith Reynolds Library.

"The collection includes the author's original 850-page typescript of The Mind of the South, which will be on display in the library's Rare Books Room. A digital copy will also be kept.""Letters from authors Margaret Mitchell Marsh and Ellen Glasgow praise Cash for his book. An additional letter, written by Joseph Daniels, ambassador to Mexico in 1941, provides details of Cash's death."
Scholar of South Says Cash Heightened Awareness

BY ROB SPEARS
OLD GOLD AND BLACK REPORTER

Vann Woodward, one of the eminent authorities in the nature and history of the South, says that W.J. Cash expanded the issue of the uniqueness of the South to include all types of people. Woodward, the Sterling professor of history, emeritus, at Yale University, said that Cash was a good writer who stimulated interest in the subject, making people aware of the problems of the South in terms of its racial attitudes and traditions.

The scholar wrote an influential book on Southern history in the 1950s. In his book, Woodward argued that the process of segregation grew as economic conditions created animosity among Southern whites toward blacks. He wrote in two sessions: "The South, Then and Now" and "Ideas for Future Scholarship."

The "intimacy" of slaves and whites in the ante-bellum South was forgotten, he wrote. The inequitable bond between slave and master still allowed for association between groups before the Civil War. As the years passed, white bigotry changed into an exclusive ideology based on incorrect biological theory and fear of the loss of status.

Woodward later played a role in the Civil Rights movement as a liberal historian arguing for progressive change in the South.

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Younger Scholars and Journalists Named Fellows, Brought to WFU To Assist Their Research on South

BY KELLY GREENE
PERSPECTIVE EDITOR

About a dozen journalists are joining scholars in several sessions of The Minds of the South symposium next weekend.

Two of those visitors have ties to W.J. Cash’s past.

Ed Williams, a panelist for "Journalists Assess the New South," is the editor of the editorial pages of The Charlotte Observer. Cash wrote critiques of the South for the city’s afternoon newspaper, The Charlotte News, which folded several years ago.

Williams said that Cash exposed popular myths about the South. "The South for most of its history, particularly after the Civil War, developed a lot of myths about itself; and they were popular myths about the South," he said.

"People who challenged the myths were not popular," he said. "It’s like the myth of the ‘Emperor’s New Clothes.’" Williams said.

"That’s the relation many journalists had to the South in (Cash’s) period.

"A lot of people saw it clearly, but they didn’t speak up or they went to New York. Cash stayed here and wrote about it," he said.

Michael Riley, who graduated from Wake Forest in 1981, also has served in a job much like one Cash held. Now a reporter for Time magazine, Riley was editor in chief of The Old Gold and Black as an undergraduate. Cash was managing editor in 1921-22.

Riley said that race will always be an issue in the South and at Wake Forest, which is reflected by an editorial Cash wrote in 1922 called "The Negro Question."

Riley recalled an uproar while he was in school over the Kappa Alpha Order’s decision to show "The Birth of a Nation," a controversial movie based on Thomas Dixon’s book The Klansman.

"There were enough blacks and whites upset about it on campus to show how important racial issues still are," he said.

"The Civil Rights Movement drastically shattered the social construct in Cash’s
Minds of the South Symposium Explores Cash's World, South's Future and More

Thursday, Feb. 7
11 a.m. Founders' Day Convocation in Wait Chapel, with address by Tom Wicker, correspondent for the New York Times
5 p.m. Registration begins in Benson University Center
6:30-8:30 p.m. Reception for presenters and participants (invited guests only)

Friday, Feb. 8
8:30 a.m. Registration continues
9:30 a.m. Session One: Cash and His World
Scholars will discuss the intellectual currents and social forces dominant in Cash's society that helped to shape his mind and thought.
Welcome: David G. Brown, provost, Wake Forest University
Presiding: David L. Smiley, professor of history, Wake Forest University
Presenters: Bruce Clayton, Harry A. Logan Sr., professor of history, Alleghany College
Raymond Gavins, associate professor of history, Duke University
Richard H. King, reader in American studies, University of Nottingham
Comment: Thadious Davis, professor of English, Brown University
1:30 p.m. Session Two: The Mind of the South Reconsidered
Historians will critically analyze Cash's book with attention both to defects or weaknesses and strengths that might be repeated in future replications of the South.
Presiding: Ralph C. Wood, Easley professor of religion, Wake Forest University
Presenters: Nell Irvin Painter, professor of history, Princeton University
Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Milbauer professor of history, University of Florida
David Hackett Fischer, professor of history, Brandeis University
Comment: Samuel Hill, professor of religion, University of Florida
4 p.m. Special Panel: Journalists Assess the New South
Presiding: Bynum G. Shaw, professor of English, Wake Forest University
Panelists: Ed Williams, editor of the editorial pages, The Charlotte Observer
David Moltus, correspondent for National Public Radio
Marilyn Milloy, bureau chief, Newsday
Frye Gaillard, Southern editor, The Charlotte Observer
6:15 p.m. Reception and Symposium Banquet, Benson Center
Presiding: Thomas K. Hearns Jr., president, Wake Forest University (reservation required; tickets cost $24; call 759-5788 by Feb. 5)
8 p.m. Banquet Keynote Address: Hodding Carter III, journalist (anyone can attend)

Saturday, Feb. 9
9:30 a.m. Session Three: Southern Studies Since Cash
Scholars will assess the most important new discoveries made in history, politics, religion and economics since 1941.
Presiding: Alton B. Poliard III, assistant professor of religion, Wake Forest University

Sunday, Feb. 10
10 a.m. Session Five: Ideas for Future Scholarship
Professors Carter, Woodward and Tindall will discuss the history of the symposium and share their reactions and ideas. They will also explore some new views on the South that are being developed by younger scholars and journalists who have attended the symposium as Conference Fellows.
Presiding: Paul Escott, Reynolds professor of history, Wake Forest University
Discussants: Dan T. Carter, Andrew W. Mellon professor in the humanities, Emory University
C. Vann Woodward, Sterling professor emeritus of history, Yale University
George B. Tindall, Kenan professor emeritus of history, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Tuesday, Feb. 12
7:30 p.m. What's Ahead for the South?
Four top journalists look toward the future of the South. The panelists will discuss the changes that have occurred in the South since Cash's time and how the South has entered the international arena.
Claude Sitton, former editor of The News and Observer, now senior editor at Emory University
Juan Williams, reporter for The Washington Post Magazine and author of Eyes on the Prize
Michael Riley ('81), reporter, Washington bureau of Time magazine