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Edward Alain

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Iran fights dreams

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Petite carillonneur possesses talent, not strength

Cynde Moore

She was a petite, near-sighted woman. She was an abandoned child, barely five years old, when she withdrew from a burned-out church following a war-time bombing. She was not destined for anything great, but unlike many similar children, she did not stay in her situation, but instead began her life in the opera house at the age of nine.

And that was how she became a carillonneur, a talent that would carry her throughout her life. She possessed a special gift for music, and her talent was recognized early on. By the time she was 16, she was already playing the carillon for thewake-up service.

The museum is dedicated to her life and work, and her story serves as an inspiration to us all. She lived a remarkable life, and her legacy continues to inspire others to pursue their own passions and dreams.

Winter term

1. Introduction to Carillon Performance
2. Advanced Carillon Literature
3. Carillon History
4. Carillon Technique
5. Carillon Improvisation
6. Carillon Composition
7. Carillon Arrangement
8. Carillon Orchestration
9. Carillon Interpretation
10. Carillon Pedagogy

The winter term is a great opportunity for students to explore the art of carillon performance and composition. You will have the chance to work with world-renowned carillonneurs and composers, and you will have the opportunity to perform in a variety of settings.

ADDENDA

C. U. to sponsor dance

College Union is coming together to sponsor a dance at the University Center this Friday evening. The dance will be a fun and exciting event for all students, regardless of major or year. There will be free food and drinks, as well as music and entertainment throughout the night.

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open your eyes.
Lottery works smoothly

Greg Griswold

EVEN though difficulties have occasionally been experienced by students in obtaining tickets for sporting events, the lottery system established at Virginia Tech this year has worked fairly smoothly. In fact, over the course of the season, there have been enough tickets for Out of Town, which are the seats in the upper and lower decks, to meet student demand. As a result, the lottery system has proven to be a success.

The department of intramurals in the athletic department was responsible for the implementation of the lottery system and its running. The department of intramurals is a small and inconspicuous organization within the athletic department, but they have been very effective in their work.

One of the main reasons for the success of the system was the fact that over the course of the season, tickets for the most popular games were distributed to students in the lottery. This was done to ensure that all students would have an equal chance to attend these games. As a result, the system worked fairly smoothly.

One of the advantages of the lottery system is that it allows students to purchase tickets for sporting events in advance. This means that students can plan their schedules in advance and have the opportunity to attend games they may have been interested in attending.

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The lottery system also has other advantages. For example, it is a fair system that allows all students to have an equal chance to attend games. It also helps to ensure that games are sold to the students who want to attend them.

Overall, the lottery system has been a success and has been well received by students. It has allowed students to purchase tickets for sporting events in advance and has ensured that all students have an equal chance to attend games. It is a system that is designed to work and it has been successful.

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Hanes Mall

Eifrfd women: We love it over here

Amy Jones

The women of Eifield are the vigilant, uniformed, non-fearful, non-aggressive security guards protecting the fitness center, the gym, and the dormitories.

They are the female version of the Navy Officers, whom many students refer to as the "navy." The women are responsible for making sure that everyone is admitted to the Fitness Center, and that no one is permitted to enter the dormitories without proper identification.

The women's uniforms are black, and they have a badge on their chest that says "Eifield Security." They are very strict about enforcing the rules, and they do not tolerate any violation. If you attempt to enter the dormitory without proper identification, the women will immediately call the police, and you will be arrested.

The women are very efficient, and they are able to handle a large number of people at once. They are also very pleasant, and they always greet everyone with a smile. They are very friendly, and they are always willing to help people.

The women are an integral part of the Eifield community, and they are an important part of the security system. They are a valuable asset to the community, and they are very much appreciated.

The women of Eifield are a great asset to the community, and they are a great source of pride. They are a symbol of strength, and they are a symbol of our community. They are a symbol of what we stand for, and they are a symbol of our values.

We love it over here.
A week or two ago I was able to hit a cold car in an even colder parking lot. I was returning to the student residence of the National Student Association when I noticed the car in the parking lot. I turned on the headlights, and saw that it was a cold car. I got out of my car and walked around to the other side. I noticed that the car was parked in a lot with no other cars around. I got into my car and drove off.

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Poet transforms ideas

Evelyn Tylor

Judith Johnson Sherwin, WF poet in residence for Spring 1980, is an artist interested in the techniques of transformation.

Sherwin described the art of poetry as "total intuition, a process by which the artist refashions his ideas." He said, "We all have ideas—contemplating the idea of poetry, then finding a way to make it as clear as possible to the reader."

One of Sherwin's exercises in teaching poetry involves turning a poem upside down and reading it. "You can eliminate diction and make something of it, then start to think about the patient's mind," he said.

This possibility is "an important advantage of poetry over other forms of writing," according to Sherwin. "All poems are transformed. Poetry involves turning a poem upside down and using print as a substitute for what was once a hand gesture."

Sherwin began as a computer composer and considers the placement of words on a page as a way of ordering his reading.

"I start a poet to work on the first page. The thing on the page is what it means to be performed. We're not getting it as a written form, but rather as an oral form."

"Poetry in its beginning was not a military confrontation between the poet and the audience, but a personal relationship between the word and the audience—a shared communion."

"Sherwin's performance of her own poetry, given on February 3 at the Scales Fine Arts Center, bore out her theory. The audience was captivated to react as she spoke critically in the voice of herNegro grandmother, a bitter old prospector, the title character in the science-fiction movie "The High," a 13-year-old victim of the Holocaust, and a protagonist who transformed them into poetry.

"An idea is different when you change the form. You can find new context through new forms," she said. These forms exist, she said, learned from the poems. A writer is born with a great regard for her poetic heritage.

"Contemporary poetry doesn't start from nowhere, it starts from a great love of other poets, past and present," she said.

Sherwin does not agree with Harold Bloom's theory of the anxiety of influence. "This theory suggests that poetry today is created by erasing акси and transformations of the past; the result is the hypothesis silly, ambiguous," she said.

"Every poet is in a legal dialogue with all past poets. Past works and other poetry readings lead to one another. Part of the poet's job is to learn how to be a poet to making one's own work out of the material one has at hand," Sherwin said.

"There is a line of thought that if a poet is any good, he has already been said. Poetry is not a new form, but a re-seeing, a process of transformation."

Sherwin believes that poetry involves turning a poem upside down and using print as a substitute for what was once a hand gesture.

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Singleton waits-Teddy turns

Paul Brickalla

Back in the days when old George Herman "the Babe" Ruth was king, and when one of the most popular things was to get a drink after work, somebody once said "Well, public is partial and some of the best known barkeeps were single men or widowers who'd been around for a year or two years. Teddy was willing in his care, careful Teddy, but electrical was (in) this (in) this (in) favorite. In the White House and with Mary Shaw's husband, which I'm sure was out of the house, it was not what you'd call a part of the latter.

Once Singleton reaches the court floor, it is doubtful that he would ever have a drink. From the time he played basketball at St. John's in the 1940s, Singleton has had a reputation for being a good team player.

Once Singleton becomes a basketball player, he is as good as any of the other players on the team, particularly from the standpoint of defense. Singleton's ability to read the game and his quickness make him a valuable asset. He is a natural leader and is respected by his teammates.

At one point in the game, Singleton went into a "no-man's land" area, where he drew a foul and scored two points for the team.

In a sense, Singleton is more than a basketball player. He is a man of many talents. He is a good student, a good athlete, and a good friend. He is a man who can take care of himself and his family. He is a man who can be trusted.

 Singleton's influence on the team is hard to measure. He is a team player, a leader, and a good friend. He is a man who can be trusted and respected. He is a man who can be counted on to do his job and do it well.

Team strength increases

Mary Chapman

The conference is coming together was the theme of the week's report, and the Terrapins looked to have made a successful showing. Terrapin fans were happy with the progress, and it was evident that the team was gaining confidence.

The Terrapins have had a tough schedule, and it has been a difficult time for them. They have had to deal with injuries, travel, and other problems. But they have been working hard, and it shows. The team is gaining confidence and is working hard to improve.

The Terrapins are looking forward to their next game, and they are excited about the opportunity to play against a strong team. They are working hard to prepare, and they are ready to face the challenge. The team is confident and is looking forward to the game.

In his only start of the season, "Bart Singleton showed Gene Darks and Mike Teague one of the reasons he has such popular hero."
Terp turnaround follows old pattern

Mark Neumann

Making pre-season ACC basketball predictions is like taking a course with a math professor meant to be hard - you know you shouldn't do it, but it is anyway, and after a while you realize you've done it again.

Two years ago religiously picked Duke to finish second and the Tar Heels to finish third, the young Blue Devil team placed second in the consist- ence regular season, won the ACC Tournament, and eventually made the NCAA Finals before losing to Indiana.

Last season North Carolina, forest with the loss of Walter Davis, was destined to finish fifth or sixth because of a new center. The Tar Heels won the national championship.

North Carolina basketball is often like taking a course with your opponents by over 10 points a game. The best the most points per game of any conference team, and after a while you're very familiar with the team when it had a center, and didn't win. Duke game proved.

Last season North Carolina, faced with the loss of Walter Davis, was chosen to finish third or fourth. The Tar Heels were among the five teams to make the NCAA Final Four.

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Annual Winter Dance

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PERSONalities
David Smiley
Pads bad jokes with good lectures

Betsy Wakefield
Managing Editor

There is a poster for sale here and there around Winston-Salem called "The Best Poster in Winston-Salem." In the best college course category, "History of the South, Wake Forest" wins.

The man who teaches this course is David Smiley, professor of history, in his thirtieth year with the department. In all modesty, he says, he cannot agree with the distinction the poster bestows upon him.

In all modesty. This is the same man who likes to tell students that in World War II he "singlehandedly saved Western Civilization."

He cannot name his favorite lecture, he said. There are maybe 20 of them. Students right away will name the Christmas in the South lecture, the last lecture in the South I, and his "graduation address," the last lecture in the South II.

Smiley is teaching an extra history course this year-to freshmen-because he enjoys it. The classes are smaller. He can encourage discussion and, frankly, he said he likes teaching students who are just beginning, who are still somewhat green.

In last year's College Union-sponsored Raft Debate Smiley overwhelmed his three opponents with his crowd-swaying quick wit. At one point in his rebuttal, an opponent shouted "Amen!" at one of his ideas. Smiley countered that outburst with, "He thinks I'm God!!"

He began in the history department as a junior instructor from Mississippi College with no master's degree. There were just 1200 students at Wake Forest, and the most popular course at the college was ancient history. In fact, there were more students taking ancient history at Wake Forest than at any other university in the country.

The fall in popularity of the more classical subjects during his 30 years here is an indication of how students' tastes have changed, Smiley said.

Today the most popular courses are those with practical value at the expense of the liberal, he said. "This generation has grown up with few restrictions on their personal desires," he said, "but I probably would have liked to grow up under similar conditions."

Smiley has one daughter in her early twenties. When he is at home, he likes to spend (continued on page three)

Students adjust to second home

Jeff Taylor
Staff Writer

WF foreign students suffer more from culture shock than from the growing American resentment against foreigners, freshmen Mayrae Reddy and Taizo Fujiki said.

Reddy, who came to the U.S. from Hyderabad, India in March 1979, said she has not faced negative reactions from Americans because of the Middle East turmoil.

Even without anti­foreigner feelings, students from other countries face a host of other problems. For Reddy, culture shock was the greatest. Her whole lifestyle changed dramatically.

"There are many things better here in the United States," Reddy said. She cited education and a lack of racial prejudice in America.

Taizo Fujiki, who came to the United States in 1977 from Kyoto City, Japan, agrees with Reddy. He has experienced no ill feelings directed toward him despite a growing mistrust of foreigners.

Checking the visas of Iranian students is Jeff Taylor

Language was the biggest barrier to adjustment, Fujiki said. He attended a small Bible college in Georgia before coming to Wake Forest.

Slang terms were especially tricky to Fujiki. He remembers one example of deceptive American slang when one of his American friends asked, "What's up?" He looked to the ceiling for a few minutes before his friend explained.

The American family system difference is the biggest cultural change, Fujiki said. The younger generation in Japan is different. American teenagers are more open and easygoing while Japanese young people are more shy, quiet and less forward, he said.

Social conventions are also different, Reddy said. There is not as much dating in India, but arranged marriages are becoming less and less common, Reddy said. These changes occur as cities become more and more westernized.

The GAZETTE

A topical supplement published quarterly by the

Old Gold and Black

LYNN KNAPP
Editor

Cover graphic by Annette Kavanaugh

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THE GAZETTE

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Cartoon cast leaves ‘em laughing

Lynn Knapp

One morning the harried editor of the Old Gold and Black found a note on his desk. A friendly churlish figure waved up to him from the paper and said, "Hi, my name is Chester. I'm the creation of cartoonist Brad Nix. I would like to know if you could use me in the Old Gold and Black."

The astounded editor and staff knew they could not afford a cartoonist of such caliber with their limited budget. Apprehensively, they called the mysterious sketcher.

Bradley Nix, a freshman from River Edge, New Jersey, said the staff's inability to compensate him for his work as not a problem. All he wanted was the exposure and the chance to create cartoons for the newspaper. He assured the staff he'd had extensive experience. But the staff, at that time, had no idea of the scope of Nix's talents.

Nix had already published a number of cartoons in more than 20 chess magazines. Two years later, his cartoons and their principal character, Chesster, were well-known on the WF campus.

Nix created Chester for magazine such as the Castled King and nationally syndicated Chess Digest. However, about a year ago, after a disagreement with his business manager and mounting involvement with academics and extra-curricular activities at Wake Forest, he removed Chester from the chess scene.

Jokes humor

Now that Chester is in the OG&B, Nix believes cartoons are for serious chess players as well as for enjoyment. However, he does not believe a cartoon can fulfill both functions at once. "It's not fair to have a cartoon in which you can't tell whether it's funny or serious. It must be either light and humorous or controversial. You can't mix the two. If you do, the reader can't trust what he's reading. No one wants to be made a fool of, and there's nothing worse than thinking something's funny and then discovering it wasn't."

Chester, as well as Nix, knew that much controversy before entering Wake Forest. "I didn't even know there was a school when I came here. The South seemed like a nice place, though I didn't have a chance to experience it," Nix said.

During his freshman year, Nix had an editorial comment about the jumbled relationship between the school and the Baptist College and the Baptist Student Convention.

But in the last two years, Nix's cartoons have undergone a re-evaluation. "I started to give Chester these opinions but stopped. That's not Chester. I don't want him to turn into a Doonesbury. If I did ever want to do something like that, I'd start another cartoon," he said.

This year, 'I've really drawn away from editorializing. The only one was on the Ayatollah. There's no meat out there. I'm just creating news if I editorialized about the Baptist Student Convention,' he said.

"A lot of it has to do with the thing used to be the school and Chester. The more I get to know it, the more I like it, and the less I find wrong with it," he said.

In the sever years he has been drawing, his style and ideas have been perfected. Most of this development occurred in New Jersey.

His interest in cartoons started during his ninth grade year at River Dell Junior High School in River Edge. There he drew caricatures of stereotypes for an art class project. Later that year, the school asked him to decorate the school gymnasium walls.

Teacher support

The artistic flower bloomed at River Edge Senior High School. There, he designed football programs, served as the art editor for the newspaper and began to publish cartoons in chess magazines in the eleventh grade.

His former teacher, Robert Stevenson, who served as his business manager for several years, prompted the chess cartoon in 1977.

He saw the newspaper cartoons and asked Nix to do a chess cartoon. It was accepted.

When Brad began his chess cartoons, he knew nothing about the game. Stevenson, an avid chess fan, provided the jokes.

The first acceptance evolved into a one-year contract with Castled King. Later, he redesigned the monthly publication's cover. Chester, so beloved by chess fans, was not a feature of the early cartoons. In realizing he needed a continuing character, Nix created Chester.

"I'd done several times before as a personality but he didn't have an identity. Also, I had different hair and a different sweater. He was my favorite character but he never had a name," Nix said.

Chester was copyrighted three years ago and the company, Chess Enterprises has since moved to Winston-Salem along with Nix.

Business and pleasure

Drawing represents both an amusing outlet forstitial energies and also a business for Nix.

"Basically, I began doing chess cartoons for the money. Chess was unexplored as a comic. Most people think of two Englishmen sitting up in a room doing nothing," he said.

Chester has several personalities and this versatility has allowed him to disengage himself from the chess board, Nix explained.

"If Nix's cartoons were diversified under the name of Chesters, like "he did," he said. His name is "Nix," and he's shrewd. He reacts to things logically. He's the kind of guy anything can happen to, and yet he has a certain amount of pride," he said.

Another character has been incorporated into the Chester comics: Mr. T. He is somewhat like Chester. Nix has experimented with a new character, T.C. A big difference is he likes to imbibe a lot, Nix said, laughing.

"If my name is Chester, and in the same room is Mr. T, it's a lot to take. I have the energy for it."

For 20 years Nix has been experimenting with a new character, T.C. A big difference is Mr. T. He is somewhat like Chester. Nix has experimented with a new character, T.C. A big difference is he likes to imbibe a lot, Nix said, laughing.

"If my name is Chester, and in the same room is Mr. T, it's a lot to take. I have the energy for it."

"I've done a lot of reading. I cut grass. I split wood," he said. "And I take care of an army of cats."

Two cats roam Smiley's yard as a result of his never stopping the first pet. "Only a few have names. The rest are just creatures. I only name the ones that will allow me to touch them," he said.

They just seem to flock to him like students flock to his classes--some of which have to be held in DeTarble auditorium."

Three years ago he took a group of adsents to Casa Artom, the Venice house, for a seminar.

"That was the closest I've ever been to a student, even when I was a student. I discovered that even when I'm 98 years old, I can still live with students," he said.

"Maybe Smiley will be teaching that long. He seems to have the energy for it."

For 20 years he is still so enthusiastic about teaching that he teaches an overload of courses.

"For all these years I've been playing the part of an absent-minded professor and now I don't have to play it," he says with a smile.

"Students, too, sit back with a smile when he gives them that line in class. They believe that about as much as they do the World War II line."
Bree knew Camus, Sartre

We brought Camus over to America and Sartre a few months later. Camus was better known then for his work on 'Combat.'

Between teaching seminars on Camus and Proust, Bree has been completing seven years of work on a book about 20th century French writers.

Rouzan sang in nightclubs

And had a number one hit

Annette Kavanaugh

Many young people dream of show-business stardom. Laura and her two sisters sang in clubs, did background singing for various recording artists and even recorded a hit single of their own.

The venture into show business had relatively humble beginnings. "We started singing at home while doing chores," Rouzan said.

The sisters entered several talent shows in the New Orleans area. They won several first-place trophies and received significant local publicity. When Rouzan was a senior in high school, Frisco Recording Company asked the sisters to record.

The work, mostly background singing, gave the sisters an income of their own. "We learned a lot about recording," Rouzan said. She had written some songs, and eventually she and her sisters recorded a single called "Men of War."

"It was around 1960 or 1961," Rouzan recalls. "During the Vietnam crisis, songs about Vietnam or soldiers weren't very popular, and we had little hope of success." Surprisingly, the song became number one in New Orleans, although it never made it to the national charts. She said the success of "Men of War" led to invitations for the sisters to do more singing in local dancing establishments. During this time they also did background singing for Danny White, a popular recording artist.

"I knew enough to have my songs copyrighted," she said. "We did record one of the songs, and I wanted to enter into a contract (with the record company) and I wasn't taken seriously."

In spite of its darker side, the experience did provide her with skills useful in her teaching career. "Singing helped me articulate, and this transferred well to the teaching situation. "You sell a song...you don't just get up there and deliver a melody or recite some words. You have to convince the audience that it's worth their total attention."
Denham, Holding

Little ladies with big hearts

Susan Bray

My grandfather always told me there was no better way to spend a pleasant afternoon than sitting by the fire talking to an old friend.

Well, take away the fire and change the old friend to new, and you have last Friday afternoon which I spent with Louise L. Denham and Josephine H. Holding, head residents of Babcock and Johnson dormitories, respectively.

While both of these charming ladies lead lives as housemothers, their personalities and the impressions they made upon me were quite different, but equally entertaining.

Denham, who has been head resident at Babcock for 12 years, immediately caught my attention by introducing her visitors to me and jokingly asking them to tell me what a good housemother she was.

Denham is the grandmother type if I have ever seen it. She has dinner for her RA's every year; I am sure it is complete with all the homecooked delicacies of any family gathering. She also gives a tea for the senior girls in Babcock each spring.

She recalls many humorous episodes that have taken place at Wake Forest and in Babcock over the years.

Denham is the grandmothers type if I have ever seen it. She has dinner for her RA's every year; I am sure it is complete with all the homecooked delicacies of any family gathering. She also gives a tea for the senior girls in Babcock each spring.

Denham's girls in Babcock said she is considerate and always available. I agree, but also add sweet, witty and entertaining.

When I stopped by to visit Holden, my attention was immediately drawn to the basket of lollipops on the coffee table. This is one of her trademarks. WF students have been eating her lollipops for 15 years she has been head resident in Johnson.

One of the earlier recipients of her candy was Brian Piccolo, football hero at Wake Forest in the 60s. Holding knew him well and said he was one of the nicest boys she had ever met.

Holding also recollected Peeping Tom incidents at Wake Forest and told me of her own experience with one such fellow.

One night, clad in her red silk pajamas, Holding prepared for bed. She went to the window to pull down her shade and found herself looking into the face of a peeper. She called the police, then ran outside and wrestled the villain to the ground. She held him down until the security guards arrived.

Besides being adventurous, (continued on page twelve)

Professor linked campus with Winston while mayor

Sally Copenhaver

Franklin R. Shirley, professor of speech communications and theatre arts, has the distinguished look and the charming manner of a seasoned politician.

This is more than mere coincidence because for 15 of the many years that he has taught at Wake Forest, Shirley also has held political office in Winston-Salem.

He was alderman of the North-West ward for eight years and later mayor of Winston-Salem for seven years.

Although Shirley held the positions of mayor and professor simultaneously, he felt that his first duty was to the university.

"I would not have run for office had I not been encouraged to do so by the administration," Shirley said.

In fact, the first time Shirley campaigned for the Alderman's seat, he was asked to do so by the Forsyth County chairman of the Democratic party and the chairman of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest.

Harold Tribble, who was president of the university at that time, also approved of and supported Shirley's run for office.

In 1970, when the mayor of Winston-Salem announced that he would not run again, President James R. Scales asked Shirley to consider running for mayor.

With the support of the administration, Shirley campaigned for her mayor and was elected in 1970 and for a second term in 1974.

He decided not to run for a third term in 1977. His election on campus to his election as a mayor was positive. During his campaign, "students worked at the polls for me and gave out brochures," he said. "Of course, there were a few of the other party (Republican) that didn't support me."

After he won the election, most of the students and many of the employees of the university addressed him as Mayor Shirley. "In fact, some people still call me Mayor," he said.

It was Shirley's job as mayor to preside over the Board of Aldermen, which met every two weeks to vote on City legislation. Shirley voted on legislation only in case of a tie.

Serving as a strong, persuasive leader, however, was his most important role. Shirley tried to prevent conflicts of interest that might have resulted from his two jobs.

"I remind the aldermen were in favor of proposals that were beneficial to Wake Forest. However, "if there was something that I felt was just for the university, and I as a professor would have a one-sided view, I would refrain from voting on that," Shirley said.

During his seven years as mayor, Shirley traveled with other mayors to Russia, England and France and Geneva, Switzerland, where he was a speaker at the International Congress of Cities. In 1977, he was one of 13 mayors chosen to represent the United States in Israel.

Shirley also met with Presidents Nixon and Ford during their terms in office.

He feels that while mayor, he served as a link between the university and the rest of Winston-Salem, which had previously seemed isolated from each other.

Denham's girls in Babcock said she is considerate and always available. I agree, but also add sweet, witty and entertaining.
Student listens to mom's advice

Tracy Jackson

Who ever said one should not heed mother's advice? In the case of a certain Theta Chi named Richard Marvin, following mom's advice turned out to be a wise and exciting experience.

Marvin graduated this past December with a degree in education. But a simple teaching job doesn't appear to be in his plans for the future.

This summer, Marvin set out for California, and the trip proved to be the turning point of his career. Marvin spent the morning hours of his summer in California taking classes in physics at UCLA. Following his mother's advice, however, Marvin soon succeeded in finding a more interesting way to spend his afternoons in Los Angeles. Marvin's mother once told him that he would one day have to create his own job. That day arrived during the summer he spent in Los Angeles.

Marvin was interested in working with one of the big studios in Los Angeles, but he was not patient enough to wait a year in order to receive the mere title of "gopher," nor was he willing to buy three months for an interview with ABC or CBS. So Marvin approached the challenge from a different angle.

Marvin decided to try the "pose as a tourist scheme. An NBC-sponsored tour proved to be Marvin's ticket inside the NBC studio. Once inside, there was no distinguishing Marvin, in his three-piece suit, from the next guy on the set. He was in, but the question was how to stay in. This proved no problem for Marvin.

Idea began formulating in his mind as he spotted Johnny Carson, host of the "Tonight Show," talking to Fred Silverman, president of NBC.

Marvin quickly approached the memo, convincingly stating that Silverman had requested an authorized memo designating him as a "convenience host." Marvin presented the memo to Silverman, who still was involved in his conversation with Carson. Silverman signed the memo, and Marvin had successfully schemed his way into the studio and a job.

Marvin thereupon designated himself the task of working on all the stars he possibly could. In his "work," he managed to encounter "the Fonz" (Henry Winkler), Lindsay Wagner, Farrah Fawcett, the Doobie Brothers, Muhammad Ali and many others for which he can provide various tales.

When asked how he ever said one should not heed mother's advice? In the case of a certain Theta Chi named Richard Marvin, following mom's advice turned out to be a wise and exciting experience.

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When asked how
Mary Nash Kelly

The story of Wallace Carroll resembles a walk, or perhaps a run, through much of history.

As a journalist, reporter, editor and civil servant he has covered all the major events of the last 50 years, from the days of Al Capone and the roaring '20s in Chicago to the Bay of Pigs and Camelot in the '60s.

Perhaps the leading characteristic of Carroll's colorful career was his ability to get into the thick of things in every situation, and then somehow get out before things got too thick.

Carroll served in the State Department during and after World War II as a component and planner of psychological warfare against the Germans and Russians.

He later became editor and publisher of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel. When he retired in 1974 he was appointed Sam J. Ervin Jr. University Lecturer at Wake Forest. He teaches a course each year entitled "Rights of Citizens in a Democracy."

Carroll was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1914, and headed for Marquette University with a degree in journalism.

His first assignment was with the United Press in Chicago in 1938. It was, he said, an exciting place, for "Chicago was then in the Al Capone era, the era of gangsters and bootleggers."

Carroll pointed out that there was more to Chicago in the '30s than just the Bootleggers. The Chicago Opera House, he said, was "as good an opera house as there was anywhere in the world."

Carroll then went to London with Time to cover the Hunger Marches. These marches took place at what was for the rest of the world the beginning of the Depression, "but not for the Britons. They had already had a Depression for years."

"There were some rather serious riots on Tower Hill, and I happened to be the only American reporter for some reason or other who got up there, so I had them pretty much to myself," he said.

Carroll then went to Paris, where the French were having riots of their own.

Carroll was, as usual, close to the action. He was recalled in particular the worst riot.

I remember the date February 5th, 1934 when I spent from one o'clock in the afternoon to one o'clock in the morning in the streets of the Concorde...officially there were about 26 people killed in the square that afternoon.

But we called the morgues around Paris and counted up to 88. They had everything out there, you know, including the President of the Republic, protectors—brass helmets, plated helmets, with long horselhair down the backs of their necks and beautiful horses. They carried long sabers, with which they chased the crowd—"including me," he recounted.

Carroll's next assignment was to have American management, and the American correspondents were riding high. We had lunch with the American ambassador, Carroll said then, with Anthony Eden, and there were various people of whom the British the were trying to be nice to us, having us meet the cabinet-obvious cars going up...we stopped in a small town one night and the next morning the Germans were over blowing the town to bits...unnecessarily nothing happened, none of us was hurt."

From there he was ordered out of Moscow and went through Iran across the Persian Gulf and India to Manila. Then he boarded an American ship which, he said, "somebody in the Navy had enough sense to put in a convoy," and started across the Pacific.

The ship was somewhere off the coast of the Solomon Islands when the attack on Pearl Harbor came. The ship arrived in Honolulu about nine days after the bombing.

Carroll found a man in public relations at the Naval Headquarters who lent him Admiral Kimmel's barge to view the ruins.

After a brief visit in New York, Carroll returned to London to run the U.S. Office of War Information. His duties included running a program of information in the British Isles—libraries, lectures, films and American books.

The other part of the job of war information was psychological warfare. Carroll obtained accurate information of what was happening in the countries, and worked with intelligence personnel who were in touch with the Underground. The Office set up a number of radio stations to broadcast to that continent, and printed millions of leaflets in French, Dutch, Flemish and Norwegian to drop on the continent.

In 1944 Carroll and his wife returned to Washington to run the European side of the Office of War Information as the Deputy Director for Europe. Once the war was over, he went back to Wake Forest and taught a course each year entitled "Rights of Citizens in a Democracy."

"Two things are surprising when you go back: one is how little the English speak and the other is how much the Americans shout," he said.

Carroll's next assignment was to have American management, and the American correspondents were riding high. We had lunch with the American ambassador, Carroll said then, with Anthony Eden, and there were various people of whom the British the were trying to be nice to us, having us meet the cabinet-obvious cars going up...we stopped in a small town one night and the next morning the Germans were over blowing the town to bits...unnecessarily nothing happened, none of us was hurt."

"Just by luck a man in the Spanish Foreign Office whom I knew came by and I yelled like mad at him and he stopped and talked the police into releasing me...otherwise there would have been no class at Wake Forest!"
Stars move into other spectrums

Armen Hrachak and Nelson White

"Don't tell me your story, pain and glory, guess my occupation. Free and easy, warm and breezy, overnight sensation..." "Dreamscicle." - J. Buffett

 Overnight sensations come from all walks of life, yet it seems that the world of sport has none. These are meant for others to share. There are always those athletes who, for a season, a college career, or an Olympic podium, touch the hearts of the spectating masses and dominate the efforts of the media. And then, they are seemingly forgotten, removed from the public eye and left to their own faculties in the world.

At Wake Forest, mostly everyone knows of those who excelled as Deacons and then continued on to acquire national fame. The names ring bells, if only momentarily, as they peal in everyone's mind. Names such as Piccolo, Palmer, Wadkins, Ramsey, Snead, Packer and McKinney. These names rambles on, but only to a point. It is finite.

There is another list, yet the people on the second list have transcended the superficial sparkle of the media. Their names rest in the record books and file cabinets of Reynolds Gym. At one time or another people worked just as hard as those who have remained in the limelight, yet they have moved onward into other spectrums of life.

Mile record

Last week, on a roof in Melbourne, Fla., David Turner lifted his hammer and paused nostalgically to wonder if his school record for the mile run was still standing. In the spring of 1963, Turner, then a junior at Wake, turned in a 4:12.5 mile to break the old school record of 4:26.2. Nearly seventeen years later, the record still stands.

Other school records Turner shattered as a Deacon cinderman were the freshman man 800 record (1:57.3) as well as group records in the mile relay, the Spring medley relay, and also held the distance medley relay. Turner ranks fifth on Wake's list of all time single-season scoring leaders.

**Eastern regionals**

Turner came off of a strong senior season in 1964, finishing second in the mile at the ACC conference meet. In June of that same year, Olympic trials were held in Eugene, Oregon, but the Pennsylvania resident opted to follow through with his earlier plans for a summer trip to Europe. That winter, Turner was one of the seventeen medallists who competed in the NCAA Eastern Regional Indoor Track Meet. After graduating in 1964 with a BS in physical education, Turner returned to his hometown of Towanda, Pa. He went to work for the Towanda Daily Review, a morning daily with a circulation of 10,000. Eventually, he became president and general manager of the paper and he continued in those capacities until 1971. In 1977, Turner tired of the newspaper business and after a brief stay in Elmira, N.Y., he moved south to Melbourne, Fla. Presently self-employed as a homebuilder, Turner still manages to log six to eight miles per week, just to keep in shape. He officiates high school football and winter college basketball and someday hopes to ref in the college ranks.

As a 16-year old high school student in Budapest, Hungary, Gene Petrasy was subjected to the domination of a communist government. In September of 1956 Petrasy and many of his young colleagues decided to effect a change. "It was the college and high school world that started the revolution," Petrasy said in a 1957 Raleigh News and Observer story. "It was really exciting. Everybody was sick of communism and they all thought they'd be free again.

Even though he had been a government sponsored athlete, and was Hungarian national junior champion in the 200 meter breaststroke, Petrasy exchanged the Revolution. He saw two of his best friends die with him in the fighting, and his brother-in-law was killed on the in-law was killed on the way fighting. But soon, it was time to get out. "We waited too long," Petrasy said this week. "The border was almost closed off before we got there."

As it was, Petrasy and six of his friends had to sneak across the Austrian border at night through a mine laden marsh. Eventually, they made it. Waiting on the other side was freedom -- and the American Red Cross. The Red Cross helped Petrasy make his way to the United States, literally with nothing but the clothes on his back. Local churches helped clothe him, and he finished his high school career at Needham Broughton in Raleigh, where he set a southern record in the 200-yard breaststroke.

**Swimming scholarship**

After high school, Petrasy attended Wake Forest, which had just launched a varsity swimming program. He was one of the first swimmers to obtain any financial aid from the school.

"When I came to Wake Forest they had just started competing in the ACC," Petrasy said. "Coach Leo Ellison, who was swimming coach, fought for the team and scholarships. I got room and board, and also had a job in the cafeteria."

As a swimmer at Wake, Petrasy set five school records, all of which have since been broken. He was a top breaststroke swimmer and also held the 200-yard butterfly mark.

Petrasy also nurtured an interest in coaching at Wake Forest -- to be a dentist. It had been an ambition of his since he was a teenager. He did well enough as a biology major to gain entrance to the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.

Four years later, Petrasy returned to of his friends had to sneak across the Austrian border at night through a mine laden marsh. Eventually, they made it. Waiting on the other side was freedom -- and the American Red Cross. The Red Cross helped Petrasy make his way to the United States, literally with nothing but the clothes on his back. Local churches helped clothe him, and he finished his high school career at Needham Broughton in Raleigh, where he set a southern record in the 200-yard breaststroke.

"And through the athletics activity nowadays, Petrasy admits that he "play(s) mostly tennis." But with three young children, organized swimming may not be far away for the family. "The kids are all interested in swimming," Petrasy said, "and I help them a lot. We swim together, but they're not swimming competitively, yet."

As the spectrum widens, the glow of the dental operating light burns brightly and stretches its luminescence northward to the Great Lakes region.

**High Jumper**

In Waukegan, Ill., Jerome White, a 1974 graduate of Wake Forest, is a Navyman and practicing dentist. While wearing Deacon gold and black, White was a high jumper and triple jumper. His claim to fame comes in high jumping where he still holds the school indoor record at 6 feet 8 inches, the varsity outdoor record at 6 feet 11 inches and the conference record at 6 feet 11 inches.

Ranking tenth on the all-time list of the school's single season scoring leaders with 50 total points, White has not high jumped since he left Winston-Salem.

Following graduation with a degree in math, White enrolled in dental school at the University of Maryland - Baltimore where he graduated with a DDS certification in 1978 and that same summer he enlisted in the Navy.

**Great Lakes**

White is currently stationed at Great Lakes Naval Base, and aside from working on base, he and a friend operate an associationship practice in Waukegan.

He still remains active by playing tennis, basketball and racquetball. He also skis and jogs.

He is an active member of the NAACP and has participated in some Urban League functions in the Waukegan area.

"White feels that the records holds him at Wake are both good and bad in that, "If someone broke some of them, it would bring some recognition to the Wake track program."

(continued on page 10)


**Father and son**

**Tacy Jr. seeks individuality**

Molly Welles<br>

It's almost impossible for Carl Tacy Jr. to go unnoticed. Being the son and namesake of the Demon Deacon basketball coach gives the twenty-three-year-old WF senior quite a bit of publicity.

"You can't go out to eat without people pointing and coming up with napkins for autographs," Bree admits coming to Wake Forest because of his father's career. "Dad never suggested I come here," Tacy Jr. said. "It was my decision."

Tacy Jr. has been an avid Deacon fan since his father started coaching for Wake Forest almost eight years ago. "You always want your father to do well in how he makes his money," said Tacy Jr., slim and well-complexioned, with brown hair and a moustache. He goes to most basketball games, home and away.

Ironically, the coach's son said most of his closest friends don't like basketball very much. People who know him usually are the ones who ask about the team.

Tacy played basketball in junior high school, but said most of his peers expected too much of him because of his father. He does not participate in any sport now. It was Tacy's mother, not his father, who pushed sports when he was young. "She wanted me on every team available," he said.

Though he lives in a dorm, individualistic Tacy spends little time on campus. Most of his friends are out of college.

Tacy said his father is the head of the family, but that since coach Tacy spends so much time away, his mother has to be the only parent now and then. She runs the household commercials and, according to her son, "can be domineering at times."

Tacy said his life is very close. His sister Carla, twenty-three, is a marine biology major at UNC Wilmington. She attended Wake Forest her freshman year. The youngest Tacy, Beth, is nine.

During basketball season, Coach Tacy is usually home in the evenings. Tacy said that if his father talks about the team, it's usually when the first gets home from work. "He tends to talk about things other than basketball after dinner," Tacy said, "but we never get completely away from it. There are always reminders of basketball."

Tacy said a lot of people feel they can't "read" his father, but that after a game the family can always tell communications majors who are present. "We're receptive to him and try to help his outlook," explained Tacy. "It's almost part of our duty at home."

People generally see Dad as being serious," Tacy said. "He has a terrible sense of humor and he kids around a lot. He's just a reserved person, perhaps even shy." Tacy said his father is often tense before a game, but that he does little brooding afterwards.

His father has coached for as long as Tacy can remember except for two or three years during which he was a high school assistant principal.

"Probably if Dad hadn't gone into basketball, he'd coach baseball," Tacy said. "He's a good football fan."

Except for the intense weeks of WF basketball camp, summer, with some recruiting and vacationing, is a relatively quiet time for Coach Tacy.

Tacy Jr. was born in 1957.

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**Bree**

(Continued from page four)

Most of Sartre's political options were wrong. Still, she praises him as a courageous, honest man.

Bree's first book was a 1957 volume on Proust. In 1957 she wrote one of the first studies on Camus. She also wrote "Camus and Sartre" and the first book in the Columbia series, a work on Camus.

In 1953, Bree went to New York University, and in 1960 she was a Vielas Professor of Humanities at Wisconsin.

The Vietnamese war era was interesting for her because of her previous army service and also because Indonesia was a long-term French colony. "I felt sympathy for the antwar students, but I didn't always agree with their methods," she said.

"I was always amused by the underground newspapers these students circulated; they weren't underground, they were just dissident. I got one in my mailbox every day," Bree said.

"I've never found any use for fraternities," said Tacy. "They seem immature." He likes neither the initiation nor the conformity associated with them. "There are always rumors floating around about me," said the coach's attractive son, adding, "I've had a lot of labels put on me by people who don't know me."

Tacy's main hobby is photography. He also writes poetry and loves to dance; but he doesn't shag and he doesn't like beach music, khakis, or alligator shirts.

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(Continued from page four)

Most of Sartre's political options were wrong. Still, she praises him as a courageous, honest man.

Bree's first book was a 1957 volume on Proust. In 1957 she wrote one of the first studies on Camus. She also wrote "Camus and Sartre" and the first book in the Columbia series, a work on Camus.

In 1953, Bree went to New York University, and in 1960 she was a Vielas Professor of Humanities at Wisconsin.

The Vietnamese war era was interesting for her because of her previous army service and also because Indonesia was a long-term French colony. "I felt sympathy for the antwar students, but I didn't always agree with their methods," she said.

"I was always amused by the underground newspapers these students circulated; they weren't underground, they were just dissident. I got one in my mailbox every day," Bree said.
Amy James
Associate Editor
Aproach--take advantage of life--is the philosophy by which senior Jan Davis lives.

Davis, known by many for her harp playing, has had experiences in Latin America, which she describes as opportunities she could not pass up.

"The opportunities are there for everybody," Davis said, "and my parents encouraged me to take advantage of these opportunities." At 16, Davis trained at a medical school at night for two-and-a-half months, she and another girl treated people in the jungle of southern Columbia for malnutrition and epidemics. The area was suffering because of a flood from the Amazon River.

Davis took supplies door to door, vaccinating primarily against a measles epidemic. A year later, Davisback-packed in the Nicaragua mountains as a part of the same program.

You can find yourself anywhere that you are. As long as you can do something well, you can find a place to use it.

--Jan Davis

The Nicaraaguans had taken refuge in the mountains after an earthquake. Sanitation was a problem. Davis vaccinated against such diseases as DPT and measles on this trip.

For the same energy it takes to walk between the dorms on campus was spent going from house to house on these trips, Davis said. "A small amount of effort did so much there," Davis said.

The fall of her junior year at Wake Forest, Davis studied at the University of the Andes. Wake Forest sends two students to Bogota to study each year.

Davis lived with a Colombian family. She sang Spanish 24 hours a day and was able to put finishing touches on her Spanish.

"Living in Bogota, a city of five and a half million people, I saw the other side of the culture of Colombia."

The family she lived with was wealthy, "I lived better than I do here," Davis said.

At Wake Forest, Davis is known primarily for her harp playing.

"It's my outlet," Davis said, "some people play basketball; I play the harp. My favorite thing is to play to those people who have never heard a harp by itself. You can do a lot more with it than people think."

She has played at local nursing homes, at the children's home, at a prison and at Thursday worship in Davis Chapel. Davis also has played for weddings and for College Union coffeehouses.

Davis became interested in the harp while in the fourth grade. Her school offered free harp lessons on a school-owned harp.

The lessons stopped when Davis left elementary school. "I knew a harp was a large investment to ask for," Davis said, "so I didn't ask my parents for one."

The Christmas of her sophomore year in high school, Davis' parents gave her a harp.

"I had no idea in the world," Davis said. "It was the first time in my life I thought I was dreaming and had to pinch myself."

Davis buys a seat on the bus for her harp traveling between her home in Tucson, Arizona, and Winston-Salem.

Recently, Davis has started a new outlet for playing her harp. She and two friends, Cindy Knight and Katy Brantley, are the Melody Messengers.

The three sing messages similar to singing telegrams. They sing birthday and study break messages such as "King of the Zoo" to the tune of "King Olehm".

The group sings love songs, get well songs, and serenades in German, French, Spanish, Norwegian, Italian or Hawaiian. Each message costs $5. All messages can be tailored to the recipient. Background music from a guitar, harp, ukulele or recorder can be specified.

Davis' talents and experiences are many. She wrote and made speeches in high school, one of which won a state contest. She read this speech before Congress in Washington, D.C.

Because this made her a student of national distinction, Davis was selected during her senior year to go to the American Academy of Achievement.

The Academy invites 200 students to live with 40 people who are the best in the field. Davis is applying for a Rotary scholarship to study in Brazil for a year.

For a career, Davis would like to be a professor. She now teaches Spanish labs at Wake Forest. "I think I would like the life of a professor," Davis said. "I like the young, progressive atmosphere where I would always be in a position to learn and to travel. I also would have places to play my harp."

"Opportunities come along. Things will happen. Things have always worked out for me and I can't stop thinking they will work out now."

Glories (continued from page eight)

In retrospect, White has somewhat different feelings about Wake Forest than he did as a student here.

"I don't really miss the place, but I'm glad I went there," White said. "I didn't like it so much while I was there (there were a lot of things we were unhappy with and tried to change), but it was definitely worth it."

"It prepared me for a lot," he added.

Exactly what Wake Forest prepared White for is somewhat difficult to pinpoint, but his life has been vastly varied since his competitive years in a Wake track uniform. Aside from dental school and the Navy, he has travelled extensively through Portugal and within the upcoming months he will be heading for Okinawa and the Far East.

From a sun-drenched roof in Florida, to a private office in Virginia, to a Naval base in the frozen Midwest, the spectrum is ever widening, although not all encompassing. Those who made it, who transcended, and then moved onward again are a special group.

They are people who crossed the bounds of one lifestyle and reached contentment in another. In short, they are, or have been people who "...want to throw it all away, (yet want it back someday)..."
Ray finds irony in his return

Cyndee Moore
Assistant Editor

When William Ray graduated from Wake Forest in 1967, he never expected to return--at least not for any length of time.

Now, from his office in Wake Chapel's bell tower, he views campus a bit differently as director of publications and concerts, and carillonist.

"It (returning) is the greatest irony of my life," he said.

Ray was born in Winston-Salem and was raised in Greensboro and in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his family began studying piano and voice.

His musical training continued as an undergraduate at Wake Forest, where he planned to major in music but later switched to English.

His extracurricular life centered on music and included singing for the WF Baptist Church choir, playing for the university's theater productions and writing reviews for the campus newspaper.

After receiving his Ph.D. in English from UNC, Ray taught at Louisiana State University for a short period. In 1971 he began teaching at Memphis State University as an assistant professor of English for four years.

In the summer of '74, Ray was hired for a month as a consultant for the Institute of Humanistic Studies, a now-thought tank located in Colombo that offers a two-week program. The following summer he was sent to Tanglewood Park near Winston-Salem, to aid in planning a conference center, the Center for Human Values, for the park.

Removed from his teaching responsibilities at Memphis State, Ray expressed interest in the job of publications editor at Wake Forest.

As editor of "Wake Forest: The University Magazine," Ray displays the skill of a professionally trained journalist. Perhaps his skill has something to do with another confession, "I am an aversive reader; I always have been."

His editorial publications are "Conversations: Reynolds Price and William Ray," a collaboration with the Southern novelist, "Man in 7 Modes," the results of the 1977 Southern Humanities Conference, (which was held at Wake Forest February 3-5); "Approaches to the Understanding of God," and "The Philosophical Approach to God," (which will be released this month).

Music continues to be extracurricular in Ray's life. He plans the carillon every Sunday at 10:30, which is the only live broadcast conducted in America, over the university's radio station, WFDD.

Ray also is a member of not one but two churches--Wake Forest Baptist and St. Timothy's Episcopal--where he will sit in both music departments.

In 1976, Ray took over professor of biology Charles M. Allen's, a position as director of concerts.

In 1978, Ray took over as the owner of the Arts, a was installed in the chapel bell tower in the summer of 1978. Ray took over for three weeks to work with carillonneur James Lawson oferspective Church in New York.

"So when the carillon was released from the tower, I Overflow," Ray said.

Ray frequently travels to western N.C. and is making future plans for a carillon visit to Denmark and Holland.

He also is planning to write a book on the life and works of Reynolds Price. "At some point in my life, it is a commitment of mine to write a book on his life," Ray said.
Senior faculty member

Stroupe views 43 years of change

Michel Pontari
Staff Writer

Henry Smith Stroupe has been a part of Wake Forest since 1897. He has been on the faculty longer than any other member. Once a faculty member he has been Dean of the Graduate School since 1961.

From Prohibition in his undergraduate years at Wake Forest to this year's Tangerine Bowl appearance, Dean Stroupe has seen many changes in the entity called Wake Forest.

In comparison to student counterparts in the 30s, Stroupe thinks today's undergraduates know more about certain things, than in the 30s, for instance the sciences and the world, but are less informed on the use of the English language. Generally though, students are better qualified now than in the 30s.

Though the '60s undergraduates were more idealistic by far than students today seem to be, Stroupe considers the '60s to be an exception.

"The general outlook now is more like before the war than the 60s, as it was more orderly in the early days," he said.

After a struggle for recognition in the '20s, fraternities officially emerged upon the WF college campus in the '30s.

Though students now may consume more alcohol by percentage of population, Stroupe said WF men were just as fond of their beer in the '30s, though it was illegal until 1933. Beer, when finally available, was 3.2 beer.

Today's youth enjoys the familiar comforts of the Safari Room, but Wake Forest Village had no bars. ABC stores had not yet been opened by the state.

In Stroupe's day, Wake Forest was a closed residence community. Women were admitted on a regular basis in 1942, though daughters of faculty members and local women had already been attending classes.

"In my student days," said Stroupe, "girlfriends came for special occasions, dances, etc. These were girls on campus, a very few in classes. Most dating was done by men that lived over to Meredith and some other girls' schools. Day to day associations were few."

The impetus that finally brought women to Wake Forest was WWII. Wake Forest was occupied mostly by the Army finance school, and most of the students and younger faculty members were off in the service.

Enrollment increased to around 1000 in 1946, the same year the decision was made to move the campus.

"The area was overcrowded with universities, and the village of Wake Forest didn't offer the resources for a large institution," Stroupe said.

After President Harry S. Truman's ground breaking speech in 1951, life at the Reynolds campus began.

When asked to compare the academic environments of the two campuses, Stroupe replied, "You can't compare the academic atmosphere; it's good here and it was good there. There were less to distract there, but US Rt. 1 went around the campus, and there was also the noise from the railroad."

Having served under presidents Kitchin and Tribble, Stroupe was asked for an evaluation of Presidents James Ralph Scales in relation to the two.

"Dr. Kitchin was retiring and unassuming, but very vigorous in his ability to make decisions. He was much tougher than his gentlemanly demeanor would suggest," he said.

"President Tribble was very forceful, a strong speaker. As a minister, he was very much concerned about matters relating to the Baptist convention. Above all he envisioned a larger, stronger institution, one that could hold its own with any small university in the country," he said.

"Dr. Scales has brought youthful vigor to the institution and through the force of his personality has succeeded in continuing the strong educational policies of President Tribble. He seeks a balance between the different parts of the university and has been remarkably successful in improving relations with the Baptist Convention," he said.

Age has yet to catch up with Stroupe. He continues to serve the university well in this, his sixth decade of employment.

Concerning our present situation, Stroupe said, "We have as our main problem now inflation and energy, which the whole nation faces.

Holding

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Holding is also proud—proud of the improvements made in the conditions of the women's dorms.

She was an influential factor in getting dressers with mirrors and rugs for the floors. She learned through experience that "you've got to ask for a piece of sky to get a piece of dirt." As our conversation continued, Holding kept me enthralled for a full 60 minutes with her festinness.

Perhaps I imagined it, but I thought I caught a mischievous glint in her eye when she offered me a cocktail as I left.

Here's to newly found friends, with or without fireplaces.