When Jan Wuertenberger Blackford ('68) has something important to do she researches it painstakingly, considers it carefully, acts decisively, evaluates its consequences hard-mindedly, makes adjustments when necessary... and bites her fingernails. It's a system that seems to have served her well during some momentous times.

In the past few years Blackford has pursued a management career at Wachovia Bank (where she worked right after graduating from Wake Forest but left to move to Georgia); married a man with two children (her second marriage also); commuted daily from Winston-Salem to Greensboro after she was promoted and transferred, then moved to Greensboro where she and her husband Franklin Blackford designed and built a new house; assumed during-the-week custody of Franklin's twelve-year-old son Scott (who spends alternate weekends in Winston-Salem with his mother and nine-year-old sister Austen, when Austen does not come to Greensboro for time with her brother, father, and stepmother); spent a year as president of the Wake Forest Alumni Association, during which the College Fund won an award for annual giving; and became the first woman in Wachovia's history to be elected senior vice president.

Bites her fingernails? Is that all?

Banks make money when they bet on the economy and win. One reason that Wachovia Bank has been considerably more successful than the average Las Vegas tourist is that it has people like Jan Blackford to make sure it bets only on sure (or as nearly so as is possible) things.

Blackford is "responsible for maintaining the quality of the loan portfolio" for Wachovia offices in Greensboro, High Point, Burlington, Reidsville, Asheboro, Eden, and a few other places in North Carolina. If you live in one of those places and want to borrow a large sum from Wachovia, Jan Blackford will probably have something to say about whether you get it or not. She helps decide whose economic future Wachovia is willing to bet its stockholders' money on.

Those decisions are made in a way that seems perfect for Blackford's style. To begin with, she must know a great deal about the American economy, which is more uncertain these days than it has been since World War II. How really large commercial loans will be repaid depends as much on the economy and government regulations (or de-regulations) as on a company's business practices. If, for example, OSHA regulations require enormous safety expenditures in the widget industry at the same time an uncertain economy and foreign competition threaten that kind of business, Wachovia would be smart not to have a large part of its loan portfolio tied up in that kind of business.

And of course she must know the conventional things that we all imagine one must check out about a company that a bank is going to lend money to. And she—or the people in her department—must continue to check up on the companies, and industry trends, for the life of the loan. If widget companies start going bankrupt right and left, Wachovia might feel the need to modify the relationship with its valuable customer, Acme Widget, in a way that protects Wachovia's money and still keeps Acme as a satisfied customer.

It's an enormously complex job, involving not just knowledge and discipline but judgment, tact, and the ability to work with other people whose egos are on the line in delicate loan negotiations.

Jan Blackford would never put it quite that way. "It's a very challenging job," she says. "I really enjoy what I do, it's never boring, and you get to work with people who have all sorts of different agendas. It's a study in human nature as well as in banking and economics."

She's not an aw-shucks-er. She's worked hard to get where she is at the bank (as in other areas) and she'll give herself credit. "I think I'm good at what I do. I don't think it (her promotion) was luck." And her future at Wachovia? "This job is still very challenging," she says. "But I don't think I'll want to do it forever. There are some other areas I'm looking forward to getting experience in. Like business development. That's a part of my job I'm starting to do more with. On some loans that are particularly technical, I go along with the calling officer. I enjoy that and I want to do more."

She is not only the first woman to be promoted to senior management at Wachovia. She's one of the youngest people ever to be named senior vice president at the bank. Corporations are corporations, even polite southern ones like Wachovia. It seems like a situation in which jealous, resentful people would be lurking all over the landscape.

Continued on inside back cover
Winner of the Medallion of Merit

Wearing the highest award of the University he served from 1941 to 1973, D. A. Brown, professor Emeritus of English, receives congratulations from a younger colleague, Elizabeth Phillips, who has been with the English department since 1957. A story about Founders’ Day and other University awards begins on page two.
Founders’ Day is a time when Wake Forest ceremoniously dispenses and receives a great deal of praise. That happened again this year on February 4, the University’s 148th birthday, and the school got a bit of loyal criticism as well. The praise was for D. A. Brown, professor emeritus of English, who received the University’s highest award, the Medallion of Merit, and for Bianca M. Artom, a lecturer in Italian, and George Eric Matthews Jr., assistant professor of physics, who received excellence in teaching awards.

The University itself was praised by the convocation speaker, Al Hunt (‘65) who is now national political correspondent for the Wall Street Journal. In the years since his time here, Hunt said, Wake Forest has made progress in a number of crucial areas while preserving the values of the founders: integrity, compassion, friendliness, and love.

Hunt described his time at Wake Forest as being less distinguished for academics than for being what then-President Harold Tribble described as a “rabble rouser.” But his Wake Forest years were, he said, “civilizing” and seminal.

“I did not recite my rather checkered career at Wake Forest a few moments ago,” he said in his speech, “to suggest it as a role model or even out of any particular pride. But what I do think my experience shows is that the unusual character embedded in this institution enables those of us who take a little longer or crystallize a little more erratically to find our compass here. [Wake Forest’s] aversion to arrogance helps create that all important civilizing environment here.”

Hunt’s suggestions for the University were specific: (1) don’t build a dormitory exclusively for athletes, something he suggested would result in a type of segregation by category that is at odds with Wake Forest’s tradition as a melting pot; (2) devise a timetable to eliminate all social restrictions at Wake Forest within the next two years, so that we can spend our energy, anger, and ideas on more important issues.

Hunt described himself as a defender of college athletics, which he said develop a democratic spirit, enhance a college’s reputation and “create a healthy esprit among both the student body and the alumni. It wouldn’t be as easy to come back to rally around or cheer on the chemistry department.”

But he urged the University to keep athletics in a proper perspective, continue to produce student-athletes, and continue placing academic considerations ahead of economic ones. He praised the University’s efforts to broaden both its student body and governing board and encouraged it to continue.

In presenting the Medallion of Merit to D. A. Brown, President Scales said that his teaching was...
George Matthews received his excellence in teaching award from Dean Thomas Mullen.

D. A. Brown, winner of the Medallion of Merit, is pictured on page one.

Bianca Artom was the other winner of the excellence in teaching award.

"an expression of conscience, sensitivity, and understanding. Only an abject dullard or a willfully perverse student could have escaped finally and truly knowing that clear writing is admirable and necessary. . . ."

Brown taught English at Wake Forest from 1941 until 1973. His degrees are from the University of North Carolina. An interview with Brown appeared in the August, 1981 issue of Wake Forest: The University Magazine. The D. A. Brown Prize in Poetry was established by his colleagues in the English department and is given each year at commencement.

The excellence in teaching award goes annually to a teacher chosen by a committee of faculty and students. This year the award was shared by Bianca Artom and George Matthews.

Artom has directed the summer programs at Casa Artom, Wake Forest's foreign study house in Venice, Italy. The house is named for her late husband, Camillo Artom, a biochemist at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine who won the University's first Medallion of Merit in 1968. A native of Italy, Bianca Artom joined the faculty in 1975.

Matthews came to Wake Forest in 1979 after having been a research associate at the Naval Research Laboratory. He received his bachelor's degree with honors and his doctorate in physics from UNC-Chapel Hill.

Wake Forest/April 1982
Trustees raise tuition, look for more student aid

In an annual, though reluctant, rite of spring, the Trustees voted at their March 12 meeting to increase tuition and fees for next year. But they also began to explore ways to ameliorate the effect of that increase.

The Reagan administration has proposed large cuts in student financial aid beginning next fall. The trustees authorized their investment committee to create a plan to offset the possible loss of federal student aid for students, especially those in graduate programs. If Congress accepts Reagan's proposals, graduate students would no longer be eligible for Guaranteed Student Loans at 9 percent interest to families with incomes under $30,000 per year. Undergraduate, law, and some graduate students will pay $4,700 tuition next year, up from $4,100. Tuition in the Babcock Graduate School of Management will increase from $4,500 to $5,100; and the increase in the Bowman Gray School of Medicine is from $6,500 this year to $7,150 next year. The increase in housing fees for undergraduates varied according to type of room, but was about $100 per year. Fees now range from $490 to $810 a year for various types of rooms on the Reynolda Campus.

Student choir makes record

The Wake Forest University Concert Choir has cut its first record. The stereo album features performances by the 1979-80 and 1980-81 choirs. The selections of French music performed by the 1979-80 Concert Choir are Messe Solenelle; Noe, Noe, Pasallite; Noe; and I Love My God and Bless His Name. Side two of the record is English music—Sequence For All Saints; O Sing Joyfully; O Lord, Give Thy Holy Spirit; The Dark Eyed Sailor; and Concord — performed by the 1980-81 Concert Choir. The price of the album, including postage, is $6.86, and it can be ordered by writing to John V. Mochnick, Wake Forest University, Department of Music, 7345 Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109. Checks should be made payable to Wake Forest University.

J.D./M.B.A. joint program will begin

Also at the March meeting, the Trustees approved a new four-year program leading to a joint degree in law and business administration. The program will allow a student to condense the three-year law curriculum and the two-year M.B.A. program into a four-year combined course. The Law School and the Babcock Graduate School of Management are now accepting applications for the new program.

Students must be accepted for admission by each school under its normal standards. The first year of the program will be full-time in one of the schools and the second year will be full-time in the other. In the third and fourth year, the student will take the equivalent of one additional semester of business school courses and three semesters of law courses.
telethons reach out and touch some funds

The annual giving campaigns for the College, School of Law, and the Babcock Graduate School of Management have been boosted by the successes of the recent telethons.

The sixth annual College Fund telethon ended its fifteen-night stint on February 25. The calling nationwide to alumni and parents produced record results with a final tally of $212,509 from 3682 pledges, exceeding the $200,000 goal.

Over 400 alumni, student, and faculty volunteer callers participated. They were led by Jim Sutton ('64), National Telethon Chairman, and a committee of fourteen nightly chairmen from the Winston-Salem area. The callers attempted to reach all previous contributors to the University and exceeded the goal. Over 70 percent of those contacted responded with pledges prior to the end of the spring for the College Fund. The callers were members of the reunion classes of 1942, 1952, 1962, 1967, 1972, and 1977. Over 70 percent of those contacted responded with pledges to the College Fund.

Howard G. Dawkins Jr. ('63, M.D. '68), president-elect of the Alumni Council, at that group’s annual spring meeting, praised the work of the volunteer callers in reaching and surpassing the goal. He expressed special appreciation to Jim Sutton for his leadership of the telethon and to Bill Flowe ('41) for his good work as advance giving chairman. Dawkins noted that with the successful completion of the telethon and the advance giving phase of the campaign, the College Fund is well on its way to meeting its $800,000 goal.

Activities scheduled during the spring for the College Fund include letters to alumni from class chairmen and agents. Over 500 volunteers will be involved in this effort prior to the end of the campaign on June 30.

The Law Fund Telethon raised $33,471 in four nights in January. The callers were members of the Student Bar Association. The Law Fund, under the direction of Joe Nall (J.D. '73), president of the Lawyer Alumni Executive Committee, has surpassed the 1980–81 figures and is expected to exceed 50 percent again this year — among the nation’s best records.

The Babcock Graduate School of Management reports a 44 percent increase in the amount pledged during their telethon, held for two nights in February. Twenty-seven callers raised $25,085 from parents and fellow alumni. The average gift increased by 35 percent, influenced by a challenge gift from Frank Schilagi, former dean of the Babcock School. Schilagi and his company, TRAVCO, are matching any new or increased gifts of $50 or more. Brad Breuer (B.A. '68, M.B.A. '76), president of the Babcock Alumni Association, and Debbie Roy (B.A. '75, M.B.A. '79), chairman of the Babcock Fund, helped coordinate fund-raising efforts.

Steintrager Fund established

The untimely death of Professor James A. Steintrager last summer was a shock to his friends and colleagues. In order that the memory of his excellence in teaching and his superb contribution in productive scholarship may be permanently remembered, the Department of Politics at Wake Forest University is establishing a lectureship as a memorial to his life and his work.

The Department plans the creation of an endowment fund that will support an annual lecture by an outstanding authority in the field of political philosophy or the combined fields of political philosophy and religion on the Wake Forest campus. Because so many lives were influenced by Dr. Steintrager, the department offers his former students, colleagues, and friends the opportunity to contribute to the fund. Checks may be made payable to Wake Forest University, marked "James A. Steintrager Fund," and mailed to Wake Forest University, 7227 Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109.

Your tax deductible contribution will be appreciated as a suitable memorial to a capable and beloved educator.

—C. H. Richards

NCNB makes gift to campaign

NCNB Corporation recently pledged $50,000 as a part of the Charlotte Sesquicentennial Campaign. Hugh L. McColl Jr., NCNB president, presented the unrestricted gift to the University.

In responding to the pledge, President Scales said, "We are glad to have NCNB in Wake Forest's corner. The University's future depends on the commitment of one of our strongest financial institutions. The unrestricted gift to the capital campaign is a happy augury for our success in the Charlotte area."

Over $1 million has been raised from individuals and businesses in the Charlotte and Gastonia area. University trustees R. Stuart Dickson, chairman of the Ruddick Corporation, and R. P. Caldwell, chairman of the R. P. Caldwell Company, are leading the efforts.

Regional campaigns are progressing across the state and nation, as many hear and respond to the needs of the Wake Forest campus. Successful drives are underway in over a dozen cities, including Greensboro, Atlanta, and New York. The Winston-Salem Special Gifts Campaign, chaired by John W. Burress III, has raised over $1 million in contributions from small to medium-sized companies.
Alumni Activities

Alumni Council adds 21; Dawkins is president-elect

At its March 6, 1982 meeting, the Wake Forest Alumni Council elected twenty-one people to serve three year terms on the Alumni Council. Howard G. Dawkins of Greenville, N.C. was named president-elect. The terms of office for Dawkins and the new Council members will begin at the Council’s Summer Planning Conference on July 29–August 1. That meeting will be held at the Wintergreen resort near Charlottesville, Virginia.

The Alumni Council is the representative body of the College’s Alumni Association. Members participate in all phases of the University’s alumni activities. They raise funds, recruit students, organize club meetings, act as liaisons between alumni and the University, and represent Wake Forest in their geographic areas.

The March 6 meeting was the last meeting for sixteen Council members who had completed their three terms on the Council. At the meeting, president-elect Dawkins praised them for their commitment to Wake Forest University and untiring efforts on behalf of the Alumni Association. He challenged the newly elected Council class to continue the good work of their predecessors.

1985 Alumni Council Class

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<th>Inside North Carolina</th>
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<td>Asheville</td>
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<td>Gray T. Boyette ('56, M.D. '60)</td>
<td>George K. Knox (75)</td>
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<td>Steven C. Kelley ('68)</td>
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<td>Bunn H. Lee ('65)</td>
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<td>Jane Leonard Smith ('73)</td>
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<td>R. Stanley Vaughan ('62)</td>
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Retiring Alumni Council Class

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<td>Charles F. Hollis Jr. ('66)</td>
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<td>Julius Smith Young Jr. ('70)</td>
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Atlanta, Georgia Club Meeting

On Saturday, January 2, over one hundred Atlanta Wake Foresters gathered for a reception before the Wake Forest versus Georgia Tech basketball game. University Athletic Director Gene Hooks ('50) was on hand to greet area guests. Winners were the Deacons 74 to 56 and the alumni and friends who attended. Individuals interested in future Atlanta Alumni Club activities should write Chris Marshall, 2784 Mabry Road N.E., Atlanta, GA 30309.

6 Wake Forest/April 1982
Anonymous allegations that Bowman Gray School of Medicine spent federal money to support a phantom scientist, operated labs for the benefit of their directors and used false data to obtain funds have been termed groundless by the National Institutes of Health.

NIH recently completed investigations of those charges and of the school's handling of reports of falsified research by Arthur Hale, a microbiologist. Bowman Gray's inquiry in the Hale case was conducted properly, NIH concluded.

Unfounded anonymous charges have been a continuing problem, according to sources at the medical school, and their origin remains unknown.

The allegations are discussed in investigative reports issued by Howard Hyatt, director of NIH's Division of Management Survey and Review.

One charge was contained in two letters, one of which went to U.S. Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin. Proxmire has received national attention in recent years for his "Golden Fleece" awards for poor examples of spending government money.

The letters alleged that Paul Racz, who was to carry out a research project, had never been at Bowman Gray, but that grant money was being used for the project anyway. "We found that Dr. Racz had been employed at Bowman Gray as a visiting research professor and, in fact, had been offered a permanent position," Hyatt said in one of the reports. "However, Dr. Racz was unable to obtain a permanent visa and had to return to his home in Germany."

Racz was replaced, but the project was completed, Hyatt added.

Two other anonymous charges concerned the National Cancer Institute's support of the school's Cancer Research Center.

One said that, in order to get continuing institute funds, the school falsified data on the amount of support it provided the cancer center. This was untrue, said Hyatt.

The second allegation concerned the role of laboratories. "Core" laboratories each serve a number of research programs, with their expenses charged to the various projects. This, according to a school spokesman, makes it unnecessary for each project to operate its own lab, thus saving money.

The charge was that the "core" laboratories described in the latest grant application were being operated as private research laboratories for their directors.

"We examined pertinent records maintained by both NCI (the cancer institute) and the Bowman Gray School of Medicine and interviewed appropriate Bowman Gray officials," said Hyatt.

"Because of the nature of the allegations, we obtained the assistance of a knowledgeable NCI scientist who accompanied us on our visit to Bowman Gray."

The allegation was not substantiated, said Hyatt, and no further action is planned.

Richard Janeway, dean of the medical school, received Hyatt's reports in February.

Janeway said in a statement that the findings upheld his "belief that we have been operating and continue to operate in strict accordance with the correct interpretation of all federal laws and regulations."

He added: "I do not know the source or sources of the anonymous allegations, why they are making them or what we could do to stop the allegations. But it is unfortunate indeed that it has been necessary to devote so much time, effort, taxpayers' money and institutional funds to the investigation of empty charges."

In Hale's case, Hyatt said, the NIH scrutinized Bowman Gray's own investigation at the request of the school.

In March, 1981, colleagues of Hale approached Janeway and questioned results of experiments Hale, a cancer researcher, said he conducted. They reportedly believed that Hale did not have access to an isotope called iodine-131, which they said would have been necessary to conduct the experiments.

Janeway appointed an investigative committee of tenured professors, and the committee later reported its belief that Hale had fabricated research data. His records were described as totally inadequate and inconsistent with good scientific practice.

Hale was first suspended and then resigned after Janeway initiated action to have him removed from the faculty.

Money from the grant was frozen late last summer and has now been returned to NIH, which did not require the school to reimburse it for portions already spent.

After detailed examination, said Hyatt, "We feel that the Bowman Gray investigation was thorough and fairly conducted, giving Dr. Hale adequate opportunity to defend himself. Consequently, we believe that NIH officials can rely on the results of the Bowman Gray investigation."

Hale has left Winston-Salem and is believed to be living in the Southwest, according to a school spokesman.

Tom Sieg is a reporter for The Sentinel. This article appeared February 25, 1982 and is reprinted with permission.
Because laws relating to families change so often, a fourth edition of *North Carolina Family Law* has been published.

Robert E. Lee, retired professor of Law at the University, has attempted in the new four-volume edition to present a comprehensive look at the laws relating to family life in the state.

The new work is an update of the third edition, which was published in 1963. Lee and his collaborator, Rhoda Bryan Billings, have had to content themselves with making the book an update rather than totally up-to-date, because of the flood of changes in laws relating to families.

Billings, a former district court judge, is a professor in the Wake Forest School of Law.

Since the time the new edition went to press, the N.C. General Assembly passed, among other new laws and reforms, the equitable distribution act, which dramatically changes the state’s approach to possession of property among spouses.

"As the customs of the people and social concepts of the family change, so will the law," Lee said. "But the law is not hasty in the making of changes. It wants to be sure that the customs and usages of the present are not merely temporary departures from the normal and have in fact become new and lasting life styles."

A glance through the book’s table of contents gives some indication of the changes through which the family has gone in recent years. Some of the headings in the latest edition might not even have been understood in 1963, when there was no such thing as "no-fault divorce" or "divorce kits" in the state. And in those days, "test tube" babies were the subject of science fiction stories, not legal study.

The growing number of divorces in recent years is evidenced by increased interest in the new laws concerning the rights and responsibilities of stepparents, grandparents, and foster parents. The impact of increased mobility on the family can be seen in the need for federal statutes relating to interstate custody, Lee said.

Lee and Billings plan to keep readers in touch with developments by periodically publishing pocket-sized supplements to the book. They hope *North Carolina Family Law* will be useful not only for lawyers, but for ministers, social workers, family counselors and others in the helping professions, Lee said.

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**Johnston gets grant to seek coherence in Irish poetry**

A University English professor is writing a book which he hopes will satisfy the literary demand for a “coherent, single picture of the state of Irish poetry since Yeats.”

Dillon Johnston, associate professor of English, says there is unanimous agreement among critics that the often tumultuous world of contemporary Irish poetry needs a comprehensive study.

He has received a $22,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to underwrite a year’s leave of absence beginning this summer.

Johnston, whose working title for the book is “Irish Poetry After Joyce,” says there is no definitive work about Irish poetry since the deaths of William Butler Yeats and James Joyce. Johnston will write about Austin Clarke, Patrick Kavanagh, Denis Devlin, Louis MacNeice, Thomas Kinsella, Seamus Heaney, John Montague, and Derek Mahon.

Johnston says that some of the writers he will study “became wary about the heavy political tones found in some Irish poetry and attempted to create poetry that was less overtly political. . . . Irish poets may have become a bit more self-conscious because of their concern with nationalism. It also may be that they are more concerned with their audiences than they are with the subjects they write about. Those are some of the matters I hope to clarify.”

The Wake Forest University Press was founded in 1976 at Johnston’s suggestion, and he continues as its director. The press has confined its efforts to the publication of a dozen books of Irish poetry. It has been credited with helping revive an interest in Irish poetry in this country.

The press has published Clarke, Kinsella, and Montague and will publish a book of Mahon’s poems next fall.

Johnston has been on the Wake Forest faculty since 1973. He has degrees from Vanderbilt, Columbia, and the University of Virginia and has written numerous articles about Irish poetry for scholarly magazines.
Ecumenical Institute director was in England in April to consider spiritual dimensions of alcoholism

Jerome R. Dollard presented a paper on “The Spiritual Dynamics of Recovery,” at an international symposium on alcoholism and chemical dependency which was held from March 30 to April 4, 1982 at Christ Church, Oxford, England. More than 300 participants, including those from the third world and Eastern European countries, attended.

A wide range of papers were presented examining psychiatric and spiritual causes and effects of chemical dependency. The effects of the disease on family, business, and the social fabric was a special focus of the conference.

According to Dollard, alcoholism/chemical dependency affects not only the person drinking or using, but also people who are associated with the alcoholic. Recovery from the disease is possible, he says, but it is complicated by the fact that denial of the problem is one of the symptoms of this disease for both alcoholic and family. Increased willingness to seek help has given more and more people an early start on recovery.

Dollard’s paper is concerned with an analysis of the deterioration of the active alcoholic’s vital spiritual capacities. The loss of ability to trust, growing tendencies toward self-pity and depression, continuing anger, and dishonesty are some of the more obvious spiritual symptoms of the disease. He says that recovery depends upon the restoration of the person’s capacity for trust, gratitude, acceptance, and honesty. The development of a spiritual “infrastructure” depends on help from others. Without continuing progress in recovery on a spiritual level the alcoholic returns to drinking. To view alcoholism as a disease which affects the person and those around him or her rather than simply as a moral problem means recovery is a healing process in which persons are understood to be sick and getting better rather than as bad trying to become good.

The Conference is sponsored by Christ Church in cooperation with the International Conference on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse in Lausanne, Switzerland. Dollard has his Ph.D. in Religious Studies from the Catholic University of America and spent a year residency as a chaplain at Hazelden Foundation, Center City, Minnesota. Hazelden is one of the leading research and treatment centers for alcoholism and chemical dependency in the United States.

the re-regalia-ing of Ivey Gentry

For thirty-two years Ivey Gentry ('40), professor of mathematics, has proudly worn the academic regalia of J. H. Gorrell, a former professor of modern languages, who died in 1942. Mrs. Gorrell gave her husband’s cap and gown to Gentry when he joined the faculty in 1949. Gentry continues to teach mathematics, but recently he retired as department chairman, a job he held for twenty-five years, and his colleagues held a party for him and gave him a new robe, hood, and cap. Gentry was recently elected Governor of the Southeast Section of the Mathematics Association of America. This is the highest elected office in the Association.
Hinze takes cyclodextrins on the road to China

As part of a lecture tour, Willie L. Hinze, associate professor of chemistry, visited several universities and chemical companies in Japan and the Republic of China this past December. He presented a series of seminars on his analytical chemistry research work to the chemistry faculties at National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC; and Nagasaki University, Nagasaki; Kumamoto University, Kumamoto; Kyushu University, Fukuoka; and to the chemical staff at Dojindo Chemical Laboratories, Kumamoto, Japan. The trip was sponsored by the Kyushu Branch of the Chemical Society of Japan and by the institutions he visited.

More recently, Hinze and his research associate, H. N. Singh, presented three research papers at the 33rd annual Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy which was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, March 7–12, 1982. His research area concerns the use of micellar and cyclodextrin systems in spectral methods for the determination of environmental pollutants as well as compounds of biological significance.

Banks on Potomac with scholars, diplomats

E. Pendleton Banks, professor of anthropology and chairman of the Museum of Man committee, recently spent a week in Washington, DC, as a guest of the State Department. He was one of eleven academic specialists on Europe who were invited to participate in the Scholar-Diplomat Seminar on European Affairs, March 8-12, 1982.

Participants were briefed on the current problems, and the state of relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. They also had an opportunity to share their own knowledge of the area with State Department officials.

Since 1966 Banks has been doing research on modernization and development in Yugoslavia and Romania. He has held teaching and research appointments in Yugoslav and Romanian universities.

DARWIN — a new way to look at life

by Charles Allen

Advances in science most often come when a well-prepared investigator asks Nature bold and probing questions, and when an inventive person develops new instruments or technology which extend the observational abilities of the senses. On February 22–23 a symposium in the biology department on campus displayed work by two such imaginative and inventive people. M. J. Jaffe, Charles Babcock Professor of Botany at Wake Forest, demonstrated his new image analyser which he has given the acronym “DARWIN,” and Nina Allen, assistant professor of biology at Dartmouth College, demonstrated her system of video-enhanced microscopy.

Jaffe is nationally known for his work on sensory systems, particularly for his work on response systems in plants. He has done pioneering work on the systems which plants use in their responses to environmental conditions, with particular emphasis on growth and movement and responses to all kinds of stresses. Some of his work has been supported by NASA because this agency is strongly interested in the responses of organisms to many kinds of stresses — information of vital importance as we move toward the establishment of self-sustaining space stations with plants growing under conditions to which they have never been subjected before.

As Jaffe made his observations of plant responses, he kept wishing for better ways to study his plants without himself affecting them; how to measure complex movements without touching the plants or intruding on the systems he was studying. Out of this need came the DARWIN system: Digitally Analyzed Resolvable Whole-picture Image Numeration. Using readily available television cameras and recorders and a microcomputer, he has devised a system which can record a variety of observations in a number of planes and transform these images into digitally recorded information. In the digital form these data can be subjected to all kinds of manipulation. Movement patterns can be analyzed graphically or reduced to formulas. Volumes and areas can be computed repeatedly so that activity over almost any time scale can be analyzed in much more detail than any present system gives. Using space-age technology a “starlight amplifier” can collect data in near darkness, where bright light would itself affect the responses of the subjects.

The system has allowed Jaffe to observe his plants without affecting them. More importantly it has allowed him to collect far more data in the same time interval, so that some processes which occur rapidly
can be analysed easily. Beyond this original use it now appears that the system has many other uses which will fit the research needs of other investigators. It can do density profiles of a wide range of materials like thin layer chromatographs, electron micrographs, etc. It can follow the movements of many kinds of experimental subjects — plant movements, insect movements, etc. — and subject these movements to detailed analysis. (Jaffe is developing three programs already, of increasing complexity, which he likes to call Weed-watcher I, II, III.) It can accomplish an amazing range of topographic analyses and incorporate these with sequence analyses. The uses go on.

Jaffe developed his instrumentation system with the help of his graduate and post-doctoral students, but he also had the help of a gifted undergraduate, Andy Wakefield, a senior philosophy major. Jaffe is a strong advocate of cross-discipline approaches to education.

As Jaffe developed his system he became interested in the work of Nina Allen, who with her husband, Robert Allen, Ira Eastman Professor of Biology at Dartmouth, has been using space age technology to see objects which usually lie beyond the level of visibility. Although electron microscopes can reveal exceedingly small structures, they cannot be used with living materials; cells have to be preserved and specially treated for observation with electron microscopes. Allen works with living cells and structures within them beyond the limit of visibility with ordinary light microscopes. The Allens had developed critical methods of illumination to improve microscop, but they found that they could record images with video cameras, convert the images to digital recordings and manipulate these data to enhance the images. (This is the sort of technology the space agency uses to enhance the images taken by space probes.) If there is even the slightest difference in refractive index between two nearly transparent objects in a cell, the computer program handling the digitized data can enhance that difference to make the objects visible. Faint objects can be made more prominent, and, as with Jaffe's program, dim light can be used for observations and enhanced by the computer program. One of the more novel and fascinating abilities of the system is to remove "dirt" from the microscope. At the extreme magnifications used, no lens is perfect, and its imperfections can detract from the image. The video enhancement program can record the "dirt" without an object under the lens, and later electronically subtract that information from each image formed by the lens, in effect cleaning up the image.

The symposium which Jaffe arranged at Wake Forest effectively demonstrated some of the possibilities of these two complementary systems. The participants, from surrounding research institutions, were impressed with the potential of the systems. This account has touched on only a few of the obvious uses of these imaginative systems; the symposium participants are convinced that a new door has been opened to extend the observational abilities of imaginative investigators.

Charles Allen is professor of biology at Wake Forest.
Work hard, all you med students on scholarship, and maybe someday you can afford a show house like this . . .

Until then . . .

The Bowman Gray Medical Center Guild has come up with an unusual fund-raising idea in response to federal cutbacks in student loan funds. The Guild is sponsoring the 1982 A.S.I.D. Springtime Designer Show House and will use the money it raises for low-interest loans for medical students, 85 percent of whom receive financial aid. The house, owned by Lawrence and Kathy McHenry and designed by Luther Lashmit, the Graylyn Estates architect, is at 363 North Stratford Road in Winston-Salem. Twenty-four interior designers have redecorated twenty rooms in the house, which was open to the public from April 17 through May 9, 1982.

WFU faculty head professional groups

Lewis — philosophers

Charles MacDonald Lewis (63), associate professor of philosophy, was elected president of the Society for Philosophy of Religion at its annual meeting in February. The group is composed of about 100 academicians with varied research interests in the fields of philosophy and religion. Most members of the national society live on the East Coast, from Canada to Florida.

Lewis had been both vice president and program chairman of the Society before he was elected president. He has read papers for the group before, and this year he will give the presidential address.

Lewis's father is Ralph MacDonald Lewis (36).

Moorhouse — economists

John C. Moorhouse, professor of economics, has been elected president of the North Carolina Association of Business Economists.

The state association is an affiliate of the National Association of Business Economists.

Moorhouse, who joined the Wake Forest faculty in 1969, is chairman of the economics department. He received the A.B. degree from Wabash College and the Ph.D. from Northwestern University.

Perry — registrars

Margaret Ruthven Perry, registrar at the University, was elected to serve as president-elect of the Southern Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers at the annual meeting in February.

Perry was the group’s vice president of data management and research for the past two years. She was editor of the Southern Association’s Newsletter, a quarterly publication, from 1975 to 1977 and was chairman of the membership committee, 1978–79. She has presented a paper at the annual meeting of the regional or national association since 1975. In 1980 she received the Distinguished Service Award from the Southern Association.

Perry was a contributing author to the book, Admissions, Academic Records and Registrar Services, published in 1979 by Jossey Bass of California. She has been a frequent contributor to College and University, A Journal of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, and from 1977–80 served as assistant editor of this publication.
CU contemporary art collection... an esthetic time capsule

by Patrick Cloniger

One year ago this spring, the College Union Fine Arts Committee made its quadrennial pilgrimage to New York, as it has for twenty years, to purchase art for the University's contemporary art collection. Many people come and go from Wake Forest and never realize the value and quality of the art displayed in Reynolda Hall. Although this often frustrates the students who work with the collection, it also challenges them to try to make the Wake Forest community more aware of the art that surrounds it.

PINK LILY WITH DRAGONFLY
A lithograph by Joseph Raffael, Pink Lily With Dragonfly has the same transparent quality as Raffael's watercolors. Printed in 1981, this work is number 18 of an edition of 77. (41 x 29.5 inches)

Photographs on these pages are of the most recent acquisitions.
The Wake Forest College Union Collection of Contemporary Art was begun in December, 1962 when the College Union Board of Directors decided to allocate funds from the 1961 Film Committee, the 1962 Fine Arts Committee, the Recreation Committee, and to use any other committee funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year to create a new fund specifically for the purchase of art. In June, 1963, a committee of students and their advisers traveled to New York City to purchase the nucleus of the present day collection. They also made purchases from the Winston-Salem Gallery of Fine Art, the present day Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art (SECCA). These purchases were prizes awarded annually during a show of the work of the foremost artists of the southeastern United States.

The purchase committee went to New York every two years until 1967, when it decided that travel expenses were too high to continue to go every two years and that a trip every four years would suffice. The next buying trips would be in 1969, 1973, 1977, and the most recent in 1981. From time to time, purchases were made in between the quadrennial trips, such as the work by Ray Prohaska, the first artist-in-residence at Wake Forest.

It has only been through the hard work and efforts of several people on campus that the collection still exists today. Mark H. Reece, Dean of Men, has had the interest and forethought to help the collection grow. People who have shared his dream to bring contemporary art to Wake Forest have been J. A. Easley, emeritus professor of religion, Anne Kesler Shields, and Provost Edwin G. Wilson. True to form, each of these people helped prepare the entire Fine Arts Committee and the Purchase Committee to bring contemporary art to Wake Forest.

The process of bringing contemporary art to Wake Forest involves more work than one might expect. Preparations for last spring’s trip began the previous fall with weekly meetings of the Fine Arts Committee to evaluate currently producing artists. Each committee member was responsible for researching and reporting on a number of artists. Art slides, periodicals, and catalogues were important resources. At the same time, the committee contacted many New York galleries to confirm that they represented the artists in whom it was interested and to arrange the spring visits. Several galleries loaned slides and all provided bibliographies and brochures. Slowly, over the course of the fall semester, the committee revised its initial list of artists, removing some names and adding others. About a month before spring break, the committee elected the group of students and advisers that would go to New York. This group would represent the interests of its peers and purchase works of art on their behalf. Only after visiting about twenty-five galleries (some of them two or three
UNTTITLED

The Jennifer Bartlett set of three color woodcuts, (Untitled, Graceland Mansion, State II), captures the same building in different light. The prints show the vertical and horizontal versions and then a composite of the two. Printed in 1979–80, it is number 14 of an edition of 20. (32 x 32 inches)

On the cover . . .

WHAT IS PARADISE

This collage is one of the first paintings in the new Black Paintings Series by Miriam Schapiro. Painted in 1980, it uses fabric and paint on canvas to explore What Is Paradise. (50 x 60 inches)
One day, the trip last spring will be seen as all the rest. The addition of works by Jennifer Bartlett, Gladys Nilsson, Joseph Raffael, Miriam Schapiro, and James Surls (the New York purchases) will complement the rest of the collection, as will the works by Allan Erdman and Robert Marsh, purchases at SECCA. The purchase committee — Anne Barns, Fine Arts Committee chairman Patrick Cloniger, art department member Marvin Coats, Charlene Ferrell, Dean of Men Mark H. Reece, Anne Kesler Shields, and Doug Varley — will be remembered like Dave Forsyth, former President of the College Union, and Ted Meredith, former Fine Arts Committee Chairman, are remembered for being on the first purchase trip in June, 1963. The art endures and will continue to speak to future generations of students as that collected in the past speaks to us today.

Finally, the reaction of students and administrators to the collection during its first twenty years may tell us something about its next twenty years. The College Union collection of contemporory art aroused so much interest in its first ten years that the need for an Art Department became evident. And to house the new Art department, it became necessary to build what is now the Scales Fine Arts Center. In addition, the Rockefeller Visiting Artist Program and the presence of the Maki sculpture have their roots in an awareness of the visual arts made possible by the persistent efforts of the College Union Fine Arts Committee.

**RAILROAD TRACKS**

This crayon and pastel rendering of Railroad Tracks is by Robert Marsh. The work was purchased with funds donated as a memorial to Gary Dark ('77) who died on December 24, 1979.

**A CERTAIN GREAT ANGEL**

The James Surls sculpture in pine and oak is a major addition to the collection. The work, which has been exhibited at both the Guggenheim and Whitney Museums, gives the impression of simplicity, but is complex. A Certain Great Angel has been permanently installed in the lobby of the art-theatre wing of the Scales Fine Arts Center. (138 x 84 x 54 inches)
In the beginning . . .

On December 17, 1962, the governing board of the Student Union (now called the College Union) voted to establish an art collection with two objectives in mind: to leave with the College examples of art which were being created during each student generation, and to make students, faculty, and administrators aware of the College's short-comings in the area of art. The following spring, a student committee and their faculty advisers went to New York and bought fifteen paintings, the nucleus of a collection of contemporary art initiated, owned, and financed by Wake Forest students. Not only has the collection stimulated interest in and concern for art, but it is a unique contribution that present Wake Forest students can make to future generations of students, to alumni, and to the Winston-Salem community.

A COURSE LINE

Gladys Nilsson's bawdy watercolor, A Course Line (1975), shows an odd shaped, rubbery human race. Nilsson, a member of the Hairy Who, a group of six Chicago artists, has exhibited nationally, including a show at Wake Forest University. (12 x 15 inches)
It is 3:00 a.m. and the campus is very quiet. In dormitories the last lights have been turned out, and students are asleep. The library, the classrooms, the shops, are empty and closed. On the west side of campus, however, there are signs of activity: lights are on in the labs of Winston Hall. In a little while footsteps will echo on the sidewalk as one student leaves. The work of the scientist, as of the poet, is sometimes late and lonely. At Wake Forest University in deep night and early morning a team of undergraduates and graduates led by Raymond Kuhn is trying to unravel the mysteries of a disease which affects an estimated twelve to forty million people. Young children, old men, new mothers, in the insect-infested habitations of South and Central America are victims of Chagas’ disease, against which there are no vaccines, no effective treatment, and no cures. Kuhn and some of his assistants on research trips to Colombia have seen the patients and have watched their deaths. In Colombian laboratories they have assisted researchers using crude techniques to identify parasites which cause Chagas’ and other diseases. And they have come back to Winston Hall to work in their labs toward an end which is nowhere in sight.

Kuhn has been working on — perhaps it is more accurate to say obsessed by — Chagas’ disease for the last twelve years. In parasitology studies, he became interested in the question of why mammals, including man, do not immunologically destroy parasites. Of the half dozen diseases designated by the World Health Organization for special study, five are parasitic diseases in the Third World countries. “There isn’t a single vaccine for any parasitic disease on earth,” Kuhn emphasizes. The problem grabbed his attention first because of the excitement of laboratory studies, the seriousness of growing a deadly culture in a test tube, and the mysteries of cells. After his first trip to South America in 1979, the problem further worked on the conscience of Kuhn, the humanist. He saw a thirty-year-old man, father of young children, blind for as long as he would live; a twenty-four-year-old mother with heart disease, who will die before her three children are grown; and young children themselves, victims, helpless, and often, hopeless.

Kuhn, who also writes poetry and fiction as obsessively as he writes dozens of scientific articles, had found the exact research problem which gives him the kind of human concerns he demands in his life. “It’s the most exciting thing I’ve ever thought of doing,” Kuhn says.

“Chagas’ disease,” Kuhn explains, “was identified around 1908 by Carlo Chagas, a young physician working in the malaria program under Dr. Oswaldo Cruz in Brazil. Out in the jungle villages, he noticed insects, which he took apart to find a parasite in the intestines. He knew it caused something. Three weeks later the children he had first seen were sick, and he saw the same parasite in their blood. The parasite is named Trypanosoma cruzi. This was the first time in medical history that the infectious organism was discovered before anybody knew it caused a disease.

“Chagas saw young children, many under the age of four. It is now estimated that ten percent of children die within six weeks after contracting the disease, but no one knows the exact numbers. They have no access to medical care. A common insect called a Kissing Bug, which crawls on people’s faces and feeds on their blood,
causes Chagas' disease. The Kissing Bug is almost im-
possible to eradicate from the mud and straw houses
filled with cracks and crevices. It is resistant to insec-
ticides. The problem is like trying to eradicate a roach.
The insect lives in palm trees, in opossum nests. It will
infect any mammal. It's everywhere. We have records of
the early Spanish priests describing the disease in the
1500s. In rural areas of South America, Chagas' disease
is the cause of one out of three deaths. The disease is a
pathological disaster.

"Finally," Kuhn pauses, "it must be remembered that
Chagas' disease is primarily a disease of poor people.
There must be a concerted effort to improve the basic
quality of life of these peoples." In the time it takes Kuhn
to reach that point in his narrative, one sees the con-
vergence of the mission of the scientist and the humanist.

One of the facts which made Chagas' disease attractive
to Kuhn for study was that so little had been done. While
it is considered to be localized in Central and South
America, over the last twenty years there have been
scattered reports of its occurrence in North America, and
now there is a study in Texas on dogs and coyotes. "We
know it's there," Kuhn says. A 1964 survey showed the
parasite in mammals, but there has been no systematic
follow-up to the earlier investigations. In 1970 Kuhn
applied to the United States Public Health Service for a
permit to maintain an infectious organism in his lab, and
when the supply arrived in test tubes, he began growing
it in a culture. It is potentially very dangerous, and Kuhn
and his assistants must be cautious, protecting them-
selves with gloves and goggles. They are extremely
careful in administering the tests to lab mice: a slip of the
needle, and any one of them could become a victim of
Chagas' disease. Kuhn works with two or three carefully
selected undergraduate majors each year, and each year
talented graduate students, from North and South
America, apply to him for assistantships. Published in
journals like Journal of Immunology, Journal of Parasitol-
ogy, Infection and Immunity and Experimental Parasitol-
yogy, Kuhn has attracted national and international atten-
tion for the work going on in his Wake Forest labs.
This year he has four doctoral students and one master's
student working with his three undergraduates. Two of
the students are Colombians, familiar with his work in
Bogota. In the summer of 1979 Kuhn and two students
went to the University of the Andes to do a set of studies
on humans, and they saw patients in advanced stages of
heart disease. The team took five hundred blood serums,
which they brought back to Winston Hall, together with
complete medical records of the patients. They also did a
survey in Tibu, Colombia, on the Venezuelan border,
among almost one hundred people. Almost all the farm-
ers, living outside the gates of the Tibu oil refinery, were
found to have the disease. Back at Wake Forest, the
researchers continue their experiments, "trying to un-
derstand what's happening, to see what antibodies are
best at killing the parasite. We just keep on trying to
understand the basic biology," Kuhn explains. "We
could go in the lab and try to make vaccines day in and
day out and it'd be like groping around in a dark room
because we don't understand enough of the biology of it
to do that. No one knows. No one knows how close we
might be to finding something remarkable."

Kuhn has scrambled for funds to support his expen-
sive research, and he has been resourceful and successful
at securing grants. "Wake Forest University cannot af-
ford to support this kind of research," he explains.
"We'll spend $80,000 this year; last year, we spent
$150,000. I couldn't get one of my grants renewed after
Reaganomics." For next year he has received $190,000
from the National Science Foundation, and has applied
to the U.S. Army Medical and Research Development
Command, and the National Institutes of Health. Over
the next five years he will need $1.5 million. In return he
and his staff will work seven days a week, sometimes
until three in the morning.

Wake Forest maintains the largest center for the study
of the immunology of Chagas' disease in the world. Oth-
er in the United States are at Michigan State Univer-
sity, the National Institutes of Health, and the Albert
Einstein College of Medicine. The papers by Kuhn and
his assistants are being published in major medical and
scientific journals. The small doctoral and master's pro-
gram in biology at Wake Forest is making a name for the
University among scientific researchers. It is an im-
pressive story, and one that has been little known on a
campus where few observers would see laboratory lights
burning in early hours.

And behind the Kuhn lab, there is another impressive
story. Of the professor himself. Kuhn is still, in many
ways, the grinning, exuberant boy from Marietta, Geor-
gia, who liked sports and automobiles and never
thought beyond getting out of high school. When he saw
someone get a job he wanted because he had more
training, he began to think of college, and when his
grandmother died and left about $1,000, he could
afford it. Applying to Carson-Newman College in Ten-
nessee, he was too ignorant or innocent to know he
had to wait to be admitted and showed up unannounced
at the opening of the summer term. The registrar must
have liked the looks of the smiling Georgia boy, and
quickly sent him off to take an I.Q. test. Kuhn was on his
way. "I never worked so hard in my whole life," he
remembers. "I could barely read, and I had an extremely
southern drawl, and my English teacher called on me all
the time to read aloud. And I loved it."

Kuhn retained his love of literature — and his curious-
ity, going on for graduate studies and a Ph.D. at the
University of Tennessee. He joined the faculty at Wake
Forest in 1968 and in 1979 he became a full professor. He
and his wife Judith (past president of the Wake Forest
University Club and an elementary school teacher) and
their daughter, Rachel, are popular members of the
Wake Forest family. And because of his work with
Chagas' disease and the lab he maintains at Wake Forest,
Raymond Kuhn may someday play a part in medical
history — and someday help to save human lives.

Next time: An interview with Kuhn's research assis-
tants.
One of the Wake Forest groups stayed at the Russia Hotel on Red Square in Moscow. Pictured is Red Square as seen from the back rooms of the hotel. In view are Lenin’s tomb (lower right), the main entrance to the Kremlin (upper right), and Saint Basil’s Cathedral (left center).

**to Russia with Wake Forest**

*by Cliff Lowery and Amy Fickling*

Cliff Lowery ('65) is Dean of Students at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He and his wife, the former Carolyn Peacock, ('66), traveled to the Soviet Union with one of two groups of Wake Forest alumni, students and friends who participated in the Great Cities Tour of Russia offered by the Wake Forest Alumni Activities Office this past winter.

The italicized material was written by Amy Fickling ('79), a reporter for the Lexington (N.C.) Dispatch. It is taken from an article which appeared in the Dispatch on January 20, 1982 and from the journal Fickling kept on the trip.

Alumni and development staff members Bob Baker and Craig Jackson ('75), accompanied the travelers. The trip, organized and run by Security Travel, Ltd. of Washington, D.C., also included groups from UNC-G, UNC-CH, East Carolina University, Salem College, the Universities of Virginia and South Carolina, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
Moscow

We remembered the snowy scenes from the movie Dr. Zhivago as we landed in Moscow and were bused to the Hotel Russia on Red Square near the Kremlin and St. Basil’s Cathedral.

Moscow is a cosmopolitan city of 8.2 million people with only 17,000 automobiles; consequently, there is very little pollution. A magnificent subway system transports 2,000,000 people a day through 117 stations, most of which are beautifully decorated with marble mosaics depicting the history of the Soviet Union or life styles of the people.

Founded in 1147, Moscow is much older than our own cities and is the home of many beautiful churches and cathedrals that serve mostly as museums today. Only a half dozen buildings can be called skyscrapers, and the city appeared clean at all times. We visited the city through guided tours as well as individual excursions. Perhaps the highlights of our three days here were the Kremlin, St. Basil’s Cathedral, the troika (sleigh) rides, an evening at the Bolshoi Theatre for a presentation of the “Nutcracker,” and our general introduction to the people of the Soviet Union.

At Dulles Airport:

The Great Adventure in the Soviet Union began for some Wake Foresters in 1981 at Dulles International Airport in Washington, DC. In mid-afternoon President Reagan announced that future Aeroflot flights between Russia and the U.S.A. were to be suspended. About 75 Wake Foresters waited patiently at Dulles with alumni and students from other schools to learn if our freedom to travel had been restricted by our own President. The irony of the situation added much to the excitement. Finally, we were allowed to board and began the ten hour flight to Moscow, which was to be the last Aeroflot flight from the United States until the restrictions are lifted.

Moscow

"7 Jan. 82—People keep complaining about how bad the food has gotten, the absence of water, the bad beer, the better alcohol, the nasty bathrooms, the desire to shop, the lack of luggage space, the desire to get home soon (how?)’’

We were lodged in the best hotels in each of the cities we visited. The Cosmos in Moscow was built in 1979 in preparation for the Olympics and afterwards was taken over by Intourist. People of all nationalities, wearing every kind of snow gear a designer could possibly create, jammed the enormous lobby. The menus in the hotel cafeteria were varied, but included much fish and bread. Carrots for breakfast was a new one on most everybody, who by the end of our stay was craving a fresh green salad.
Leningrad was cold, but we were warmed as we viewed the “Happy New Year” sign in English at the Registration Desk of the Pulkovskaya, our hotel. The people were extremely friendly and the food delicious — especially the bread, ice cream, and Pepsi.

We visited a monument just outside our hotel that is a memorial to the 900,000 citizens of Leningrad who fought and died against the Nazis. We enjoyed the emotional experience of a visit to the Hermitage, where we saw art by Gauguin, Chagall, Rembrandt, and, yes, the “Madonna and Child” by Leonardo da Vinci. We enjoyed the beauty of the Peter and Paul Fortress; and we were captivated by the beauty and friendliness of Leningrad.

For many of our travelers, Leningrad was the first opportunity to leave the group and visit the neighborhood shops and markets. People returned with reports of some smiling faces, and they were pleased to discover their own freedom to mingle with the people and to purchase items in the stores. Several bought beautiful Soviet-made goods for friends and family, while others purchased strictly novelty items but which are much to be enjoyed (such as a recording of the “Three Little Pigs” in Russian).

Here we also experienced the Ice Circus and the Don Rostov Cossack Dancers. A special round table discussion was provided that some of our members called a “square table lecture.” We enjoyed St. Isaac’s Cathedral and the Winter Palace, and we learned that at meals we could exchange our mineral water and beer for Pepsi, and this pleased many of our group.

Leningrad’s 4.5 million citizens are surrounded by canals, monuments, and beautiful art work that has survived history’s cruel punishment. The Hermitage boasts such a collection of the world’s art that it would take nine years to look at each work for only one and a half minutes.

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Our guide Boris (center) shares a New Year’s toast with Winston Dozier (’79) of Troy, N.C. as Walter J. Wyatt (’24) of Hendersonville, N.C. looks on. (Former Rocky and Bullwinkle fans will be interested to know that the other guide was named Natasha.)

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Leningrad:

The Pulkovskaya in Leningrad had been completed about four months before our arrival. It was sumptuous, though we could all look out our windows and see the run-down state-owned apartment dwellings for the average Russian people in the city. We were served meat at every meal, though the natives could hardly come by it. There was not housing enough for everyone in the city to have even a two-room apartment, yet many of the royal palaces of former tzars had been restored in their full splendor of gilded interiors, jasper and lapis lazuli.
Tbilisi

The Aeroflot flight to Tbilisi and the entrance into the southern city, the capital of Georgia, was made more pleasant by the fact that the weather in the South was most agreeable. The highlight in Tbilisi, however, was an almost religious experience as we observed and shared the love and hope expressed by artists and architects at Svetitskoveli. The icons and this cathedral were historically interesting and visually beautiful. Several of our group reported that it was the religious service which was most moving, and tears came to our eyes as we realized that here were many of the great treasures of Christianity, and that we had traveled these many miles to be in their presence.

We enjoyed the countryside of Tbilisi and the group picture on the mountainside in front of a 1,500 year old church, Dzhvaria. The people were warm and friendly on Rusteveli Square and the "Venicular" ride for our "bird's-eye-view" was thrilling and unusual. We visited the tearoom and learned about tea and other agricultural products in Georgia.

Tbilisi is an ancient city with many churches and artifacts that date from the third and fourth centuries A.D. Their language is one of the oldest in the world, and their alphabet contains thirty-three letters.

Georgia joined the Soviet Union in 1783, initially for protection from invasions. In 1921 it became a Soviet Republic and now is a contributing member of the Republic, producing many agricultural and industrial products.

Tashkent

On to Tashkent to see a more remote area and to see one of two cities of our tour in the Uzbekistan region — Tashkent was the more plain of the two, but we knew Samarkand was yet to come. We were obliged to see the agricultural exhibitions and to learn that Tashkent is the cotton capital of the USSR even though this region is 60 percent desert. In Tashkent we continued our plundering of the Barioska shops, this time more in earnest than ever as we realized our trip was nearing the end.

Here, we were near the Afghanistan border and halfway around the world. We visited another monument constructed by the people as a memorial — this one to those who died and those who lived during the great earthquake of 1966.

The Museum of Arts and Crafts is filled with beautiful tapestries, carvings, musical instruments, and other artifacts. Other museums were interesting in that nearly all the items are over 1000 years old.

Tashkent is said to have 250 sunny days a year and only ten inches of rain. It is a great agriculture area, but is productive only through modern irrigation.

From Tashkent we left in two separate groups, and one of the groups, the lucky thirty-nine on a second flight from Tashkent to Samarkand, helped to supervise the refueling of the plane as they stood just off the ramp and watched the whole process. And no one will forget that we gave the seat belt from one of the passenger seats to the pilot as he boarded the plane. For a moment the humor of the situation overcame all international differences and no one could have uttered a negative word about the other's country as the laughter filled the plane.
Samarkand

Samarkand was disconcerting in the great poverty by which we felt surrounded, and yet the people seemed happy and resilient. We thoroughly enjoyed visiting the great market place (bazaar) and standing on the road where Marco Polo had traveled. The Asian influence was very pronounced, and we learned that this area has provided the ideas for the globe, algebra, and astronomy.

The most striking beauty of Samarkand was to be found in the lovely mosques constructed hundreds of years ago. Many are being restored and will be even more beautiful for others who visit the Soviet Union. These ancient temples alone made the trip worthwhile, but perhaps the greatest reason for such a visit is the possibility for increasing understanding between our people.

It became clear to many of our group that the people of the Soviet Union have endured much in the invasions and wars which have touched their land. For this reason the individual citizen is genuinely opposed to war. He or she is just as adamant, however, about self-defense and believes that the Soviet Union must be prepared to defend itself against aggressors. Unfortunately, they see the United States as a major threat, just as we view the Soviet Union.

Monument to Soviet space heroes — Moscow

Samarkand:

"9 Jan. 82 — We looked into some ‘pretty depressing’ shops along the way that are filled with cheap, drab, shoddy merchandise that is over-priced... One lady appeared to be selling popcorn balls from a large tote bag. We saw a lot of picturesque poor, and commented that it must be the fashion to dress children in leg warmers and short skirts... It was sort of an adventure going into the mud banks and exploring the forgotten pathway in the drainage ditch area — with everyone’s meager lean-to’s daring anyone to violate their privacy. Little dogs barked, but no little boys sang — and the woman on the way to the single outhouse next to the ditch didn’t give us a second look that we could discover."

Samarkand marketplace

Back in the U.S.A.

While the tour was well-organized so that everyone was left with little time that was unplanned, some of the most memorable times were spent when we struck out on our own. Those chance encounters produced interesting, though limited, conversations with Russian people, who showed signs of striving to be Western.

I haven’t written a concluding entry in my Russia journal. I’m not sure it will ever be written. It troubled me to be there and be treated royally, and yet be helpless when it came to language and most communication. I don’t know if what I saw is representative of typical Russian life any more than I know if my life here in the states would be considered the typical stereotype a Russian person might have of an American.

But I do know this: However removed from reality the memories of that trip become, what I saw and tasted and experienced and lived will never escape me.
GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

On this map the United States is shown superimposed upon the Soviet Union, with both countries drawn to the same scale and occupying their actual latitudinal locations. The bulk of the Soviet Union lies much closer to the Arctic than the U.S. does. In winter Moscow temperatures drop as low as 43 below zero, an extreme regularly rivaled in the U.S. only by Alaska and the most northerly of the midwestern states.

The Soviet Union has more than twice the area of the United States. From its western European border (far left) to the coast of Kamchatka (far right) it stretches 4,785 miles. The greatest distance between the two coasts in the continental U.S., from West Quoddy Head, Maine, to Point Arena, California, is only 2,897 miles.

Wake Forest has been invited to nominate three candidates for the Luce Scholars program. Fifteen Scholars are chosen by the Luce Foundation each year.

At the heart of the program are internships and job opportunities arranged on the basis of professional interest and background. Running for ten months from mid-September until late July, these assignments — where feasible, in East and Southeast Asia — are intended to be learning opportunities.

The competition is rigorous. Nominees are expected to have an outstanding academic record, a clearly defined career interest in a specific field, other than Asian studies and international relations; strong motivation and potential for accomplishment, especially in the stated field of interest; evidence of outstanding capacity for leadership; openness to new ideas; and a special sensitivity to other people.

Nominees must be American citizens who will hold a bachelor’s degree and be no more than twenty-nine by September 1, 1983. They may be current seniors or recent graduates, current or recent graduate students, or current junior faculty members.

Anyone interested in being nominated should consult Jane Carmichael, % Provost’s office, 7225 Reynolda Station 27109, for information and application forms. Applications must be returned to the University by October 15, 1982.
Announcing
Wake Forest Tours for Summer, 1982

Ireland with Ed Wilson
June 24—July 4

The Alumni Association invites you to go on what we believe will be the most memorable, personal tour we have ever offered—a tour of "the old sod" led by University Provost Edwin G. Wilson ('43) and his wife, Emily Herring Wilson (M.A. '62), a poet, writer, and publisher. The price of $1399 includes air fare from Greensboro (New York departures deduct $200), all hotel accommodations and transportation, most meals, and your personally guided bus tour through the Republic of Ireland.

Switzerland and Venice
August 3–11

We offer two exciting options for a tour which will take you from the snow topped peaks of the Swiss Alps to the Grand Canal and Wake Forest House of Venice. Both tours include Greensboro departures. Option 1—$1499—Our fly/drive tour. From your home base in the village of Zweisimmen, you will have your own unlimited mileage car to tour the wonders of Alpine Europe. Price includes flights, car, transportation and most meals. Option 2—$1599—A four-country bus tour of Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein and Italy, including two days in Venice.

For details write Wake Forest Tours, Office of Alumni Activities, 7227 Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109
Wake Forest athletics during World War II

by Kenneth B. Gwynn

The American home front was greatly influenced by World War II, though it was not visited by actual battle. New jobs were created, and as America mobilized to help the Allies meet the Axis challenge, a production miracle was accomplished. This high level of production was consumed by the military, though, and civilians — who now had higher income than ever before — faced shortages of many items they had previously taken for granted. Since long hours of work reinforced the “all work, no play” adage for many Americans, one of the primary effects of the war on Americans was the creation of a strong desire for a diversion, any activity that could take one’s mind off of the shortages, the long hours of work, and the harsh reality of war.

The two amusements which became the most popular and accessible were motion pictures and sporting events. Hollywood, however, had a clear edge. To provide its entertainment, Hollywood needed only money, a stable of stars, and a local theatre. But both professional and amateur sports suffered from the manpower shortage and travel restrictions as their rosters and mobility were largely taken away. College (amateur) athletics faced the tougher struggle because many colleges were not located in metropolitan areas and thereby not assured of a large following to provide the needed financial support.

Across the country, many colleges exerted the persistence and ingenuity that was necessary to continue athletics and therefore provide amusement, yet comply with existing conditions. From 1941 to 1945, Wake Forest was a good example of this kind of college.

Wake Forest College opened its 1941–42 fall session with nearly one thousand young men enrolled. They had barely enough time to switch their thoughts from the just completed football season to the new basketball season when an event occurred that would radically change both their lives and Wake Forest athletics. Only a week after the College’s last football game of 1941 and hours after its first basketball game, Pearl Harbor was attacked. These two seasons, then, are representative: Wake Forest football in 1941 was the last season to be unaffected by the war; the 1941–42 basketball season was the first.

The students who watched the 1941 Wake Forest football team were unknowingly seeing the last Deacon team that could play a full season unhindered by any restrictions that the war would cause the government to impose. Wake Forest actually had two football teams — the varsity and the freshmen team. The “Baby Deacons” carried thirty-seven players and battled other Big Four (Duke, North Carolina State, University of North Carolina) freshmen teams. The varsity, under Head Coach Douglas C. “Peahead” Walker and four assistants, had thirty-one players and a full schedule that kept the team...
traveling. Being a member of the sixteen team Southern Conference, Wake Forest generally scheduled the majority of its contests in each sport with Conference members. Besides its regular slate of nearby Southern Conference opponents in 1941, the football team journeyed to Boston’s Fenway Park and to Washington, D.C. for games with Boston College and George Washington University.

Because its schedule was completed within the first four months after the Pearl Harbor attack, the primary effect of the war on the Wake Forest basketball program in 1941–42 was psychological rather than logistical. The College again supported both varsity and freshmen squads. The “Deaclets” played other Big Four freshmen teams and area high school squads, and the varsity’s schedule included several long trips and frequent appearances on their home court, Gore Gymnasium.

Whether the team rode in two packed cars or on the increasingly crowded trains, the Deacons had little trouble getting to such places as Baltimore, Charleston, or Durham. Without a great many other things to do, 3,000 faithful fans would often crowd into Gore Gymnasium and produce quite a bit of vocal support for the Deacons. Therefore, from a logistical — scheduling and traveling — standpoint, the 1941–42 Wake Forest basketball team was not hindered by the national emergency. But it was the first team to play under the psychological burden of wondering when the students would be called into military service.

The 1941–42 basketball team had already lost a pair of returning lettermen to the peacetime draft. Knowing that the war effort would require much more manpower, all Wake Forest students, not simply the basketball players, began to carry with them the heavy burden of uncertainty about when their notice would come during the early months of 1942.

The football and basketball season escaped being largely affected by the war, but changes were at hand. Even while the basketball team was on its way to a 15-7 season, the Athletic Department was adopting plans that would reflect the first important change in Wake Forest athletics that could be attributed to the national emergency. In response to the Government’s call for a broader physical education and conditioning program for the nation’s youth, the College instituted a wartime physical conditioning course and moved to emphasize intramural athletics. The addition of the conditioning course simply gave the students who took it an extra period of exercise, but the move to emphasize intramural participation led to abolishing the tennis, golf, track, and freshmen baseball seasons for the duration of the war.

For the athletes whose sports had been cancelled, there were two paths to follow. The track and golf teams in the spring of 1942 provided an example of each. The freshman and varsity track teams had seen a full indoor and outdoor schedule of meets abolished. Since the large team could not continue without the College’s support, the athletes either continued their practice or joined in the basketball, ping pong, handball, softball, or tennis
intramural programs. The golf team reacted differently. This “team” consisted primarily of two talented golfers, Jack Starnes and Billy Joe Patton. Starnes and Patton had long been involved in golf at Wake Forest, but they had never gotten much support and rarely got a chance to compete against other schools. After the cancellation of the golf program, Starnes and Patton decided to represent the College in the Southern Conference golf tournament at their own expense. These two golfers were the first of several Wake Forest students throughout the war who took it upon themselves to keep interest and participation in certain sports going after the College had been forced to withdraw its support.

The only sport that was not curtailed at Wake Forest in the Spring of 1942 was varsity baseball. While the professional club-owners were filling their draft-emptied rosters with overage fathers and retired players and asking the spectators to return foul balls, the college teams were shortening schedules and restricting travel. Because of transportation difficulties, wh governments could play only within the state. However, since Chapel Hill, Durham, and Raleigh were so close, the Deacons did have a fairly full schedule playing each of the other Big Four teams three times. In addition, Wake Forest entertained visiting Cornell on Gore Athletic Field and played two minor league professional teams who had been on their way South and stopped to play the Deacons in nearby Tarheel cities.

Varsity baseball was the only sport competing that spring, but the football team was also active, conducting its annual spring practice in preparation for its fall season. Although the team had lost one of its coaches and several players to the military, the Deacons had not been seriously affected by the draft and their fall schedule showed a limited restriction of travel.

Because the time between a student’s graduation from high school and eligibility for the draft was so short, it became necessary for him to get what college education he could as quickly as possible. To this end, the College accepted beginning students and provided for continuing students during the summer, a shortened session that was intensive academically and did not lend itself to a great amount of athletic participation. The summer session of 1942, however, featured another group of Wake Forest students who tried to maintain student interest in athletics: a group of baseball enthusiasts formed a team and dubbed it the Wake Forest “All-Stars.” The outfit was very loosely organized and played a short, marginally successful season, but the “All-Stars” of 1942 demonstrated to the students what amusement could be had despite the restrictions produced by the national emergency.

The opening of the 1942–43 school year saw the College adapting to the wartime conditions. Because the Administration realized that it would lose many of its young men to the draft, two new types of students were brought to the campus. Through the negotiations of President Thurman D. Kitchin, an Army Finance School had been transferred to the campus. Also, women were allowed to enter all classes as full-time students. Though these two additions certainly altered the social schedule and housing conditions on the campus, both helped the College remain open during the war.

Because the draft had not seriously reduced the number of players available for his 1942 team, Coach Walker did not have to call upon any of the cadets or coeds to play football. However, Walker had seen two assistant coaches and a graduate assistant leave for military service. With remaining Assistant Coach Murray C. Greason scouting future opponents on weekends, Walker was left to handle the team alone on all trips.

As the war raged in Europe and military service crept closer, Wake Forest football games took on an added significance for many of the College’s students. For many close to graduation, a game was much more than simple amusement. It had become generally “a time to enjoy and experience the thrill of seeing for the last time that which you may not see again for a long time.” The students crowded into Groves Stadium for their team’s two home games and used a variety of methods to get to the nearby games in Chapel Hill and Raleigh. Since very few students owned automobiles, many rode either in trains or buses to the contests. Many others hitch-hiked, while still others squeezed into large rented trucks that had been so crammed full of passengers that everyone rode standing up.

The closing of any successful football season naturally generates much reminiscing about the year’s games. However, at the close of the Deacon’s 6-2-1 campaign in 1942, the draft caused more worried looks to the future than fond glances at the past. On November 13, 1942, President Roosevelt approved a bill which lowered the draft age to eighteen, and made every varsity athlete at Wake Forest eligible for military service. Many students then joined the Enlisted Reserve Corps, a reserve unit for each branch in which the students could stay in college until the Secretary of War called them into active duty. Therefore, with most of its athletes belonging to reserve units that could be called into military service at any time, the Athletic Department faced its most difficult challenge to continue athletics for the duration of the war. Wake Forest was able to sidestep the transportation difficulties during the war because of the proximity of the other Big Four schools. The draft presented a far more serious problem: without players to fill a roster it made no difference how accessible opponents were.

In order to remain open during the war, the College had to find some way to replace the students it continuously lost to military service. Barely two weeks after the draft age was lowered, the Administration made its bid to increase the enrollment on the campus by expanding the Army Finance School from 500 to 1200. These new “students” were then granted exclusive use of several more College buildings, including the gymnasium. Therefore, after November 1942, the future of Wake Forest athletics was uncertain. At that time, no one knew who would be left to play football or baseball, nor where the basketball team would play.

Just as the College found it necessary to replace those students lost to military service, the Athletic Department
needed to replace athletes. The solution was provided by the precedent set by several smaller colleges who had the choice of either allowing freshmen to play on the varsity teams or discontinuing athletics. The Southern Conference quickly passed a rule allowing the newcomers to compete on the varsity level and insuring that the colleges would be able to field “varsity,” though very inexperienced, teams.

The 1942-43 basketball team at Wake Forest was not hindered by the draft change nor helped by the passage of the freshmen eligibility rule. The Deacons did not lose anyone during the season to the draft, and no freshmen had been able to secure a position on the team. The problem vexing the 1942-43 basketball team was that they simply did not have a place to play. After the expansion of the Army Finance School, Gore Gymnasium had been filled with cots and Khaki and served as a barracks for the cadets. The Deacon basketball team then arranged to practice in the tiny Wake Forest High School gymnasium whenever the court was not being used. Because the high school gym was too small for any sort of crowd, the College team had no home court and played its entire shortened season visiting opponents’ gymnasiums. Wake Forest did play two “home” games in Raleigh’s Memorial Auditorium, but that arena was to the 1943 team what the Greensboro Coliseum is to the Deacons today — a “home” in name only. It is ironic that the last team that Wake Forest could produce during the war that did not suffer from either an insufficient number of players or a lack of experience could not benefit from the use of its home court.

The loss of Gore Gymnasium due to the wartime conditions was a blow from which the 1942-43 basketball team never recovered. The team’s 1-10 record disguises the fact that several of the games were lost by narrow margins and could very possibly have been won on the team’s home court. The traveling difficulties often kept the cheering students on campus rather than at even the nearby games. Also, a mid-week basketball game was not as convenient for the students to attend as a weekend football game. Despite the severe limitations produced by the wartime conditions, the fact remains that Wake Forest was still represented by a basketball team in 1942-43. Although he sensed that his team would be at a disadvantage throughout the season, Coach Murray C. Greason insisted on fielding a team “for the benefit and enjoyment of all students.” This attitude exemplifies the efforts that Wake Forest went to in order to continually provide its students and community with an athletic team to cheer for in their valuable leisure time.

After Athletic Director James Weaver had joined the Navy, Head Football Coach D. C. Walker was named as his replacement. In late February 1943, the wartime conditions claimed another sporting casualty when Walker announced that there would not be any more baseball competition for the duration of the war. Because of transportation and financial difficulties, Wake Forest baseball quietly joined the previously cancelled golf, tennis, and track programs. Another Wake Forest “All-Stars” unofficial team was organized by several baseball lettermen and other interested students, but this effort was short-lived. Using the College’s equipment and uniforms, the dedicated “All-Stars” managed to play only a few games before several of the players were called into military service. In February 1943, Secretary of War Stimson decided to call the students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps into active duty and throughout the spring and summer eighteen- and nineteen-year-olds entered the service.

With all of the regular spring sports cancelled, the students had only intramural sports to play and the practicing football team to watch. With the loss of the gymnasium, the intramural program was stymied until the basketball team was finished using the high school court. After the basketball team had completed its season, then the intramural program got underway in the rented high school building. After the demise of the “All-Stars,” the football team was the only team that the
students could watch. It is fitting that Coach Walker was appointed as Athletic Director because football was the most popular sport on campus and it generated by far the greatest amount of revenue for the Athletic Department. Committed to the belief that, “football is the finest preparation a student can have for actual combat in war,” Walker was determined to continue the sport at the College despite the wartime conditions. In March 1943, Walker promised a strong football team in the fall when the returning lettermen would be bolstered by the freshmen recruits. However, as an increasing number of Coach Walker’s experienced players were drafted into military service after the activation of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the question became not whether the football team would be strong but whether it would exist.

During the 1943–44 school year, Wake Forest athletics suffered most from the wartime conditions. The draft had drained away all save the inexperienced athletes. The gymnasium had been forfeited as had all of the spring sports. Also, the athletic budget had slipped from $73,000 in 1941 to $22,000 in 1943. The first program to change that year was football.

The 1943 collegiate football season was greatly affected by the military draft’s depletion and redistribution of athletes. The Navy and Marines sent 77,000 of their draftees to 181 college special study programs. Because these draftees were allowed to play football at their new schools, a college had either a superb or a dismal season depending upon whether the services had established a study program on campus. Some 300 colleges discontinued football because they had seen all their athletes leave and had no service connection to bring in new ones. Several colleges which had rarely produced winning seasons before received outstanding players through their service schools and fielded strong teams. The independent service teams filled the void left by the departed collegiate teams by playing the remaining college teams. Suddenly, one found teams with names like Iowa Pre-Flight and Great Lakes Naval Training Center ranked among the top ten college teams.

Although Wake Forest had a service connection in the Army Finance School, the Army did not allow its draftees to participate in intercollegiate athletics. Therefore, Wake Forest received no new players through the service redistribution system. (Instead, six Wake Forest players who had entered the service played for archrival Duke, where one Deacon gained All-American honors while wearing a Blue Devil uniform.) Without such help, Walker fielded a team of men who had been rejected from military service because of physical irregularities and seventeen year-old freshmen.

Since basketball coach Murray Greason still could not use the gymnasium and had lost all of his experienced players to military service, he cancelled the 1943–44 basketball season. In so doing, Greason reaffirmed the military draft as the most influential of the wartime conditions that affected intercollegiate athletics. Despite the travel restrictions and collegiate cancellations, Wake Forest was located in an area that provided three ready and able opponents. The manpower shortage caused by the draft, however, was a problem that no school the size of Wake Forest could overcome.

In what was becoming a wartime tradition after the official cancellation of a varsity sport, an unofficial basketball team was formed. The Wake Forest “Informals” were six freshmen who paid their own expenses and arranged their own ten game schedule. Dubbed the “Filthy Five” by their student supporters, the “Informals” were rarely challenged by the local high school and all-star teams they played and boasted a 10-0 record at the season’s end. In addition to the “Informals,” there were two other basketball teams in operation. Although the development of a full women’s sports program was rendered impossible by the wartime conditions, ten young women formed a women’s basketball team, the “Co-eds,” which played several games against nearby high school teams. The remaining segment of the College population, the Army Finance School, also produced a team. The “Fighting Financiers” competed against area service teams and high schools.

Without the benefit of the College’s financial support and a coach’s instruction, the quality of play that the unofficial student teams presented must have suffered. However, the initiative that the students showed in trying to continue some form of participation after the College could no longer lend its support must be considered as one of the most important of the wartime effects on Wake Forest athletics.

If the College’s spring sports had not already been cancelled before the spring of 1944, the severe manpower shortage in that year would have caused the abandonment of any survivors. From the major league teams down to Wake Forest’s unofficial baseball team, our country’s “national pastime” had scarcely enough players available. (One major league team, the Washington Senators, used thirteen Latin Americans and a Cuban bullfighter to fill its roster!) The unofficial Wake Forest baseball team managed to get enough players but then ran into difficulty scheduling games. Therefore, with the College’s spring sports retired, the intramural and broadened physical conditioning programs again filled the void. These programs were greatly aided by the Army’s release of the gymnasium in late January 1944 as the Finance School moved back to its base in Indiana.

The spring of 1944 was, however, a busy time for the Wake Forest football team. Although he did not know how many of his freshmen players would return in the fall, Coach Walker used the six-week practice session to improve all the player’s skills. Since his next team would consist primarily of the incoming freshmen, Walker was kept busy in the spring trying to recruit. Due to the transportation difficulties, Walker often had to correspond with his potential players rather than visit. Many players who entered the College the next fall had never had a chance to visit the campus.

Though the 1943-44 school year marked the lowest point of the College’s athletic program, the 1944-45 season heralded the first step toward a return to normalcy. An increase in the College’s enrollment produced an improvement in the Athletic Department’s budget. The
Army Finance School was nothing more than a memory, and Gore Gymnasium had been returned to the College for student use. After a two year wait, the Wake Forest students would be able to see an official varsity team compete on the Wake Forest campus.

The College’s next step toward normalcy in its athletic program came in the winter of 1944-45 with the restoration of varsity competition in basketball. Although the gymnasium was available finally for the team to use, the process of rebuilding a basketball program was not as easy as reoccupying a building. Coach Murray Greason had several “Informals” veterans available, but most of his players were inexperienced freshmen. Because most of the other area schools had already arranged their schedules, Greason had great difficulty scheduling games for the Deacons only weeks before the season began.

The 1944-45 basketball season was affected more by the special circumstances it faced in rebuilding than by the wartime conditions. Like the football team, the basketball team depended upon the freshmen to fill its roster and sidestepped the manpower shortage created by the draft. The basketball season was slightly shortened because of the College’s belated attempt to schedule games, not because of any curtailment determined by the wartime restrictions. Similarly, the team’s travel was not extensive due to a shortage of opponents, not gasoline.

For financial reasons, the return of normalcy was delayed in the spring of 1945 when none of the spring sports was restored. However, by 1945, the intramural program sponsored enough different sports and leagues that everyone was generally too busy competing in what was offered to worry about what was not. The spring football practices attracted extra attention in 1945 because it seemed that the team would finally be able to retain some of its lettermen for play in the fall. Just as the events in Europe were generating a great deal of excitement about world peace in the spring of 1945, thoughts about the boom predicted for intercollegiate athletics after the war were generating much excitement about the next year in Wake Forest athletics.

After welcoming world peace in the spring and summer, colleges welcomed in the fall of 1945 the return to normalcy of intercollegiate athletics. With its enrollment topping one thousand, Wake Forest increased its athletic budget to $125,000, an amount three-and-one-half times the size of its 1944-45 budget. Every sport on the campus underwent a tremendous boost. The 1945-46 football team, led by all its returning sophomore lettermen and several war veterans, fought its way to a victory in the inaugural Gator Bowl over the University of South Carolina. The Wake Forest football program remained strong for the next several years after the war. It seemed that when one put at least a few of the outstanding players that Coach Walker had coached together on one team, then the College fielded quite a squad. The basketball team was also strengthened by the mixture of the best of its returning war veterans and its young players who had never left. Starting in the spring of 1946, all of the spring sports began to rebuild and enjoyed rapid growth. Talented war veterans and freshmen continued to strengthen the Wake Forest athletic program in the postwar years. By 1949, the College’s football team had played in another bowl game; its baseball team had gotten to the College World Series, and Marvin “Buddy” Worsham had convinced Athletic Director James Weaver to give his friend Arnold Palmer a golf scholarship.

The Second World War had a paradoxical effect on intercollegiate athletics. When the war’s harsh reality created an instant need for a diversion for the American citizens, intercollegiate athletics were elevated to a new popular level and given a new importance. At the same time, however, the Second World War produced restrictions and shortages that intercollegiate athletics could not escape. While the government was encouraging its workers to enjoy the amusement offered by intercollegiate athletics, it had no choice but to also conscript the available athletes and restrict the distances that could be travelled by both participants and spectators. Therefore, because of the restrictions produced by the wartime conditions, intercollegiate athletics were continued only if a persistent effort was made to keep the troubled athletic programs going.

Wake Forest College had no ironclad policy which it used to continue its athletic program during the war. Instead, the College continually changed its policy to meet its needs. Wake Forest athletics were affected by transportation difficulties, by the manpower shortage produced by the draft, and by declining enrollment which caused serious financial problems for the College.

After the College began cancelling some of its athletic programs, a change could be seen in the Athletic Department and in the students. In cancelling the spring sports and broadening intramural and physical conditioning programs, the Athletic Department gave each student an opportunity to compete in a wide variety of sports. The students responded positively to the cancellations by supporting the intramural program, and fielding their own teams to continue Wake Forest representation in the cancelled sports.

The conditions produced by the Second World War changed the way in which athletics were viewed and conducted at Wake Forest College. At a time when the College’s athletic teams meant so much to its students and its community, Wake Foresters put forth a special effort to provide for their amusement.
Homecoming/Reunion
1982

The dates for next fall’s Wake Forest Homecoming/Reunion are October 8-10. Classes holding reunions are 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977 and the Half Century Club. Already a slate of exciting activities is being planned. Highlights of the weekend will include annual Homecoming/Reunion banquet and socials, the fifth annual Homecoming/Reunion Parade Extravaganza, the Wake Forest-UNC football game and a post-game alumni reception at Graylyn. Also, many of the reunion classes will hold special activities planned by their reunion chairmen.

Mark your calendars and start making your plans to attend today.

The excitement of Wake Forest football, and the warm fellowship with old classmates and friends are too much to pass up.

Below is a list of the names and addresses of the Reunion Class Chairmen. Let them know you’re coming and give them your ideas about special activities for your class at Homecoming.

REUNION CHAIRMEN

Half-Century Club
Isham B. Hudson ‘21
585 N. Peace Haven Road
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27104

Class of 1932
Henry Fleming Fuller
Kinston Clinic North
Kinston, N.C. 28501

Class of 1937
O. Woodrow Pittman
P.O. Box 88
Ahoskie, N.C. 27910

Class of 1942
J. Donald Bradsher
P.O. Box 168
Roxboro, N.C. 27473

Class of 1947
Richard A. Williams
25 North Brady Avenue
Newton, N.C. 28658

Class of 1952
Sara Page Lewis
2635 Inverness Road
Charlotte, N.C. 28209

Class of 1957
Charles L. Snipes Jr.
214 Ridgewood Drive
Goldsboro, N.C. 27530

Class of 1962
Jimmy H. Barnhill
P.O. Drawer 84
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102

Class of 1967
H. Clay Hemric Jr.
445 South Spring St.
Burlington, N.C. 27215

Class of 1972 (co-chairmen)
John F. Rosser
2713 Tillbrook Place
Greensboro, N.C. 27408
Robert A. Benson
2812 Lenoir Drive
Greensboro, N.C. 27408

Class of 1977
Anne Memory Jackson
5041/2 Kildee Drive
Lexington, N.C. 27292

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"Except for my father, no man did more to shape my life. I will always love them both." Neil Morgan ('43), editor, The Evening Tribune, San Diego, California

"When I attended Wake Forest, if memory serves, there were six journalism courses, all taught by Dr. Folk, and I took them all. I look back on this as the equivalent of attending the best school of journalism in the land." Robert S. Gallimore ('43), Virginia bureau chief, The Associated Press, Richmond, Virginia

"Dr. Folk also had a lively sense of humor. I smile at his memory — and that is not a bad monument for anyone." Jay Jenkins ('40), assistant to the president, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

"He had a way of clearing his throat when he was about to say something which he felt was important. There was a distinct sound to it — not so much an 'ahem,' which is a dry, flat, perfunctory comma, as an ascending, forceful 'uhuhahem' full of portent. A colon." Harold T. P. Hayes ('48), writer, New York City

"He never made us feel like the jerks we often were and instead gave us a marvelously sound introduction to the world we were soon to enter." O. Newbill Williamson ('42), copy editor, Philadelphia Inquirer

"I have tried to transfer his ideas about objectivity to my everyday life. Practicing that has sometimes made my life more peaceful. Sometimes it has made it more turbulent." Sue Marshall Smith ('46), writer for radio stations, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

"He made newspapering seem the most interesting profession in the world — and after many years and other jobs I have never found reason to change my mind." Helen Tucker Beckwith ('46), novelist, Raleigh, North Carolina

"The key to his success as an educator was his faith in his students; he taught us the basic skills, then stepped aside and let us figure out for ourselves how to use them." Charles A. Osolin ('64), press secretary to Senator William V. Roth Jr., Washington, D.C.

"Most of what I didn't learn from him, I learned, hanging around Old Gold and Black, from other students who had learned it from him. His wisdom was in the soil of the campus that we knew." Lloyd T. Pressfar ('57), business consultant, Washington, D.C.

"In the years immediately before his retirement I served him as a kind of grader-factotum, and from this privileged position came to conclude that Dr. Folk most wanted to be remembered, not for his extraordinary teaching, but rather for his service to the rare books section of the library." Hayes McNeill ('68, M.A. '79), Winston-Salem, North Carolina

"My memory of the cordial, quiet, thin man with the big tee shot and the big grin and the big heart is one of the most permanently valuable possessions remaining from my college years." Philip Highfill ('42), professor of English, George Washington University

"Edgar Folk — what a gentle and wonderful man! In 1944 when I sat down with him as the first female editor of Old Gold and Black, neither one of us knew women were discriminated against and, therefore, should be treated differently." Martha Allen Turnage ('44) vice president, public affairs, George Mason University

"He didn't preach at us about journalism. It was a conversation about a beloved and important subject and we interrupted whenever we wished. The atmosphere was quiet and relaxed, but we were unto us if we misplaced a comma or wrote a fuzzy sentence. Bynum Shaw ('51), lecturer in journalism, Wake Forest University

"He always supported me, built me up, and he paid me one of the greatest compliments of my life. 'Crandall,' he said, 'you're a damn good Wake Forest man,' and that made me strong." Emily Crandall Rushworth ('45), writer, New York City

"I despair at the thought of all these legendary men, who are the very spirit of the old Wake Forest, dying one by one and leaving us washed up on the shores of modern times." Donia Whiteley Mills ('65) staff member, Time-Life Books, novelist, Alexandria, Virginia.
Are there scarred desks in heaven where dapper angels smoke pipes and grade eulogies? If so, one of them must be busy still.

Edgar Estes Folk, professor emeritus of English, died January 1. The man who taught most of the major journalists who were graduated from the College was eighty-four and altogether worn out. That was, he once said, the way it should be — when a man died.

The funeral was on January 3, a wet day that chilled to the bone. One sought warmth and comfort wherever it was available. And there, through the mouth of the preacher, Willard A. Brown Jr. of the Wake Forest Baptist Church, were the words of Folk himself. Ah, you thought, always the thoughtful touch.

Brown said Folk visited him in the summer of 1979. "The day of our visit," Brown said, "he told me he expected to be here — at this funeral today. . . . He said, 'The Bible says that God is spirit. Thus, in resurrection we, too, shall have spiritual bodies. Furthermore, I expect resurrection to be instantaneous! Therefore, I expect to be a participant at my own funeral, celebrating the new spiritual body which God has given to me.'

"In the belief that his words would be of comfort to family and friends who are gathered here, Folk asked that I share his belief concerning Resurrection with you today. I have carried out his wishes. And, somehow, I am convinced that he knows it," Brown said.

Edwin G. Wilson, provost of the University and one of Folk's best pupils, also spoke at the service.

"For Dr. Folk," he said, "the beloved past and vibrant present met in the classroom and in those college publications offices where the students who perhaps loved him most gathered to listen, to ask and answer questions and to write. He was a master teacher. We who were his students know that he was because of our own grateful memories; if we respect words and if we respect truth, we do so in part because he taught us that they are linked irrevocably. Those among us who were not his students should know that in newspaper offices and college classrooms all over the country there are Wake Forest men and women who came to where they are because something Dr. Folk once said made them write better or think more clearly or act more responsibly.

"The secret of Dr. Folk's success as a teacher was not primarily in his learning, considerable though it was, or in the traditional talents of the pedagogue. He seldom lectured, and his courses were not formally organized. His strength lay in his casualness, his ease, the way in which he could hint or suggest, his patience, his very reluctance to assume authority. Most of us, I suspect, remember less than we should of what he said; rather we recall his look, his presence, his humanity — his character.

President and Mrs. Scales, who were out of the state, sent a message saying, 'Long before most Wake Forest men and women came to this place, we were introduced to Wake Forest College by a master teacher who was himself an alumnus, the very embodiment of the values we came to associate with Wake Forest.'

Folk was never fully comfortable with the move to Winston-Salem, and he returned to the town of Wake Forest when he retired in 1967 — back to his stately brick home near the Wake Forest Baptist Church. He had taught journalism at Wake Forest since 1936.

He also taught courses in Chaucer, Shakespeare, and creative writing, but he is best known as a man who has helped produce many successful journalists.

A native of Nashville, Tenn., Edgar Estes Folk received the B.A. degree from Wake Forest in 1921, the M.S. from Columbia University and the Ph.D. from George Peabody College.

Before becoming a teacher he was on the staff of the Nashville Tennessean, Mobile Register, Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, Macon Telegraph, Newark Ledger and New York Herald. Before coming to Wake Forest he was professor of journalism at Mercer University and professor of English at Oklahoma Baptist University.

As an undergraduate at Wake Forest he was a member of the tennis team and later he coached the team. As a faculty member, he served as adviser for the student publications and he was particularly active on the faculty books and publications committees.

The E. E. Folk Journalism Workshop was established in his honor the year before he retired. The two-day workshop is held on the campus every second year and is designed to improve the school's student publications and to promote interest in journalism.

His own family had known Wake Forest almost from its beginnings. His grandfather, Henry Bate Folk, was a distinguished member of the class of 1849, and the Folk line has continued without interruption through five generations: A grandson, Edgar Estes Folk IV graduated in 1981, and another grandson, Thomas Geoffrey Folk, is a freshman this year.

Folk is survived by his wife and one son, Edgar Estes Folk III ('47), his two grandsons, a granddaughter, and two sisters.

Russell Brantley ('46), one of E. E. Folk's students, is Director of Communications at the University.
When *I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings* by Maya Angelou was published in 1970, critics had no reason to think that a first book by a woman in the entertainment world would be of particular literary importance. (She had performed as a dancer and a singer in small clubs and on tour.) At the time, however, Angelou was already sounding ambitious if not bodacious (her word for her electric audacity) in announcing that *Caged Bird* was the first of a planned four-volume autobiography. Since then her bodaciousness has grown in proportion to her success, and recently on the New York "Today" Show she casually announced that she would probably write as many as eight volumes before her life was told. With the publication of number four, *The Heart of a Woman* (already in its second printing and running to 45,000 copies) the autobiography of Maya Angelou seems likely to be as prominent in contemporary American literature as the six-foot stature of the author is among a roomful of admirers circling a personality which draws like the sun. It is appropriate to link the shape and shadow of the book with the shape and shadow of the woman because autobiography aims to celebrate and sing the self. I know no autobiographer in our literature who celebrates and sings of her life with as much verve and intensity, honesty, and a remarkable combination of innocence and knowledge.

*The Heart of a Woman* documents the sixties when Angelou was Northern Coordinator for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and actively engaged in organized political protest in New York City. Angelou has not, after the fact, enlarged her own image as a protester; in describing one particular staged protest, she recalls, "I had been silly, irresponsible, and unprepared." Such honesty in no way undermines the seriousness of her commitment to the movement then and now, but it does help readers to understand both the confusion and the courage felt by black leaders in a passage in American life which has come to be historic. Historians will find her recounting of the sixties of particular interest — especially the reactions to Malcolm X and to Lumumba — and it is good to have this record. But for me, the events are more interesting as evidence of Angelou's expressed self than as evidence of American history, which will be written in other places. Only her pre-occupation with herself can give us the kind of personal history which her own soul and body make so formidable in *The Heart of a Woman.*
I believe that what is happening in the autobiography of Maya Angelou is the making of an American black woman, and it is fascinating and compelling for readers to be able to watch — perhaps witness is a better word — this creation. It is significant that her first book was an autobiography (Thoreau required of every writer an account first or last) and that she wrote it when she was forty-two years old, decades away from the period in our lives when age is supposed to confer wisdom with reflection. In the process of writing her autobiography, Angelou is discovering herself, and she courageously refrains from concealing her own ignorance, naivete, and mistakes. She opens herself up to the responses of her readers precisely because this is a life in the making and is not prescribed by boundaries. Readers, viewers of her television appearances, and audiences for her public readings and lectures trust and respond to Maya Angelou with an immediacy which is not often experienced with public personalities. One of the major sources of energy now for her writing is the sensitive relationship she has established with an audience: she is absolutely superb at holding our attention.

It is language which has given Angelou her authority to be (for years she was mute as a child), and it is her power to use the language which is transforming the life into art. In the best parts of The Heart of a Woman — her stark encounter with Billie Holiday, meeting her mother at The Desert Hotel in Fresno soon after it was integrated, her last appearance at The Apollo Theatre when the audience joins, protects, and celebrates her, drinking gin with a maid at an ambassador’s party in the Waldorf Astoria, and her rowdy escape from her indignant husband — Angelou uses the narrative gifts of an accomplished fiction writer. Enhancing all of this story-telling power are her great humor and her impeccably accurate ear for voices and dialogue.

There are themes in the first four volumes of the autobiography which critics will explore — the tight-rope walk between reality and fantasy, the way the artist records and alters events, the moments of decision and indecision — but the singular power of her work is the authority she wields over her own life. The autobiography of Maya Angelou makes a memorable and important statement about America and engages us heart and mind in the life of the woman and the artist. The end of The Heart of a Woman points toward her experiences living in Ghana. As Eliot says, “To make an end is to make a beginning.” There is already a new book in process for Maya Angelou and her readers.

Help Wake Forest Furnish Graylyn

Fire damaged the Graylyn Manor House in June of 1980, and Wake Forest has been restoring this historical property since that time. Plans are to use the house for a multi-purpose conference center.

Gifts of furnishings would be welcome. The four-story mansion includes over forty bedroom and sitting rooms in addition to the living room, library, dining room, kitchen, recreation rooms, sun room, and numerous patios. Major pieces, accessories, and rugs are needed.

Donors will be eligible to receive tax deductions for the appraised fair market value of the gifts.

Address your Inquiries to
Wake Forest University
Graylyn Committee for Interior Decoration
7227 Reynolda Station
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109
(919) 761-5265
Hunter James’s new book is excellent. James is a newspaper man, a southerner, and a liberal who has lost his nostalgia, his idealism about the Old South, but not his love and respect for it. All the Forgotten Places is the story of the civil rights movement in one county in Alabama from August, 1964 through the mid-seventies. Though he has changed names and locations, James attests to the veracity of his story. The narrator is James who goes back to his wife’s homeplace every summer for a few weeks and passes through at various other times during the years to keep abreast of the tumult sweeping through Catalpa County, Mt. Gizeh, and New Erie, the town that “... turned out to be a rather ordinary place actually, full of men and women capable of submerging their less generous impulses only long enough to support the United Appeal or the annual cancer drive, a town, in short, no different from most other American towns, with few heroes and possibly even fewer antiheroes.”

_a review by Van Brown_

The book is not a novel, but it is much more than a reporter’s journal. The characters and events are full of life and energy, ambivalence, arbitrariness, goodness, meanness, depth and credibility: the planters, the Uncle Toms, the Snopeses, the radicals, marches, elections, bitterness, hope, and despair. The Holston family, Little Brother, The Old Gentleman, and Miss Angie — the best of the planter tradition — read their Latin and Greek, manage the store and farms, and wonder how the “niggers can be so uppity.” Eula, their black housekeeper, an activist in the movement, cares for their every need with dignity and ease. Little Brother, almost 80, can’t accept her activism and Eula describes him to James: “She talked again about the old man, how he did hate Luther King and favored the ‘Piscopals over any other sect, and how God was whupping him, and how he had often refused to let her eat at the dining room table even after the others had left it, and how he had been trying to keep her out of the family bath — even banging on the door after she had gone inside and locked it — hitting and kicking and shouting that she was supposed to confine herself to the use of the weed-grown privy out at the edge of the barnlot. ’I tell him if’n I goan scrub and wash that bowl I sho goan turn my butt to it.’ Like so much of the South that is twisted and paradoxical, strange and illogical, when Little Brother is dying Eula sits at his bedside and holds him in her arms as fear and finally death overtake him.

James cites other examples of reaction bred by activism. Bow Wow McCardle tells Buck Simpson he has to get off the land he has farmed for McCardle’s daddy for twenty years because Bow Wow wants to mechanize and farm all the land himself. But Buck knows the real reason: he’s been marching, being too uppity. Buck remembers way back when he had to walk “eighteen miles a day — nine miles to the logging camp and nine miles back home. Leaves home walking at three or four in the morning and gets back at ten, eleven, at night. And all that for fifty-five, sixty cents a day.” Now things are changing: he can vote a black man into office but is forced to leave his home of twenty years to do it.

James relates and describes what he sees and hears; he does it well and with passion and, except for an occasional abundance of prose, maintains total control of his story. He recognizes and describes the essential ambiguity of people and events and opens up the depth that makes good writing. James travels in fast company with this book; one thinks of Go Down, Moses and The Sound and the Fury, of Lanterns on the Levee, The Mind of the South, The Burden of Southern History, but James remains himself. The publisher deserves praise also. The book is attractively done, well-bound, clean, easily read, and there is only one misspelling in 287 pages. Even the price is low by today’s standards.

Van Brown (’65) is a freelance writer and is completing a master’s degree in the Department of Religion at the University.
In the turbulent Russian aftermath of World War I, an American destroyer was watching the outnumbered White forces being pushed back to the docks of Sebastopol. As they streamed onto a long mole jutting into the harbor, a battery of Red artillery began a devastating barrage. The guns of the American destroyer could not reach the Red artillery. As the American captain watched the slaughter with mounting fury, he suddenly saw the Red battery dissolve before his eyes as large caliber shells obliterated not only the battery but nearby Red infantry as well. Over his shoulder he saw one of the largest British cruisers coming up rapidly, hoisting its signal flags conveying the captain’s compliments to the American captain and asking if he would be so kind as to inform him at whom they had both been firing.

a review by
Graham Martin

In my impressionable teens I found that story utterly fascinating. Big Brother finds Little Brother in trouble, instantly pitches in and afterward, only afterward, asks what it was all about. As a Southerner, of British ancestry, I found it quite natural and proper, just the way things should be in a well ordered world. Two decades later, serving as a junior intelligence officer with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, I discovered that British-American relations were really not forever and ever, amen, all peaches and cream.

In Ambiguous Partnership, Robert M. Hathaway ('69, M.A. '73) has given a truly remarkable account of three crowded and crucial years in the long span of British-American relations. These years, 1944-47, saw the final defeat of the Germans and the Japanese. They saw the doomed attempt to persuade Stalin to permit, as he had promised, at least a modicum of freedom in the areas of Eastern Europe occupied by Soviet forces. They saw the forging of a new world mechanism which, this time, might prevent another hemorrhaging of homo sapiens from which, given the enormous destructive forces now available, recovery might not be possible.

These years marked the beginning of the end of Britain’s position as one of the truly great powers, and the emergence of the United States, momentarily at least, as the dominant world power.

Neither Britain nor the United States understood fully at first, that little could be done to prevent or alter these revolutionary changes in the power balance of the world. Britain was reluctant to relinquish the dominant role it had so long played, but which it could no longer fill without the resources to back it up. These resources had gone to finance the long and difficult period when Britain had stood alone against the apparent inevitability of a German conquest.

The United States did not really desire a world role. Never had a great nation so completely and rapidly demobilized as had the United States after V-J day. It was very hard for the United States to accept the fact that whether it desired a world role or not, it now had one. It was even harder to realize that if we did not accept the responsibilities of that role, the Soviet Union would, in ways we would find unacceptable, or even in ways that would actually threaten our very existence.

Given this reluctance, it was inevitable that stresses and strains would arise between the British and the Americans. The Department of State and the Foreign Service found some difficulties in the realization that pre-World War II modalities would no longer suffice. In those pre-war days the American Foreign Service, in the words of one of its most able members, had the duty of observing, reporting to the Department, and awaiting instructions which rarely came. It was harder for the Department of State, almost wholly shunted aside during the war, to provide the staff work the new Secretary Stettinius would have needed had he desired to play a major role in the new order of things. Although Adolph Berle had a significant influence on the U.S. Joint Intelligence Committee and Robert Murphy had major responsibilities throughout the war, the Department of State was not meaningfully involved.

Given the abiding interest of Secretary Cordell Hull in trade matters, perhaps the time was better spent in devising the new multilateral trading mechanisms and the new systems of international finance. Certainly, Bretton Woods, Savannah, and Dunbarton Oaks made a new economic world order possible.

I think it was Hilaire Belloc who said that all history, if fully understood, is bound to be melodramatic and should be so written, but only if the historian can actually write. Coming from Wake Forest, one would assume Hathaway’s qualifications. Nevertheless, it was a most pleasant surprise to find, in a work of this sort, a prose that actually sings at times. One is even tempted to forgive a one-time use of “from whence.” It was also a delight to find compelling evidence of massive research organized in a way that does not interfere with the easy flow of events as they unfold.

Best of all, Hathaway has no detectable bias. He marshals facts. He lets the actors speak of their frustrations as well as their triumphs. He records the ebb and flow of events. Such conclusions as he does venture are impecably buttressed by facts and thereby become an indispensable clarification permitting the reader to view the whole fabric. True scholarship has been a rare commodity in recent years. Hathaway’s example gives hope that a new generation of truly objective historians is now emerging.

This book deserves a far larger audience than it will probably get. It ought to be required reading for aspiring diplomats, for whom an understanding of the true character of British-American relationships is essential.

I am indebted to Wallace Carroll, in suggesting that I review this book, probably wanted to fill a few gaps in my knowledge of this period. As he usually is, he was right. It did.

Graham A. Martin ('32), former U.S. ambassador to Viet Nam, began his career in 1933 as an aide to Averell Harriman in the National Recovery Administration. He also worked for the Social Security Administration, the Federal Security Agency, and the Foreign Service. Martin is a member of the Wake Forest Board of Visitors and lives on Stratford Road in Winston-Salem.
CAMPAIGN UPDATE

$200,000 Telethon Goal Exceeded

The sixth annual college fund telethon was a great success with 3892 pledges totalling $212,509. This effort helps put the College Fund in a position to meet its $800,000 goal.

Be sure to make your gift to the 1981-82 College Fund prior to the close of the campaign on June 30. A special word of thanks goes to the 400 volunteer telethon callers for their fine work.

The Sixth Annual College Fund Telethon runs for fifteen nights through February 25. Be sure to answer with a pledge to our 1981-82 College Fund Telethon. Thanks.
But Jan Blackford seems to have climbed the ladder without stepping on anyone else’s head. “Proficient, delightful, intelligent,” her co-workers say. “Knowledgeable, works well with people, not pretentious.”

In fact, Blackford seems so good, so by-the-book, that it’s a real delight to discover that she doesn’t fit many corporate stereotypes. She and Franklin bought a lot in a fashionable subdivision because they got a really good deal on it, and then they built an unconventional, passive solar house with a berm wall in front. It’s imaginative, contemporary, and elegant.

She is enormously proud of the house that they designed. “That really was my main project for a year. I started visiting it every afternoon after work, then I came in early to check on it, then I started going out there during lunch hours to make sure everything was progressing as planned.”

As houses sometimes are, 1819 Carmel Road is a fair amount like its owners: practical, elegant, eclectic, and with leavening felicity thrown in here and there. Quilted shades keep out summer heat and keep in winter warmth. They are raised in the morning so that the winter sun warms the brick floor which will heat the house by air convection. (The wood stove is the main source of added heat. The gas furnace was used once last winter.) The eaves of the house are set at such an angle as to keep out the summer sun. Angular, clean, modern furniture is three feet away from the traditional dining room set that belonged to Franklin’s parents. The two hard-minded financial management types (Franklin is a loyal supporter for years, and she did her characteristic conscientious job as president of the alumni association, an assignment she really enjoyed.

“The alumni office people make it really easy for you,” she said. “I would have even been willing to do more of the work myself. They have everything so well planned that often you just watch it happen.”

She often recommends Wake Forest to young people she knows, though not, she says, to people who want to live in a very independent atmosphere. “I think the in loco parentis notion is well intended, and really helpful to many folks. For those who want more independence it can be stifling, for others it can be nurturing, though I suppose it just postpones the time when you’ll have to be on your own. You have to go through that shock eventually . . . maybe it’s better to get it over with in college.” She doesn’t object to Wake Forest’s rules for students, in fact she thinks most of them are reasonable agreements necessary to living in a small community.

“But I don’t see any reason to have a different set of rules for women and men. I think they should change that immediately. Security problems are security problems and can be considered that way.”

Blackford’s feminism is often simply acted on rather than expressed. At a Women in Management seminar at the Babcock School almost four years ago she was asked the standard “assertive versus aggressive” question.

“Assertive is just aggressive wrapped in pink,” she said. “It’s just a word invented so no one will have to admit that everyone, even women, needs to be aggressive from time to time. Being aggressive doesn’t mean being obnoxious, it’s just deciding what you want and working for it without pleading or apology. If you do your job well it doesn’t much matter whether you’re called aggressive. People are more interested in results than labels.”

Blackford has gotten both the results and the complimentary labels. She’s done it through care, competence, deliberateness, and good humor — accompanied by the relatively small cost of having the nails on her slender, competent hands somewhat, er, abbreviated.
North Carolinians . . .
You'll have a chance to vote for Wake Forest at the next primary election.

At the next election North Carolinians will have the opportunity to vote “yes” on Constitutional Amendment #5. This amendment will allow nonprofit private colleges and universities to finance construction and renovation projects through tax exempt bonds, just as private hospitals and public colleges and universities can do now. No cost or obligation to the state is involved.

The full faith and credit of the state will not be pledged for the bonds issued as a result of this amendment. The bonds will be secured through revenues pledged by the colleges. Before any college issues bonds, it will have to prove that its bonds are a sound investment, just as any issuer of bonds does now.

All bonds would have to be examined and approved by the Higher Education Facilities Finance Agency and the Local Government Commission. The agency would be authorized by the passage of Amendment #5 and would consist of the State Treasurer, State Auditor, one citizen appointed by the Speaker of the House, one by the President of the Senate, and three by the Governor. The work of the agency will be self-supporting, through fees paid as part of the financing. The Department of the State Treasurer will oversee all aspects of the process.

The approval of this amendment by the voters will enable nonprofit private colleges to borrow money to construct and renovate facilities at lower interest rates. This will mean lower costs for the colleges, and lower tuition for students and their parents than might otherwise be the case. These bonds will provide for construction and renovation that otherwise would not take place, and this will help stimulate local economies.

Wake Forest does not now have specific plans to issue bonds if this amendment passes. The amendment would simply extend to private colleges a benefit now enjoyed by public colleges and private hospitals: tax-exempt bond financing. It will open for Wake Forest (and other private colleges) another option in deciding how to manage its money wisely.

Wake Forest's alumni and friends are encouraged to support Constitutional Amendment #5. (The amendment made the news recently when reporters pointed out that it was written in language considerably more complex than many thought was necessary for its rather straightforward purpose.)

VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 5
ON JUNE 29.