A Brief History of Sociology and Anthropology at Wake Forest University 1900 - 1978

Clarence H. Patrick
Emeritus Professor of Sociology
Wake Forest University
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Preface

While both considering and being encouraged to write this brief history I had some misgivings about doing so. I was afraid that my objectivity might be somewhat clouded by having been so closely and enjoyably involved for thirty-two years with the development of the sociology and anthropology department at Wake Forest. To guard against that danger I have attempted to adhere as closely as possible to the factual material rather than give expression to personal judgments. Then too, I have been fortunate in having three of my colleagues, Pendleton Banks, John Earle, and Stanton Tefft, read the manuscript for its historical accuracy. I wish to express my appreciation to them.

Also, I am grateful to the following persons and their offices for their encouragement and assistance in obtaining important data: Provost of the University, Edwin G. Wilson; Dean of the Graduate School, Henry S. Stroupe; Director of Libraries, Merrill G. Berthrong; and Registrar of the University, Margaret R. Perry.

An immeasurable debt is owed not simply by me but also by the University to all of my colleagues of both early and recent years who have contributed so much to the development of these two basic academic disciplines at Wake Forest, thus making this history possible.

Clarence H. Patrick
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THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Sociology

Perceptive reflections on the nature of human behavior and the significance of social organization in human life have appeared in all periods of history in the writings of intellectuals, including those of Plato and Aristotle. However, it was not until the nineteenth century that sociology emerged as a systematic body of knowledge and as a separate discipline in institutions of higher learning.

Many regard the French scholar, Auguste Comte, as the founder of sociology as a systematic discipline. It is generally agreed that it was he who coined the word “sociology,” first using the term in his work, *Positive Philosophy*, 1842. Comte maintained that sociology should be based on systematic observation and classification, rather than on authority and speculation.

Other non-American pioneers in sociology and examples of their writings were Herbert Spencer in England, *Principles of Sociology*, 1872, and Albert Schaffle in Germany, *Bau und Leben des sociolen Korpers*, 1878. Emile Durkheim, professor of sociology and education at the University of Paris, in the late nineteenth century was the first scholar to be given the title, “professor of Sociology.”

Sociology became established in German, French, Russian, and other universities by the early twentieth century. The first chair in sociology in Japan was established in 1893 at the Tokyo Imperial University. In 1949 the International Sociological Association was organized.

Sociology as a formal academic discipline began in the United States in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Initially, sociology courses were taught by teachers who held chairs in other fields, most often in economics or political science. William Graham Sumner taught a course in sociology (he called it “the science of society”) at Yale University in 1873. That was probably the first formal offering in the discipline in any American college...
or university. The first department of sociology in the United States was established at the University of Chicago in 1893, which from its beginning offered work leading to the doctorate. By 1910 virtually all major American colleges and universities were offering courses in sociology, and most of them had established departments of sociology at least by the middle of the twentieth century.

Anthropology

Anthropology has been defined as "The study of man, his behavior and his works." It would be futile to attempt to locate any precise date when anthropology, at least in an unsystematic form, began. Scholars from early times have devoted much thought and time to the study of people. Greco-Roman philosophers and historians placed considerable emphasis on social, cultural, and historical analysis.

An early emphasis of anthropology was on human anatomy. Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752–1840), the anatomist, of Gottingen, Germany conceived of a system of classifying human skulls and racial types. Somewhat similar interests had been pursued by another anatomist, Andreas Versalius (1514–1564), and by the Swedish naturalist, Carolus Linnaeus (1707–1778).

As anthropology became more systematized and professionalized greater emphasis began to be placed on the habits and customs of different peoples and societies and their distribution throughout the world. Early leaders in this approach were Edward Tylor (1832–1917) in England, Friedrich Ratzel (1844–1904) in Germany, Jacques Elisee Reclus (1830–1905) in France.

Anthropology's initial impetus in the United States came not from academic classrooms but from museums and research institutions. Significant in the development of anthropology in America was the establishment in 1879 of the Bureau of American Ethnology in Washington, D.C., as part of the Smithsonian Institution. With the appointment of Daniel Brinton in 1886 the University of Pennsylvania provided for the first professorship in anthropology in this country. Brinton's appointment, however, was only to head a museum, not for classroom instruction; he had no students.

One of the pioneering and most distinguished figures in
American anthropology was Franz Boas, who spent the greater part of his professional life at Columbia University. Boas taught his first anthropology course at Clark University in 1889. This is reported to have been the first course in anthropology taught in the United States. By the turn of the century many schools were offering courses, and by the middle of the twentieth century anthropology was widely offered throughout the country as an established and an important academic discipline.

II

SOCIOLOGY AT WAKE FOREST, 1900–1947*

A course in sociology was first offered at Wake Forest during the school year of 1900–1901 and was taught in what at that time was the School of History and Political Science. (Areas now designated departments were then referred to as schools.) That initial course in sociology comprised only the second section of a class, Senior Political Economy, which met two hours a week. The course was required for the B.L. degree and was elective for the B.A. and M.A. degrees. Senior Political Economy was described in the college catalogue as follows:

1. Economic Theory.—Careful research is made in the evaluation of wages, rent and kindred topics. There is no special textbook.

2. Sociology.—The development of the family, home, the government and kindred subjects are studied. This course requires the reading of portions of Spencer, Darwin, and other authors. The textbook used has been Giddings’ Elements of Sociology.

That first course in sociology at Wake Forest continued to be offered, with few modifications, through the school year of 1903–1904. It and then later one or two additional sociology courses were taught by E.W. Sikes until 1916 when he resigned his position at the college to become president of Coker College. (He later became president of Clemson College.)

Sikes was graduated from Wake Forest College with the B.A. degree in 1890, with the M.A. degree in 1891, and then served on the faculty from 1891 to 1894. He did graduate work at The Johns Hopkins University from 1894 to 1897, receiving the Ph.D.

*The College did not offer an anthropology course until 1952.
degree the latter year. Undoubtedly it was while studying there that he developed his considerable interest in and knowledge of sociology. At that time Johns Hopkins was one of the leading institutions in the development of the social sciences. After completing his graduate studies there, Sikes accepted an invitation to rejoin the Wake Forest College faculty in 1897.

Complete courses in sociology at Wake Forest were not offered until the 1904–1905 school year. Two were offered that year in the School of Political Science (History no longer being used in the school's title). The two courses met for two hours a week and were elective for the B.A. degree and were required for the LL.B. degree. In the college catalogue they were listed as follows:


Parallel Readings.—Topics assigned for library work.

With only minor changes in the description and the textbooks used, these courses were offered until the 1908–1909 school year when only one course in sociology was listed in the college catalogue. The course was referred to as Course 2 under Political Economy, an elective for the B.A. degree and recommended for seniors only. Since the course met only two hours a week it is interesting to read the catalogue’s description of the wide range of subjects covered:

Course 2.—Two hours a week. Tuesday and Thursday, fifth period.

Origin of Human Society.—The nature of social forces, human achievements, and their socialization are studied. Text: Ward, Sociology.

Foundation of Sociology.—Relations to other subjects, factors of social change, mobs, causes of race superiority. Text: Ross, Foundations of Sociology.
Criminology and Sociology.—Criminal law, punishment, police, criminal procedure, jury, evidence. Text: Parmlee, Anthropology and Criminology.

From 1909 until Sikes left in 1916, Course 2 was the only sociology course offered. There were a few minor changes in its catalogue description, and it became a recommended course for journalism students.

The Early Pearson Years, 1916—1926
In 1916 C. Chilton Pearson succeeded Sikes in the School of Political Science. (That designation was changed to the Department of Social Science in 1922.) Since Pearson’s primary interests and training were in history he added courses in that field and omitted any offerings in sociology for a number of years. Sociology course descriptions disappeared from the catalogue and it was not until the school year of 1926—1927 that sociology was offered under his chairmanship. However, it appears that there was some concern expressed during this interval that sociology continue to be taught. Though there was an announcement in the bulletin that sociology would be offered in the 1920—1921 school year and a person would be appointed to teach a course, the course was not offered. The catalogue of that year stated that “Elementary Sociology may be omitted in 1921—1922.” The next catalogue stated that announcements about sociology would be made later.

The catalogue of 1919—1920 (and for that year only) listed a course in educational sociology in the School of Education, carrying the following description:

Course 12.—Educational Sociology
The object of this course is to acquaint the student with the social and sociological aspects of education. Two hours a week both terms.

In the middle of the nineteen twenties sociology began to be offered again in the Department of Social Science. In 1926—1927 “Elementary Sociology” was offered, meeting three hours a week with Cecil Johnson as instructor.

The Wake Forest catalogue of 1927—1928 lists three sociology courses. The instructor was Thomas Cary Johnson. The courses were described as follows:
Course 1–2. The Great Society. Three hours a week both semesters.

Course 4. Rural Sociology. Three hours a week second semester.

Carlton P. West joined the staff of the Social Science Department in the fall of 1928. Although primarily a historian, he taught at least one course in sociology from his first year at Wake Forest until 1946 when he was elected librarian of the college.* The following are the courses which West taught:

1928–1931. The Great Society, three hours a week both semesters.

1932–1940. General Sociology, three hours a week both semesters.

1941–1946. Course 1, The Structure of Society, three hours a week both semesters. Course 2, Modern Social Problems, three hours a week both semesters.

After West became librarian, Clarence H. Patrick, the present writer, taught one course each semester—The Structure of Society in the fall and Modern Social Problems in the spring—during the 1946–1947 school year. At that time Patrick was professor of sociology at Meredith College. He commuted from Raleigh two days a week to teach his courses at Wake Forest.

Beginning in 1937 two courses, Marriage and Christianity and Society, were offered in the Wake Forest School of Religion. They were introduced and intitally taught by Olin T. Binkley.

III

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT

On June 3, 1947 President Thurman D. Kitchin wrote Clarence H. Patrick that the Board of Trustees had appointed him to the faculty as professor of sociology. The appointment was for the purpose of expanding the offerings in sociology at Wake Forest. As stated earlier, Patrick was at that time professor of sociology at Meredith College but was also teaching one course in sociology each semester at Wake Forest. Patrick accepted the position at Wake Forest and began his teaching duties with the opening of the 1947 summer school. This was the first time a

*The writer of this history, while he was an undergraduate at Wake Forest, took West's sociology courses and regarded him as an able and inspiring teacher.
member of the Wake Forest faculty had been elected to devote his full time to the teaching of sociology. It also was the first time that the faculty had a member whose graduate training had been primarily in the field of sociology.

New Provisions for Sociology

The Board of Trustees and the administration made the following provisions at the time of Patrick's appointment:

(1) The establishment of a Department of Sociology. While, for many years, an increasing number of sociology courses had been included in the curricula of most American colleges and universities, Wake Forest, along with many other private southern colleges, had only minimal course offerings. Thus it was reasoned that the establishment of a department of sociology would provide greater assurance that offerings in the field would be expanded. In other words, it was thought that the chairman of a new department could devote his special attention to the development of its curriculum, budget, staff, etc. (It should be mentioned that during the period its department was being established sociology benefited from the wise counsel and cooperation of C. Chilton Pearson, chairman of the Social Sciences Department in which sociology had previously been taught. Pearson and Patrick were good friends and mutually supportive.)

(2) Provision was made for a special appropriation of $500 a year for five years for library materials. Since a minimum of emphasis had been given to sociology at Wake Forest, the library's holdings of books and journals in the field were extremely limited. It should be noted that the total amount of money available for the library at that time was relatively small. For the school year of 1947-48 the entire library appropriation for personnel, books, periodicals, etc., was only $30,630. The amount allocated for the purchase of books and periodicals for the entire institution was $5,025. Thus, at that time, an appropriation of an additional $500 for sociology was an impressive amount.

(3) There was the provision that all courses in sociology would be transferred to the Department of Sociology when it was formally established. There was one exception to that provision to the effect that Sankey L. Blanton, as long as he remained on the faculty and wished to do so, could continue to teach in the School of Religion the two courses referred to as Christian Sociology, Marriage and Christianity and Society.
The New Department Emerges

Patrick spent his first full year at the College, 1947–1948, laying the foundation for the new department and teaching twelve hours or four courses each semester. In the fall semester of that year he taught two sections of *Principles of Sociology* (one upper and one lower level course), *The Community*, and *Criminology*. During the spring term he taught *Principles of Sociology*, *Social Problems*, *Introduction to Social Work*, and *The Family*.

The 1948–1949 school year opened with sociology operating as a small but independent department, offering both a major and a minor in the field. The catalogue for that year stated the following:

The requirement for a major in Sociology is 30 hours, six of which may be from the following: Government 21,22; History 33,34; Psychology 21,22. A minor in Sociology requires 15 hours.

Thirty hours, ten courses, in sociology were offered. Two of the courses, *Marriage*, and *Christianity and Society*, were taught in the School of Religion and were also listed in the course offerings of Sociology.

Enlargement of the Staff

Patrick was the only teacher in the Department of Sociology during its first year of operation. However, for a number of years thereafter there was a gradual but constant increase in the number of staff members. In the fall of the 1949–1950 school year Patrick was assisted by Sanford Winston, professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology at North Carolina State College (now University), who taught one course, *Principles of Sociology*. In the spring semester of that year Patrick was assisted by Eugene Wilkening, also of the Sociology Department of North Carolina State College, who taught one course, *Rural Sociology*. In the school year of 1950–1951 C. Wylie Alford, who was completing the work for the Ph.D. in sociology at Duke University, taught three courses in the department each semester, commuting from Durham three days each week. The next year, 1951–1952, Noel Francisco, also a graduate student in sociology at Duke University, taught three courses each semester. In the fall of 1952 Wylie Alford returned to Wake Forest as a full time member of the sociology staff. Thus, the Department of Sociology, for the first time, had two full time faculty members.
Patrick on Leave, 1953–1956

In 1952 Professor Patrick, employed during the summer months by the State of North Carolina for the purpose, made a survey and study of most of the parole systems of the various states and prepared recommendations for the revision of North Carolina’s parole system. After that assignment was completed he helped prepare a legislative bill designed to implement the recommendation made. Based largely on the proposed bill the 1953 North Carolina General Assembly enacted a statute which modified considerably the state’s parole system. One of the principle changes in the new legislation provided for a board of paroles to replace the existing one-person commissioner system.

In the summer of 1953 Governor William B. Umstead asked Patrick to serve as chairman of the newly established Board of Paroles. To enable him to accept the appointment, upon a request from the Governor, Wake Forest College granted Patrick a leave of absence. To help implement the new system of paroles Patrick accepted a temporary appointment, hoping to be away from Wake Forest no more than two years.

Patrick remained with the Board of Paroles three years, a year more than planned, in order to retain Wylie Alford on the sociology staff and thus have him in the department when the College moved to its new campus in Winston-Salem in 1956. Not until the College moved was it possible for the department to have a three-person staff. In 1955, a year before the College moved, E. Pendleton Banks, an assistant professor, had one year remaining on a three-year appointment. Alford, an instructor, had completed a one-year appointment, and he could not have been retained had Patrick not remained on leave an additional year. Actually, Patrick was only on leave from teaching, for while he was with the Board of Paroles he continued to serve as chairman of the Department of Sociology. He also continued to live in his home in the town of Wake Forest.

John Scalf, who had received an M.A. degree in sociology from Stetson University, taught in the department the first year Patrick was on leave (1953–1954). In the fall of 1954 E. Pendleton Banks, who had recently received a Ph.D. in anthropology from Harvard University, joined the department. He was the first anthropologist to be elected to the faculty. For a number of years he taught both anthropology and sociology courses.
THE DEPARTMENT ON THE WINSTON-SALEM CAMPUS

Moving Wake Forest College in 1956 from the town of Wake Forest to Winston-Salem was a dramatic and important change in the history of the 122-year-old institution. It was a momentous venture. Yet, given the options, vastly changing times and conditions made the decision to move virtually mandatory. The opportunity to move offered Wake Forest greatly improved resources, a new and modern physical plant, and a type of geographical setting needed in today's higher education. It provided for a greater future of growth and development. It meant the possibility of transforming a good small college into an excellent and nationally recognized small university.

The College made the decision to move to Winston-Salem in 1946; it made the decision to establish a department of sociology in 1947, thus greatly expanding the offerings in that discipline. Undoubtedly the times and some of the same conditions that resulted in the College being moved also influenced the greater emphasis that was placed on sociology. The development of sociology as an academic discipline has paralleled very closely the development of modern urban and industrial life. In fact the nature, conditions, and life of urban and industrial communities comprise much of the subject matter of sociology.

The transfer of the College to its new campus in Winston-Salem was completed in June, 1956. Patrick returned from his leave of absence to teach in the summer school of that year. The Department of Sociology's teaching staff for the ensuing school year, 1956–1957, consisted of Alford, Patrick, and Banks—two sociologists and one anthropologist. The opportunities and advantages of the new setting were soon evident. The years to come were times of considerable activity and growth, not simply for sociology and anthropology but for other disciplines and departments in the College as well.

A New Designation: Department of Sociology and Anthropology

Initially courses offered in the department were primarily in the field of sociology, and the principal training of most staff members was as sociologists. The department gradually added anthropology courses to its curriculum and anthropologists to its
staff. By 1964 there were eight full time teaching staff members in
the department—five sociologists and three anthropologists. There
were eighteen sociology and eight anthropology courses being
offered. Consequently, the members of the staff concluded that it
would be more indicative of the department's nature if
“anthropology” were included in its title. Therefore, with the
approval of the administration and faculty the new designation
became on July 1, 1964, “The Department of Sociology and
Anthropology.”

The growth of sociology and anthropology at Wake Forest
since 1947 has been impressive. The effect of moving the College
was a major stimulus. The Winston-Salem and Forsyth County
environment has given the faculty and students of the department
wide opportunities for research and field experience. The major
areas of the department's growth are shown in the following
sections of this chapter on Teaching Staff, Courses, and
Enrollment and in the succeeding chapters on Graduate Work,
Research and Professional Activities, Library Holdings, Physical
The Departmental Teaching Staff, 1947–1978


1949–1950  Wilkening, Eugene, (Sociologist), B.S., M.A., University of Missouri; Ph.D. University of Chicago; Lecturer in Sociology, Fall Semester, 1949–1950

1949–1950  Winston, Sanford, (Sociologist), B.A., Western Reserve University; University of Chicago; Lecturer in Sociology, Spring Semester, 1949–1950

1950–1951  Alford, Cecil Wylie, (Sociologist), B.A., M.A., Texas Christian University; Ph.D., Duke University

1951–1952  Francisco, Noel, (Sociologist), B.A., M.A., Drake University

1953–1954  Scalf, John H., (Sociologist), B.A., M.A., Stetson University


1958–1963  McDowell, John T., (Social Worker), B.A., Furman University; M.S.W., University of North Carolina; Lecturer in Social Work, Spring Semester, 1958–1963

1959–1968  Chee, Changboh, (Sociologist), B.A., Chosun Christian University, Seoul, Korea; M.A., Ph.D., Duke University

1959–1962  Amis, William D., (Sociologist), Swarthmore College; Ph.D., University of North Carolina
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
<th>Institutions/Primary Affiliations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960-1965</td>
<td>Pace, Robert F.</td>
<td>(Anthropologist)</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>College of William and Mary; M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-1965</td>
<td>Prichard, Keith W.</td>
<td>(Education)</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>University of Indiana; M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-1966</td>
<td>Robertson, Leon Spurgeon</td>
<td>(Sociologist)</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>Carson-Newman College; Ph.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-</td>
<td>Earle, John R.</td>
<td>(Sociologist)</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>Wake Forest College; M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-</td>
<td>Tefft, Stanton K.</td>
<td>(Anthropologist)</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>University of Michigan; M.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-1968</td>
<td>Schwartz, Howard D.</td>
<td>(Sociologist)</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>MacMurray College; M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-1967</td>
<td>Aung, Htin</td>
<td>(Asian Studies)</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>University of Rangoon; L.L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-</td>
<td>Gulley, William H.</td>
<td>(Sociologist)</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-</td>
<td>Evans, David K.</td>
<td>(Anthropologist)</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>Tulane University; Ph.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-1967</td>
<td>Krisko, Robert</td>
<td>(Anthropologist)</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-</td>
<td>Perricone, Philip J.</td>
<td>(Sociologist)</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-1970</td>
<td>Sanders, John W.</td>
<td>(Sociologist)</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1969— Woodall, J. Ned, (Anthropologist), B.A., M.A., University of Texas; Ph.D., Southern Methodist University

1969—1970 Ohta, Norio, (Sociologist), B.A., Maryville College; M.A., Appalachian State University. Lecturer in Sociology at Wake Forest

1970—1971 Novosel, Pavale, (Sociologist), B.A., Ph.D., University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Visiting Scholar at Wake Forest

1970—1971 Jowers, Joseph B., (Sociologist), B.D., Drew University, Ph.D., New School for Social Research. Lecturer in Sociology at Wake Forest

1970—1978 Maultsby, Don M., (Sociologist), B.A., Wofford College; Ph.D., Tulane University


1972—1973 Srivastava, Ratish, (Anthropologist), B.A., University of Ranchi, India; M.A., Wake Forest University


1974—1975 Gill, Sandra K., (Sociologist), B.S., Auburn University; M.A., University of Alabama

1975—1976 Williams, Marianne, (Anthropologist), B.A., Pomona College; M.A., Ph.D., Yale University

1976—1977 Hill, Mary Cassandra, (Anthropology), B.A., University of Alabama; M.A., University of Tennessee

1977— Weaver, David S., (Anthropologist), B.A., M.A., University of Arizona; Ph.D., University of New Mexico

1977—1978 Doan, Han T., (Sociologist), B.A., M.A., Saigon University; Ph.D., Brigham Young University
DEPARTMENTAL COURSES

Sociology

Current, 1977–1978:
Undergraduate

151. Principles of Sociology
152. Social Problems
205. Photography in the Social Sciences (January course)
248. Marriage and the Family
301. Religion as a Social Institution (January course)
302. The Sociology of Cults (January course)
303. The Police and Society (January course)
310. Death and Dying (January course)
333. The Urban Community
335. Medical Sociology
337. Aging in Modern Society
340. Sociology of Child Development
341. Criminology
342. Juvenile Delinquency
344. Social Deviation and Disorganization
345. Seminar on Social Change
346. Seminar on Social Utopias
358. Population and Society
359. Race and Culture
360. Social Stratification
371, 372. The Sociological Perspective
380. Social Stratification
385, 386. Special Problems Seminar

*The Department of Education added a course, Educational Sociology, to its curriculum in 1962.
Discontinued, 1947–1977:*

**Undergraduate**

- Rural Sociology
- The Family
- Public Opinion and Propaganda
- Child Welfare
- Contemporary Social Theory
- Industrial Sociology
- The Community
- Introduction to Social Work
- Seminar in Sociology (for majors)
- Oriental Social and Cultural Systems
- The Sociology of Health
- Social Gerontology
- Personal Adjustment in Industry
- Socio-Cultural Factors in Health and Medicine
- Social Research
- Seminar on Sociological Theory
- Urban Social Organizations and Agencies

**DEPARTMENTAL COURSES**

**Anthropology**

Current, 1977–1978:

**Undergraduate**

- 162. General Anthropology
- 207. Mountain Folklore in North Carolina
- 260. Archaeological Practicum
- 261. Cultural Anthropology Practicum
- 262. Physical Anthropology Lab Practicum

*Some of the courses listed as discontinued were changed principally in their titles. For graduate courses see graduate program.*
301. Archaeology of the Carolina Piedmont
303. None of Your Business (The Role of Secrecy in Society)
305. Conflict and Change on Roatan Island (Honduras)
307. Archaeology of Meso-America
308. Yugoslavia: Crossroads of Cultures
340. Images of Man: Perspectives on Anthropological Thought
341. Cultural Anthropology
342. Peoples and Culture of Latin America
343. Anthropology and Developing Nations
344. Medical Anthropology
351. Bioanthropology
352. Laboratory Methods in Physical Anthropology
353. Peoples and Cultures of Africa
354. Primitive Religion
355. Language and Culture
356. Old World Prehistory
357. Personality in Culture
359. The American Indian
359. Prehistory of North America
360. Archaeology of the Southeastern United States
362. Seminar: Human Ecology and Geography
364. Forensic Physical Anthropology
365. Field Research in Physical Anthropology
366. Primates and Fossil Man
371. European Peasant Communities
379. Research Methods in Anthropology
381, 382. Archaeological Research
383, 384. Field Research in Cultural Anthropology
385, 386. Special Problems Seminar
Discontinued, 1949—1977*

Undergraduate

Peoples of the World
Human Origins
Culture and Personality
Ethnography of Southeast Asia
The Ecology of Man
Contemporary Latin American Culture
Social and Cultural Change
Archaeology
American Indian Origins
Human Races
Bioanthropology and Archaeology
Stokes County Cave Men: Excavation of a Prehistoric Rock Shelter

*Some of the courses listed as discontinued were changed principally in their titles. For graduate courses see Graduate Program.
**STUDENT ENROLLMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT, TEACHING STAFF, AND NUMBER OF COURSES LISTED 1948–1978**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Number of Courses</th>
<th>Student Enrollment</th>
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<tr>
<td>1948-1949</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-1950</td>
<td>1 1/5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>1 3/5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1952</td>
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<td>1964-1965</td>
<td>6 1/4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1971-1972</td>
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<td>1973-1974</td>
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<td>1974-1975</td>
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<td>1975-1976</td>
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<td>1976-1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977-1978</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>805</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Early in its history the College conferred a limited number of Master of Arts degrees. According to Paschal (History of Wake Forest, III, 242), over a period of years forty Master of Arts degrees were conferred, either "in course" or honoris causa. They were awarded to both graduates and nongraduates who had become distinguished in some manner, rather than for graduate work done at Wake Forest. That type of master's degree was not given after 1871.

Requirements for a Master of Arts degree, based on graduate work at the College, were given in the catalogue of 1866. To obtain the degree a student was expected to complete satisfactorily all courses in all of the departments of the College. According to the catalogues of 1867, 1868, and 1869, the Master of Arts degree was not offered for those years; in its place the Doctor of Philosophy degree was offered, the requirements being the same as those for the master's degree in 1866. There is no record of that doctor's degree ever being awarded.

The Master of Arts degree, according to Paschal (III, 242), was restored and listed in the catalogue of 1870–1871. The degree, for work done at the College, was first awarded in 1871. After 1871 and at various times through the years, the requirements for the degree were modified and strengthened.

In 1949 a decision was made to suspend offering the Master of Arts degree in the School of Arts and Sciences until after the move to the new campus in Winston-Salem when the facilities and resources for graduate work would be increased substantially.

Since prospects and conditions appeared considerably more favorable, a Division of Graduate Studies was established in 1961, and in the fall semester of that year the master's degree was offered again, although on a limited scale. Graduate work at Wake Forest has grown steadily since then. The Graduate School now offers programs leading to the Master of Arts, Master of Arts in Education, Master of Science, and to a limited extent, the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology was
authorized to offer graduate work leading to the Master of Arts degree in 1966. In the fall semester of that year the department began its graduate program leading to the Master of Arts degree in both sociology and anthropology. The requirements for the degree, as listed in the bulletin of the Graduate School for all departments, read as follows:

The degree is awarded to candidates who complete a minimum of twenty-four semester hours of course work with an average grade of B or above on all courses attempted, meet the foreign language or special skills requirements, and write an acceptable thesis for which six hours of credit toward the thirty required for graduation are allotted.

From 1966 until 1974 the Department of Sociology and Anthropology offered work leading to the master's as well as the bachelor's degree. However, after weighing the matter, the majority of the members of the department concluded that their work and available resources could more profitably be concentrated on the undergraduate program. Consequently, a decision was made on March 18, 1974, to suspend the department's program leading to the Master of Arts degree. Students enrolled in the graduate program at that time were given sufficient time to complete their courses and theses.

A list of the master's degree recipients in the department from the time the program began in 1966 through the 1977–1978 school year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociology</th>
<th>1967</th>
<th>1968</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Clyde Rochte</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Edwin Cipolla</td>
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<td>David Lee Moss</td>
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<td>Bettie Hardin Wilson</td>
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<td>Blake Patrick Boyle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jane M. Olmstead</td>
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<td>Philip Alan May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claire Lockhart Follin</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Alger McNaught</td>
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<td>Robert Stephen Walker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ernest Dale Abernethy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Malcolm Bozoian</td>
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<td>Larry Bruce Sweazey</td>
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<td>James Cook Rogers</td>
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<td>A.R.N. Srivastava</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Louise Hanson Moore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prudence MacDermod Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don Stephen Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gary Dermont Chapman</td>
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<td>Tamara Layne Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas Edward Reinhardt</td>
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<tr>
<td>John L. Carroll</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everett Eugene Logue II</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Lloyd Miller</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Blake Webb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia Hill</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A list of the master's degree recipients in the department from the time the program began in 1966 through the 1977–1978 school year is as follows:
A considerable number of students who received the Masters degree in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology pursued graduate work in other universities and received the Ph.D. degree.

VI

RESEARCH AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology, though giving high priority to the importance of good teaching, has also been strongly committed to productive research. Beginning with the establishment of the department in 1948, the majority of its faculty, often without financial assistance, has been actively engaged in research. In fact, in recruiting staff members the department has sought to employ only those who have demonstrated their commitment and ability to engage in original investigation.

In addition to the interest of individual staff members and the encouragement of the department, there have been other factors that have promoted and aided research activity. The importance of research and productive work has been recognized by both the administration and the Board of Trustees and their support was demonstrated by the establishment of the Research and Publication Fund. Though the amounts that could be awarded have been modest, the Fund has made possible a considerable amount of research and publication which otherwise may not have been undertaken. Furthermore, especially in recent years, other funds were used by various staff members. Some of those funds were from private foundations, the Piedmont University Center Fund, Fulbright Fellowships, the National Science Foundation, and other grants made through the Federal government, and the R. J. Reynolds Grants. The latter made it possible for a limited number of faculty members to be on sabbatical leave with pay for one semester.

The results of the research activities of the department's
faculty have been impressive. A number of books have been produced, and numerous papers have been published in both American and foreign scientific and professional journals. Publications have been on subjects in the following and in other widely diverse areas:

- Alcohol Use as a Cultural Phenomenon
- Burmese Culture
- Yugoslav Culture
- Rumanian Culture
- The Family
- Child Development
- Women and Crime
- Capital Punishment
- Criminal Tribes of India
- American Indians
- Medical Sociology
- Race Relations
- Conflict and Aggression
- Community Organization
- American and English Parole Systems
- Prison Inmate Greivance Commissions
- Religion and Social Change in a Southern Community
- Culture and Change in Belize (British Honduras)
- Various Archaeological Sites and Finds in America

All members of the department's faculty have regularly attended scientific and professional meetings with the encouragement and support of the University. Funds have generally been available to cover the full expense of a faculty member who presented a paper at one of the meetings. Half of the expense was paid for those who simply attended a meeting. At many of the meetings staff members not only have given papers but have also served as officers and chairpersons of sections.

The department has considered attendance and
participation at scientific and professional meetings to be of incalculable value. Through the programs and contacts at the meetings faculty members are kept more informed with respect to the state, changes, and problems of their discipline. Some of the contacts at the meetings are of considerable value in recruitment: there are opportunities to meet prospective faculty members and to talk with colleagues who may be recommending them or know them.

Various department members belong to, have served as officers of, and attend the meetings of the following scientific and professional associations:

- American Anthropological Association
- American Society of Physical Anthropology
- American Sociological Association
- Association of Voluntary Action Scholars
- National Council on Crime and Delinquency
- North Carolina Sociological Association
- Society for American Archaeology
- Society of Professional Archaeologists
- Southern Anthropological Association
- Southern Sociological Society

Several department staff members have made valuable contributions to sociological and anthropological scholarship and, simultaneously broadened their own perspectives by traveling, lecturing, and engaging in research in a number of countries, including Burma, India, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, England, Canada, Russia, and Belize (British Honduras).

Members of the department's faculty have not lived and worked in complete academic isolation. They have been involved in community affairs and have contributed their knowledge, time, and talents to important state and local activities. For example, Patrick, who in age and number of years in the department is the oldest staff member, has been a member of a State of North Carolina board or commission in the field of corrections almost continuously since 1949. Other areas where staff members have served the community are child guidance, community planning, historical preservation, the United States census, poverty programs, race and community relations,
housing, and local and state archaeological projects and commissions.

VII

LIBRARY HOLDINGS

The number of books and journals in the fields of sociology and anthropology in the Wake Forest College library in 1974 was extremely limited. There are two principal reasons for the paucity of library materials in those two fields at that time. First, there was a lack of funds with which to purchase them. Second, the College did not have anyone on its faculty who had specialized in sociology or anthropology and who thus would have felt responsible for ordering them, even had the funds been available.

The total library budget in 1947, as mentioned earlier, was only $30,630. That relatively small appropriation had to cover the salaries of the library staff, the purchase of books, subscriptions to periodicals, binding, and many miscellaneous items. The amount allotted that year for all books and periodicals was $5,025. Of that sum $250 was allocated to the Social Science Department which, at that time, included history, government, economics, and sociology. It is apparent that the funds which could have been made available specifically to sociology were meager.

In contrast to 1947, the budget of the Wake Forest library for the arts and sciences in 1977–1978 was $1,090,000. The fields which were in the Social Science Department in 1947 were allocated $74,971 in 1977–1978, and of that amount sociology and anthropology received $15,619 for library purchases.

When the Department of Sociology was established in 1948 one of its priorities was the development of an adequate collection of books and journals in the library for both sociology and anthropology. As guides toward accomplishing that goal, in addition to bibliographies of the courses being taught in the department, extensive use was made of Charles Shaw's *A Listing of Books for College Libraries, 1931–1938*, and the Southern Sociological Society's *A Classified Sociological
The library’s holdings in sociology and anthropology materials have been greatly enhanced since 1947 by gifts from the professional libraries of four individuals. A large collection of books was received from the personal library of the eminent sociologist, Charles A. Ellwood (1873–1946), after his death. The distinguished teacher and editor in the field of psychology, Carl Murchison (1887–1963), contributed numerous volumes in the fields of sociology and social psychology over a period of years.

In 1957 Howard E. Jensen (1889–1970), professor of sociology (1931–1959) and chairman (1945–1957) of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Duke University, willed his private library to Wake Forest. He conveyed the greater part of it to the College that year. He presented another portion when he and Mrs. Jensen moved to a retirement center in Columbia, Missouri in 1964. The balance of the library was received after Jensen’s death in 1970. The total contribution, consisting of more than 2,000 volumes, made a significant addition to the library, particularly in the fields of social theory and social pathology. The large number of journals, many with complete runs, were especially of great value. Both Ellwood and Jensen were graduate school teachers and later close friends of Patrick.

The fourth private collection came from Clarence H. Patrick who retired from Wake Forest in 1978, having been professor of sociology since 1947 and chairman of the department from 1948 to 1964. Retaining several shelves of books for his use during retirement, Patrick transferred the bulk of his collection to the University library. “That gift,” according
to Merrill Berthrong, Director of Wake Forest University Libraries, "represents a valuable collection of books and journals predominately in the field of sociology, having special emphasis in criminology, race relations, and social gerontology."

For many years there was a gradual increase in the College’s appropriations to the library, resulting in a higher allocation to sociology and anthropology, as well as to other departments. Then in 1966 the general fund of the library was considerably enlarged by an endowment, valued at the time at approximately $3.5 million, from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation and Charles Babcock. Nancy Susan Reynolds later added $1,000,000 to the endowment fund. Thus Wake Forest now has funds which assure a continued growth in library materials in all departments.

Sociology and anthropology may take considerable pride in their accumulation of books and journals in the University’s library. The current number of books in the two fields is approximately 20,000; the number of scientific and professional journals about 220. A list of the journals appears in the appendix.

VIII

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

When the number of courses in sociology was increased at Wake Forest in 1947 and the department established in 1948 the physical facilities of the College were extremely limited. The majority of the buildings were old, outmoded, and too limited in number and size to accommodate the greatly enlarged student body and faculty after World War II. Before the end of the war, recognizing both its immediate and long-range needs, the College had plans drawn for an extensive building program and had launched a campaign to raise the necessary funds. The intention was to replace a number of the older buildings, add new ones, and generally enlarge and update the physical plant. Naturally, the enlargement program at Wake Forest was halted in 1946 when the decision was made to move to Winston-Salem.

From 1947 to 1956, until the move, sociology, as was the case with other departments, had to get along with makeshift quarters. The Social Science Department shared its limited space
with sociology. A small two-story building, the college gymnasium until 1935, had been renovated for multipurpose use. The first floor provided offices for student activities and space for the college bookstore. The second floor, consisting of four classrooms, two offices, and a storage closet at the end of the center hallway, served as quarters for the Social Science Department. It was there, on the second floor of the building, that sociology was given part-time use of one classroom and the hallway storage closet for an office. The department later acquired a slightly larger office by having a partition placed at the end of a hall on the second floor of the center section of Wait Hall, where the administrative offices were located.

When the College moved in 1956 several of the principal classroom and office buildings had not been constructed. Consequently, most of the departments, sociology included, had to function for several years in makeshift quarters in the library building, Reynolda Hall, and Wingate Hall. The Sociology Department was assigned one classroom, part-time use of another, and three offices on the third floor of Wingate Hall. On the weekends those classrooms and offices were also used for Sunday school classes by the Wake Forest Baptist Church which was located in both Wingate Hall and Wait Chapel.

In the summer of 1963, most of the departments that had been operating in "temporary" quarters moved into a newly completed classroom and office building, Tribble Hall. The Department of Sociology was assigned one classroom, nine offices, and a small seminar room (later converted into an office) on the ground floor and one classroom on the first floor. As explained more fully in another section of this account, space was also provided for a departmental museum, afterwards named The Museum of Man, in the basement of the building. Later a large storage room in the basement adjacent to the Museum was renovated and made into a seminar room.

In 1975 the Museum of Man was moved to one of the University's buildings in Reynolda Village where much needed additional space was provided for exhibits, lectures, and laboratories for archaeology and physical anthropology. The vacated space in Tribble Hall was then converted into an additional seminar room, an additional office, and a storage room.

By 1978 the sociology and anthropology quarters in
Tribble Hall consisted of two classrooms, two seminar rooms, twelve offices, a photographic dark room, and a storage room.

IX

THE MUSEUM OF MAN*

The Museum of Man’s roots reach back to 1957 when a small collection of prehistoric American Indian artifacts was exhibited in a used display case, the gift of a local clothing store. The exhibit was placed in one of the rooms on the third floor of Wingate Hall where the department was “temporarily” housed immediately following the move to Winston-Salem. That modest display of examples of early Indian culture and later efforts in developing a museum reflect the belief that anthropology can best be taught by having an adequate place for displaying, studying, and storing cultural artifacts.

At the time plans were being drawn for the classroom and office building, later named Tribble Hall, the department had the opportunity to help design the space allotted to it. Consequently, in addition to the department’s classrooms and offices, three rooms in the basement of the building were designed for an archaeology laboratory, photographic darkroom, and an exhibit room (which later proved to be badly located). Upon completion, an impressive plate, reading “Department of Sociology and Anthropology Museum of Man,” was affixed to the door of the exhibit room.

After the move to Tribble Hall in 1963 Pendleton Banks and several of his students began installing exhibits in the Museum. Among the early exhibits were one on Burmese culture, making use of Banks’ fine collection while he was a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Rangoon; one on human evolution; and one consisting of Clarence Patrick’s collection of American Indian pottery, (largely of the Southwest) woven rugs, and silverwork. As new members (Tefft, Evans, and Woodall in particular) joined the anthropology staff they also designed and constructed exhibits.

Although the Museum was patronized by a significant number of students and occasionally by the public, it was difficult to overcome the handicap of its virtually inaccessible location. Furthermore, when archaeologist J. Ned Woodall,

*The writer is indebted to E. P. Banks for much data on the museum.
joined the staff, his interest in on-site research in North Carolina and New Mexico made it necessary to use the exhibit space for expansion of the laboratory. By 1970 the Museum could no longer provide displays, and the department’s employment of a specialist in physical anthropology, who needed a laboratory, made it evident that additional space was needed.

In 1974 the University assigned to the department a large space in one of its Reynolda Village buildings. This space was intended as the future home of The Museum of Man. Originally the very fine masonry building, erected in 1917, was a dairy barn on the Reynolda estate of R. J. Reynolds. However, in later years the interior of the building had undergone several conversions. After considerable planning and renovation of the dairy barn, The Museum of Man was opened again to the public on May 4, 1975. In addition to the exhibit rooms, there was space for laboratories for both archaeology and physical anthropology.

Under the guidance of the Museum of Man Committee, comprised of members of the anthropology staff and chaired by Banks, the Museum has operated under the assumption that its basic function is to provide space and facilities for faculty and student research and instruction. It is recognized, however, that the same displays designed to educate students may be opened to the public and that members of the department could use the classroom for public instruction. A weekly lecture series was established in 1975 which has been attended by a small but interested group of citizens. An increasing number of guided tours and special programs for public school students has been provided by the Museum. Responding to the various programs and tours, or just strolling through the Museum, the public has attended in sizable numbers. In the school year of 1977–1978 the number was 4,273.

X

TWO DEPARTMENTS EMERGE

Sociology and anthropology have come a long way since 1947. That year the department existed only as a commitment and in the planning stage. One person constituted its staff. Through the following years its growth was constant, with
Patrick as chairman from 1948 to 1964, Banks from 1964 to 1970, and Earle from 1970 to 1978. The department was designated the Department of Sociology from 1948 until 1964 when it was changed to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

In the department in 1978, and for several years previously, there were ten full time members of the teaching staff, consisting of five sociologists and five anthropologists. In a number of respects the two disciplines have operated in recent years as virtually separate departments. Each was relatively free from the other to make its own basic decisions, especially in such matters as curriculum and staff. The various courses in the two fields were listed separately in the University bulletin.

In the early part of 1978 several members of the anthropology faculty proposed that the department resume its graduate work on the master's level. The question was studied and discussed for several months. The final result was that most of the sociologists were as strongly against resuming graduate work as most of the anthropologists were for it. The sociologists reasoned that they could most profitably use their resources by concentrating on the undergraduate program. The anthropologists concluded that they were in a position to offer graduate work on a limited basis and should do so because of both the need and demand for it. Eventually, with the concurrence of the administration of the University, it was agreed that separation into two departments was the appropriate solution to the problem. Consequently, on July 1, 1978, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology was divided, continuing, however, to share the same quarters in Tribble Hall and the same secretary. As stated earlier the disciplines already had operated semiautonomously, and the formal separation was accomplished with no difficulty. Appointed to serve as chairmen were Philip J. Perricone in the Department of Sociology and Stanton K. Tefft in the Department of Anthropology.
APPENDIX

Sociology and Anthropology Journals

**SOCIOLOGY:**
- American Journal of Economics and Sociology
- American Journal of Sociology
- American Sociological Review
- American Sociologist
- Archives Europeenes De Sociologie
- Australian Journal of Social Issues
- Berkeley Journal of Sociology
- Black Aging
- British Journal of Sociology
- Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections
- Child Welfare
- Contemporary Sociology
- Corrections Magazine
- Criminology
- Demography
- Ethnomedizin: Journal for Interdisciplinary Research
- Family Studies Abstract
- Geriatrics
- Human Studies
- Human Organization
- Impact of Science on Society
- Insurgent Sociologist
- International Journal of Comparative Sociology
- International Journal of Critical Sociology
- International Journal of Social Psychiatry
- International Journal of Sociology
- International Review of Criminal Policy (UN)
- Journal of Black Studies
- Journal of Comparative Family Studies
- Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science
- Journal of Current Social Issues
- Journal of Ethnic Studies
- Journal of Research on Crime and Delinquency
- Journal of Health and Social Behavior
- Journal of Marriage and the Family
- Journal of Psychohistory
- Journal of Social History
Journal of Social Issues
Journal of Social Policy
Journal of Social Research
Journal of Voluntary Action Research
Marriage and Family Living
Crime and Delinquency
Pacific Sociological Review
Parents Magazine
Personnel Psychology
Phylon
Population Bulletin
Population Index
Population Studies
Public Welfare
Qualitative Sociology
Quarterly Research
Race and Class
Radical America
Research on Aging
Revue Francaise De Sociologie
Rural Sociology
Seven Days
Social and Economic Studies
Social Biology
Social Casework
Social Compass
Social Forces
Social Problems
Social Psychology
Social Research
Social Science and Medicine
Social Science Quarterly
Social Science Research
Social Service Review
Social Work
Society
Sociological Abstracts
Sociological Inquiry
Sociological Methods and Research
Sociological Quarterly
Sociological Review
ANTHROPOLOGY:
  A A R P: Art and Archaeology Research Papers
  Abstracts in Anthropology
  ACTA Ethnographica
  Africa Confidential
  Africa Research Bulletin
  Africa News
  African Economic History
  African Studies
  Africana Journal
  Alabama Archaeology: Newsletter
  American Anthropologist
  American Antiquity
  American Ethnologist
  American Indian Quarterly
  America Indigena (and annual supplements)
  American Journal of Archaeology
  American Journal of Human Genetics
  American Journal of Physical Anthropology
  Anthropological Index to Current Periodicals
  Anthropological Literature
  Anthropological Quarterly
  L'Anthropologie
  Anthropology
  Archaeology and physical Anthropology in Oceania
  Archaeometry
  Arctic
  Arctic Anthropology
  Asian Perspectives
Bridge  
Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology  
Caribbean Quarterly  
Chesopiean, The: Journal of Atlantic Coast Archaeology  
Chinese Sociology and Anthropology  
Community Development Journal  
Conflict Studies  
Contemporary Crises: Crime, Law, Welfare  
Critique of Anthropology  
Current Anthropology  
Dialectical Anthropology  
Ecology of Food and Nutrition  
Economy and Society  
Eldorado: Journal of South American Anthropology  
Environment  
Ethnic Groups  
Ethnicity  
Ethnohistory  
Folklore Institute Journal  
L'Home (Revue Franciase d'anthropologie)  
Human Ecology  
Human Mosaic  
Ibero-Americana  
International Development Review  
International Journal of Linguistics  
International Review of Community Development  
Journal of American Folklore Society  
Journal of Anthropological Research  
Journal of Archaeological Science  
Journal of Developing Areas  
Journal of Field Archaeology  
Journal of Human Evolution  
Journal of Latin American Lore  
Journal of Nutrition Education  
Journal of Peasant Studies  
Journal of Population  
Journal of Social and Biological Structure  
Journal of Societie des Americanistes de Paris  
Journal of Virgin Islands Archaeology  
Journal of Southern African Studies  
Journal of the Steward Anthropological Society