R. William Arthur

Bill Arthur's connection with William and Mary spans more than forty years. He graduated from the college in 1938 and obtained his law degree here in 1940. While in his last year of law school he worked feverishly against the abolition of the old department of jurisprudence, and his contemporary account (with newspaper clippings) is included here. From 1954 to 1962 and again from 1966 to 1969, he was a member of the Board of Visitors, serving during the stormy days of the dissolution of the Colleges of William and Mary, on which he offered valuable comments in this interview taped in Williamsburg. In 1969 he was appointed circuit court judge in Wytheville, a post he still holds.

Judge Arthur spoke freely during the interview and approved the transcript as submitted to him.

INDEX SHEET

Interviewee R. William Arthur

Date of interview March 12, 1976

Place Tucker-Coleman Room, Swem Library

Interviewer Emily Williams

Session number 1

Length of tape app. 70 mins.

Contents:	Approximate time:
as student at W&M in mid-1930s - student govt.	10 mins.
as law student at W&M in late 1930s abolition of law school	14 mins.
service on Board of Visitors (1954-1962, 1966-1969)	
appointment	2 mins.
character of Board	3 mins.
Colleges of William & Mary	24 mins.
-Chandler administration	
-separation	
-philosophies of W&M's role separate schools	
-student unrest in mid-'50s	3 mins.
-nature of Board meetings	5 mins.
-assessment of issues, relation to philosophies	6 mins.

See back of sheet for names and places mentioned in interview

R. William Arthur

March 12, 1976 Williamsburg, Virginia

Williams: I know you were a student here and I don't want to dwell on that too long, but I would like to ask you at least one question about when you were a student. You graduated in 1937, right?

Arthur: '38.

Williams: ~~When you were here —~~ I've talked to many people, say, of the era when Dr. Paschall graduated, earlier in the depression. When you were here, could you see among the students an easing of the depression?

Arthur: To be perfectly frank with you, my father was a salaried man. He was with DuPont for awhile, and then he was in the city manager business. He had a small but steady income, and we were never aware that there really was a depression. We had, ~~you know,~~ all the creature comforts. My two sisters and I were able to go ~~to school~~ to college, although looking back on it we certainly were not affluent, but still we weren't really aware that there was a crunching depression going on; particularly being young, you know, you just didn't pay that much attention to it. I was aware when I was at William and Mary that there wasn't a whole lot of money floating around, ~~that~~ the few people we had here who were from wealthy families were unique. For instance, there was a DuPont boy and a few others; I don't want to get into personalities, but most of us had very little. We had jobs of some kind. I ~~had a dance band or~~ played in a dance band and made a little extra

money. I remember I worked here in the library on what we called an N.Y.A. ~~thing~~ (National Youth Administration or something), federal program. I think I got fifteen cents an hour; I believe that's what it was. I'm pretty sure -- certainly not over twenty-five cents, [working] two or three hours a day. And so, in answer to your question, looking back on it, I know we were in a depression and I know none of us had anything, but we didn't realize it, and we probably had as much fun or more fun than the kids have today.

Williams: Then in 1954 you were appointed to the board here at William and Mary.

Arthur: Well, I got my A.B. degree in '38. They had at that time a combination undergraduate-law degree. I took a half year of law my junior undergraduate year and half a year in my senior undergraduate year and then two more years of law and got my law degree here in 1940. Then I went back to Wytheville and practiced law privately for three or four or five years and then entered in a partnership, then I believe it was -- did you say '54 I went on the board?

Williams: Well, before we get to the board let me ask you then -- I didn't realize you had taken your law degree here. Then you were here when the attempt was made to abolish the law school.

Arthur: Yes, and I've got some notes that I think you might be interested in on that. I had down here ~~in~~ three categories - one thing that stood out in my mind in my undergraduate years,

one thing in my law school years, and one thing on my board years as an alumnus, and if I may, I'll go over these -- and if it's too lengthy or it's not what you want you can feel free to take it out. In my undergraduate years (I have some notes here) I recall the time in the spring of 1937 when we were about to have a campaign for student body president. In those days -- I don't know how it is now, but in those days it was pretty routine that the fraternity candidate was elected. I had pledged Sigma Nu and -- this brings back depression thoughts -- but before I could become a fullfledged member of Sigma Nu, the sheriff beat me to the fraternity house and sold it under the sheriff's hammer, foreclosing the mortgage. (Incidentally, that house was brand new then, and it is now the Catholic school, Walsingham Academy. It was a lovely house, even in those days.) So I never really was a fraternity man in the sense that I lived in fraternity house. I lived in Monroe Hall at that time, which incidentally I see now is going to be a girls' dormitory. Anyway, some friends of mine-and I use "my friends" in quotes--wanted to have a good time that spring, I suppose, so they came around and asked me if I'd run as an independent candidate for president of the student body. Blake Newton was one of them. He had a room next to mine, and he would talk to me about it and some others did, and you know, all politicians like to think they were persuaded by their friends to run, but, of course, I wanted to run anyway. Anyway, my candidate was a fellow who's been

opponent

heard of casually in William and Mary alumni circles, Carl Buffington. Have you heard of Carl Buffington?

Williams: I remember reading the name, probably in the Flat Hat.

Arthur: He's been very active. He's been a class fund collector and all that sort of thing, fine fellow. So I ran that spring, and we had an awfully good time. Lyman Vann from Norfolk was my campaign manager, and about all he managed to do was put on a vest and fill his pockets with cheap cigars and walk around and act like a big shot. We went around making speeches. Now, the reason I'm mentioning all this is because this had been unheard of. It was just routine; nobody ever did anything before this spring. But we had a real campaign, and we'd go out and make speeches. I remember one time I was making a speech over here on the steps of old Phi Beta Kappa Hall, and I made the mistake of asking a rhetorical question. I said, "You follow Bill Arthur, the modern Moses, and he'll bring you out of this morass of indifference and apathy in which you find yourselves." And then I asked a question, "Are you man or mouse?" And one voice came back, "Mouse!" So that was the end of that speech. # On another occasion we advertised all over the campus we were going to have a guest celebrity come and speak, and we put a friend of ours, Ed Lawler, he went down the road there somewhere (to Norfolk or somewhere) and got on the train and came back up, and we organized this caravan of motor vehicles and went down to the depot and met the

guest celebrity and when the other people who had joined our caravan ~~to go see~~ found out it was just Ed, they nearly ran us out of town. On top of that, Ed was half drunk, and so that didn't go over too big. We had a friend who flew an airplane, threw out leaflets, you know, cluttered up our beautiful campus with those things. Well, we were defeated, but it wasn't too bad a defeat. We couldn't afford to have a defeat party that night, so we went to the victory celebration party at the old KA house, which is now the Alumni House, and had a big time, and then to cap it, the climax -- you young people wouldn't believe -- we got a carload of people and went, of all places, the next morning to the Winchester Apple Blossom Festival, I guess thinking that there would be some cute young people up there--and there were. Incidentally, here's something you might like to put in the archives; this is very important. This is one of the handbills I found in some old papers of mine that I guess has been there since I left school. It mentions Tim Hanson. He was one of my supporters, and they ridiculed him there, me, and the rest of my friends, and I thought that was really cute. *

Williams: And you say this was the first time there'd been anything like this kind of campaign, at least in your memory?

Arthur: Well, in my memory. I guess there'd been perfunctory campaigns from time to time, but nothing like this. This was a real campaign, first it started out for laughs, and then it got to

* See over.

VOTE FOR BUFFINGTON

Vote for Buffington and save us poor students from a Hamsonite Dictatorship. LOOK AT BUFFINGTON'S RECORD! He is the man to save us from Hamson and Arthur.

THE HAMSONITE MOTTO:

"THE RULE OF GOLD IS BETTER THAN THE GOLDEN RULE"

Are YOU one of Tim Hamson's boys? (Incorporated in His great body of stooges that is wisely called a Political Party.)

STOOGE NO. 1 -- BILL ARTHUR

(HE'S a great guy," says Bill, "how do you like this pair of pigeons.") ("To say nothing of my future job.")

"Vote for my boys," says Tim (Little Jockey) "because I have seen to it that the Powers that be are behind me."

SO BOYS IF YOU FAVOR

A DICTATOR BY HAMSON

(he modestly said "CHEER LEADER is the job MY PUBLIC requested I run for, give the big offices to the boys who need them.") Vote for Bill Arthur AND HAVE THE HAMSON (POWER) BEHIND THE THRONE!

SAYS DICTATOR HAMSON, "I WAS 115-LB. CHAMPION AT CORNELL"

be a little more serious, and the other side began to take us a little more seriously.

Williams: They had enough votes that they could defeat you? Was that the way you felt? the fraternity party did?

Arthur: Well, yes, if they all stuck together, of course, they could elect anybody they wanted, but we didn't do too badly and it was a lot of fun, and we enjoyed ~~that.~~ it.

Now here's something. The next thing that I recall was when I was in law school. Now this has to do with the attempt to abolish the law school, which you referred to. The very summer that this happened -- this happened in May 1939 -- and when I got back home for summer vacation I sat down and wrote this. I put it away and almost had forgotten all about it until I heard from you, and I got out an old box of stuff and went through it the other day and found this. It's fairly well written, ~~but~~ it probably isn't perfect, but here it is. ~~But~~ this is verbatim, exactly what I wrote at the time, with my own thoughts and reactions of ~~the~~ a student of about ~~20~~ twenty years of age (~~20, 21,~~ twenty or twenty-one, something like that). Here's what it says: (See attached sheet.)

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*Addition to page VII: And at that point I must say -- although it doesn't appear in my little piece here -- that when that announcement was made, dear old Dr. D.W. Woodbridge -- I don't know whether you ever knew him or not -- finest man I ever knew just about, ~~taught~~ top professor in the law school, dean, and so on, began to ring the bell in the old Wren Building to announce the joyful news that the law school had been saved.

On MAY 28, 1939, it WAS Announced in the Richmond Times Dispatch and other newspapers that the William and MARY LAW School WAS to be abolished.

We LAW STUDENTS WERE in the middle of our EXAMS and, needless to SAY, this ANNOUNCEMENT WAS quite A shock to US. That SAME AFTERNOON (Sunday the 28th.) WE HAD A CALL meeting of the entire STUDENT BODY in front of historic old WREN Building to SEE what could BE DONE about SAVING the oldest LAW School in AMERICA — the SECOND oldest in English SPEAKING NATIONS. I AND SEVERAL other STUDENTS MADE talks to the STUDENTS to sound out opinion on the MATTER. WE were convinced that the OVERWHELMING MAJORITY WAS in FAVOR of RETENTION OF the School.

That nite Tim HANSON, HAROLD GOULDMAN, BOB SIMPSON, RALPH BAKER, Jimmy WATKINS, JACK GARRETT, and MYSELF WENT to Richmond to AIR OUR VIEWS BEFORE the Times Dispatch. NEXT MORNING the following ARTICLE APPEARED: (the underlin-

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eations were made by Audrey, who cut out these clippings)

ld Tir

5/29/39

Richmond, Virginia: Mon

Bill makes name for himself

Plan to Drop Law School Protested

Mass Meeting Held at W. & M.

Shocked by the decision of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary to discontinue the law school there after June, 1940, approximately 500 students in an impromptu mass meeting at the college yesterday called for a reconsideration by the board.

Campus leaders, in and out of the law school, took the position that abandonment of the Marshall Wythe School of Jurisprudence, the first of its kind to be established in the country, would be a serious blow to the college and its ancient traditions.

"The whole action was arbitrary," spokesmen for a committee representing the mass meeting said here last night. "Neither the faculty of the academic school nor of the law school was consulted. So far, the explanations given of the board's action have been just words. We want to know the real reason and who is responsible for it. As the situation is now, we hardly know to whom to appeal."

Present Petition Today

The committeemen said, however, that the petition adopted yesterday would be presented to President John Stewart Bryan today, with the request that the board be called in special session to reconsider its decision and give the students an opportunity to be heard publicly.

"We have been tried and condemned," as one of the law students put it, "without being granted an opportunity to be heard in our own defense."

Members of the committee which came to Richmond with the announcement of the mass student action included William Arthur of Wytheville, president of the Wythe Law Club; Jack Garrett of Richmond, president of the senior class; Ralph Baker of Newport News, Harold Gouldman, Dahlgren; Arthur Hanson, Bethesda, Md.; Robert Simpson, Arlington, and James Watkins, Emporia.

Statement Issued

Charles Beale of The Hague, president of the student body, who was unable to make the trip, issued this formal statement:

"It is my personal and sincere belief that the disbanding of the law school at William and Mary will prove a great loss to our school. My belief, based on current student feeling, is that the school of jurisprudence is an integral part of this institution and should be continued."

5/29 (Cont.)

Students Protest

(Continued From First Page)

sequently the only one which attracts mature students. There are 63 in the school now, five of whom are scheduled to receive their degrees this year. They said the school was recognized by the American Bar Association and became a member of the American Association of Law Schools in 1933.

Eleven of the law students will be up for graduation next year, but Mr. Arthur said they had no relish for the idea of graduating from a defunct school. This year's freshmen, he added, had no hope at all, so far as William and Mary is concerned, unless the board rescinds its action.

The announcement of the discontinuance of the law school was made following a meeting of the board of visitors Saturday.

Mr. Bryan, who was at his home here last night, had no comment on the student petition.

Under the board's decision, instruction in the more technical fields of law will be discontinued and the School of Jurisprudence merged with the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship.

Discussing the plan Saturday, Mr. Bryan said it was an "enlargement and not a narrowing of William and Mary's field of service. More young men will be influenced and I look confidently to a quickening of interest in statesmanship and public service, which is the avocation of great citizens."

This was only the beginning. We drew up a petition, obtaining the signatures of nearly every person in school. We sent letters to each member of the Board of Visitors. We went to see Pres. Bryan, Charles Duke, Channing Hall, and received some encouragement. Ralph Baker & Nettie Armistead went to Newport News to see Homer L. Ferguson and Supreme Justice Spratley. Tim Hanson saw Miss Gabriella Page in Richmond, and Harold Goldman saw Miss Lulu Metz in Front Royal.

All the while the state newspapers fought it out. Editorials flew thick and fast. Here's one from the Times Dispatch, whose editor seemed to favor Abolition:

TJ

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Established 1850
Published Every Day in the Year by THE TIMES-DISPATCH PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc., 107 South Seventh Street, Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN D. WISE, President and Publisher
LEON S. DURE, JR., Executive Editor
VIRGINIUS DABNEY, Editor

Entered at the Post Office, at Richmond, Virginia, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE — The John Budd Company.

W. & M. Points the Way

IT IS naturally impossible drastically to reorganize a department in a State institution without hurting somebody and provoking protests from some quarter. Consequently the reaction to the announcement that the College of William and Mary will cease after next session to award law degrees, is not unexpected.

At the same time, there is much to be said for the decision of the college board of visitors to remove this duplication from the State educational system. There is far too much overlapping among Virginia's entirely too numerous State institutions, and if it is impossible to reduce the number of such institutions, it ought to be possible at least to eliminate some of the duplication.

PRESIDENT BRYAN and the William and Mary board are to be congratulated on the fact that they have courageously determined to discontinue instruction in the more technical phases of the law, and to merge the school of jurisprudence with the Marshall-Wythe school of government and citizenship. They have pointed the way to other State institutions.

Each of those institutions ought to be willing to sacrifice something in the interests of economy and efficiency. There are State-supported engineering schools at the University of Virginia, V. M. I. and V. P. I., State-supported medical schools at the University of Virginia and Medical College of Virginia, and schools of education at the University of Virginia and William and Mary, not to mention four State Teachers' Colleges operating in virtually identical fields.

All this is aside from the fact that there is a State College for Negroes at Petersburg, a college which probably is going to need a great deal more money, if it is to be developed in the graduate and professional fields in a way sufficient to satisfy the Supreme Court's insistence on equal facilities for Negroes.

Perhaps the increasing severity of this problem will bring the State Legislature and the educational authorities of Virginia to an adequate realization of the need for simplification and economy in the field of the higher learning, with less institutional and curricular duplication. The State should thank the College of William and Mary for taking what may be the first step in the direction of a saner and more

And so the fight went on. There were days of hope, days of despair. And all the while our exams progressed unabated. Several times we went into classrooms at 8 A.M. to take an exam after having hardly been to bed the nite before I recall one nite I stayed at a professor's home till nearly 3 A.M mapping our plans. I had an exam under that same prof. the next morning at 8. I hadn't opened a book to study for a single minute. I barely managed to get by. All my school mates were having similar experiences.

Finally we managed to get another Board meeting called for Friday June 2nd. at 11 A.M. I had been in the infirmary the day before But I was determined to address the Board. One of the nites of our annual June Ball was to be that nite. It would either be a scene of rejoicing or of sad dejection. Time would tell. This

ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE TIMES DISPATCH of that historic morning:

6/2/39

More Alumni Of W. & M. Protest Cut

A Richmond delegation of William and Mary alumni will join with alumni from Norfolk and Newport News today in requesting the board of visitors to rescind its recent decision to abolish the school of jurisprudence at the ancient institution at Williamsburg.

The board is scheduled to meet at the college this morning at 11 o'clock.

Oscar L. Shewmake, local attorney, former member of the college board and former law teacher there, will act as spokesman for the Richmond group, which will include H. Lester Hooker, member of the State Corporation Commission; Dr. C. C. Coleman, nationally known brain specialist; J. D. Carneal Jr., Harry D. Wilkins Jr., president of the William and Mary Alumni Club of Richmond; Robert C. Harper, former president of the club, and Dr. George Preston Green.

Expansion to Be Asked

The Norfolk group, which will ask that the college law school be expanded rather than abolished, will include Robert M. Hughes Jr., Gordon E. Campbell, Miss Virginia Mistr, the first woman to receive a law degree from the college since the school of jurisprudence was revived a few years ago; William G. Thompson and Joseph E. Healy, president of the Virginia Education Association.

Opposition to the decision of the board of visitors, which was taken last Saturday, has been particularly strong in Norfolk. Norfolk was one of the few cities of its size in the country without a college until William and Mary established a junior college there.

Editorially the Ledger-Dispatch has been outspoken against the plan to abolish the law school in Williamsburg, while the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, which at first thought the plan might possibly by a good one, said editorially yesterday that it was at least "debatable."

"It is quite possible," the editorial added, "that a special case can be made out in favor of continuing the William and Mary law school. A final judgment can

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

6/2/39 (Conc.)

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Alumni Protest

Continued From First Page

well be suspended until all the evidence is in. It should be the particular effort of the board of visitors—belated but extremely important—to bring into the open the entire argument pro and con. Up to the present it has succeeded in keeping these facts to itself."

Norfolk Club Protests

Meanwhile the Norfolk alumni club adopted a resolution, to be filed with the board today, which says, in part:

"Whereas the chair of law at the College of William and Mary is the second oldest in the English-speaking world and the oldest in the United States of America; and,

"Whereas, little emphasis has been placed on this department of the college in proportion to the amount of money expended within the last few years of its renaissance, and we feel that instead of abolishing it, it should be emphasized and developed to a standard worthy of its founder, Thomas Jefferson; its first professor, George Wythe, and masters of law the college has produced, among whom are Chief Justice John Marshall, and associate justices John Blair, Philip Barbour and Bushrod Washington, and Presidents James Monroe and John Tyler; and,

"Whereas, many men who could have afforded to take law at the College of William and Mary would be financially unable to attend some other law school; . . .

"Now therefore, be it resolved that we disapprove the action of the board of visitors in abolishing the school of jurisprudence and urge the board of visitors to rescind such action and restore the school of jurisprudence at the College of William and Mary."

Under the board's decision, no more law degrees would be given at William and Mary after next June. The plan has aroused much opposition among current students as well as among alumni.

The board of managers of the General Alumni Association of the college will meet there tonight. Tomorrow will be observed as "Alumni Day' 'at the institution.

THE MEETING STARTED AT 11 A.M. RALPH BAKER and I SPOKE ABOUT 1 o'clock, AND THE BOARD ADJOURNED AT 1:30 FOR lunch. WE CAME BACK ABOUT 2:30 AND WAITED OUTSIDE CLOSED DOORS until 5:45, WHEN MR. WALTER MAPP MADE THE FORMAL STATEMENT FOR THE BOARD. IT WAS, "GENTLEMEN, THE BOARD HAS RESCINDED its ACTION OF LAST WEEK, AND HAS DECIDED not only to RETAIN the LAW School, BUT to STRENGTHEN it in EVERY WAY."

AND SO the Fight WAS OVER. WE HAD WON.* THE Following ARTICLE APPEARED in the NEXT morning's PAPER:

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6/3/39.

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Post Office. Class Matter. * *

Law School At W. & M. To Be Kept, Developed

Visitors Board Reverses Itself Under Pressure

WILLIAMSBURG, (AP)—The board of visitors of William and Mary, rescinding a previous vote to discontinue the law school, voted yesterday to continue and develop the school in keeping with "the traditions and prestige" of the college.

The decision—approved with one dissenting vote—was reached at a special session called after a number of alumni chapters and individual graduates and students had protested the discontinuance of the school. The dissenting vote was cast by J. Gordon Bohannan of Petersburg.

The board, after deciding May 27 to stop awarding degrees in law after the 1939-40 session, announced plans to merge the school of jurisprudence with the Marshall-Wythe school of government and citizenship.

Would Teach Fundamentals

The board said then that it proposed to continue the teaching of the broad fundamentals of jurisprudence and constitutional law, but would discontinue awarding law degrees in view of the duplication of effort between the law schools of the University of Virginia and William and Mary, Both schools are State-supported.

There are five candidates for law degrees at the approaching commencement of the college, the first American institution to establish a chair of law.

The resolution adopted yesterday by a vote of 7 to 1 instructed the college president, Dr. John Stewart Bryan, "to take such steps in the securing of financial support and personnel as in his judgment are necessary to strengthen and develop the law school in keeping with past traditions and prestige."

Voting for the resolution were G. Walter Mapp of Accomac, vice-rector, who presided at the meeting; Miss Gabriella Page, Richmond; Channing M. Hall, Williamsburg; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News; John Archer Wilson, Roanoke; A. H. Foreman, Norfolk, and A. Obici, Suffolk. Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent of public instruction, also was present, but as an ex-officio member of the board he votes only in case of a tie.

6/3 Cm

William and Mary

Continued From First Page

such steps in the securing of financial support and personnel as in his judgment are necessary to strengthen and develop the law school in keeping with past traditions and prestige."

Delegations were present at the meeting from Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond and Williamsburg, as well as interested individuals from other points.

Mapp Opens Proceedings

Vice-Rector Mapp opened the all-day meeting yesterday morning with the statement that all interested individuals would be given an opportunity to be heard.

Oscar Lane Shewmake of Richmond, the first alumnus to be heard, said he expressed the sentiment of Richmond alumni in asking that the law school be retained. He said if the school were abolished because of duplication with other institutions in the State, the boards of the various State schools would not know where to stop since duplication could be found throughout the higher education system of Virginia.

Were the school closed for economy's sake, not being self-supporting, then the college itself would close, he asserted, since it receives annually about a quarter of a million dollars for support from the State. Results of the school's work, he added, cannot be measured in money, since the services of any one graduate of a number he named were worth more than it cost the State.

Saw Loss in Prestige

Mr. Shewmake predicted the college would lose in prestige if it lost the law school.

H. Lester Hooker, member of the State Corporation Commission, said law graduates of William and Mary were making names for themselves and the college. Mr. Hooker urged not only the retention of the law school, but its further development.

Lee Ford of Newport News said it was "unthinkable" to abolish the school due to economy and duplication. He said freshmen were in college now who wanted to take law. The college, he added, served Eastern Virginia's 350,000 people and the law school here meant many could study law who could not otherwise afford to go to distant points.

T. H. Geddy of Newport News told the board he was willing to leave the matter in the hands of the board, and that if they decided the law school was best for the college he wanted it, but if not, he thought it should be dropped.

William Arthur of Wytheville, Ralph Baker of Newport News and Robert Simpson of Arlington, who said they were speaking for the students, all urged retention of the school. Alvin Gentry of Staunton and Robert M. Hughes of Norfolk also urged retention of the school.

NEEDLESS to SAY there WAS much REJOICING AND CELEBRATING At the DANCE that FRIDAY tonite. WE enJoyED GENE KRUPA'S music ALL the more. THE SAME WAS TRUE of HAL KEMP'S BAND the NEXT AFTERNOON and nite.

THERE WAS still one more little item of BUSINESS outstanding, however. That WAS a little matter of the BAR EXAM. SUFFICE it to SAY that AFTER 3 WEEKS studying UNDER MR. WOODBRIDGE in Williamsburg, 12 of US WENT to ROANOKE AND took the EXAM. A month LATER WE LEARNED that of the 12, 10 HAD PASSED! AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

HERE is the list of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:

X

Bar Examinations Are Passed By 107

Three Roanokers Are Listed Among Successful Candidates

RICHMOND, July 24 (AP).—The state board of law examiners announced today 107 of the 170 applicants for admission to the state bar who took examinations in Roanoke last month made passing grades.

Number Above Average

The number of successful candidates was well above the average. Of the 201 taking the examinations in June, 1938, only 70 passed.

Mrs. Mary Hamlin Williams, of Danville, one of three women who took the examination, and A. P. Staples, Jr., son of the Virginia attorney general, were among those passing.

The successful candidates follow:

William Sydney Ammerman, Jr., Lexington; Letitia Armistead, Williamsburg; Roy William Arthur, Wytheville.

Robert Winston Bain, Portsmouth; James Alan Ballard, Exmore; William Pritchard Becker, Bramwell, W. Va.; Herbert Berl, Arlington; Seybert Beverage, Monterey; William Vr. Blandford, Beaumont; Edward Parker Brown, Suffolk; Stuart E. Brown, Jr., Alexandria; Houston Leross Browne, Roanoke; William Huler Burns, Lebanon.

Emil T. Cannon, Timmonsville, S. C.; W. W. Carson, Jr., Nottoway; William Fields Carter, Martinsville; Millard Cass, Norfolk; Hardee Chambliss, Jr., Fairfax; Thomas Chears, Jr., Richmond; Raleigh Colston Christian, Richmond; James William Clement, Danville; Duncan McRae Cocke, Williamsburg; Gerald Travis Costello, Warrenton; Kenneth G. Cumming, Phoebus; Austin Cunningham, Washington, D. C.; Chandler Curd, Welch, W. Va.

J. B. T. T. Davies, Arlington; John H. Davis, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; William Sherwood Diuguid, Lynchburg; Rulon A. Earl, Arlington; A. Cuyler Ten Eyck, Jr., Great Neck, N. Y.; Perry Fin, Roanoke; James William Fletcher, Sperryville; Howard Fletcher, Warrenton; Vand M. Fry, Wilmington.

Spencer G. Gill, Jr., Norfolk; Elkin Alexander Goldberg, Norfolk; Robert E. Goldsten, Charlottesville; William S. Goode, Clifton Forge; Harold Moore Gouldman, Jr., Dahlgren; Alfred A. Greenwood, Washington, D. C.

Garrard Harris, Charlottesville; Paul J. Hartman, Circleville, W. Va.; Dudley Nickerson Hartt, Jr., Cas Anovia, N. Y.; James B. Helvin, Louisa; Albert Neil Hickey, Charlottesville; J. Page Higginbotham, Orange; James Henning Hilliard, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. D. Hunter, King George; Peter Irving, Jr., New York, N. Y.

Robert Clarke Jacob, Jr., Norfolk; W. V. T. Justis, University; Spotswood Hughes Keene, Ashland; William L. Kell, Bluefield, W. Va.; Roy L. Kincannon, Trevilians; Wildman Suddath Kincheloe, Jr., Crewe; Michael E. Kivlighan, Staunton; John Fuqua Kizer, Milian, Tenn.; C. Louis Knight, Arlington.

William Allen Lewis, Richmond; Charles Hubert Magill, Arlington; George M. Martin, Leesburg; Charles G. Middleton, Jr., Harrods Creek, Ky.; John Cocke Ashton MacKenzie, Portsmouth; Glynn Perrin McConnell, Gate City; Gerald R. O'Melveny, Charlottesville; John B. Olverson, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Hierome L. Opie, Jr., Staunton; Francis Leigh Orgain, Dinwiddie.

Louis H. Parent, Charlottesville; Hansell Merrill Pasco, Raleigh, N. C.; Harold Gordon Potts, Berryville.

George Richardson, III, Bluefield, W. Va.; Francis Coleman Rosenberger, University; William C. Rountrey, Altavista; William Archer Royall, Tazewell; Alan I. Rucker, Arlington; John G. Rust, Coweta, Oklahoma.

John Peter Saul, III, Salem; Robert M. Saunders, Newport News; Stanford Lee Schewell, Lynchburg; Phillip Hairston Seawell, Newport News; B. P. Shetter, Richmond; Robert Lee Simpson, Arlington; Arnold N. Sloan, Lynchburg; Downing L. Smith, Charlottesville; John C. Snidow, Jr., Christiansburg; Moody E. Stallings, Suffolk; A. P. Staples, Jr., Richmond; Joseph H. Stratton, Jr., Gordonsville; Luther L. Sullivan, Helena, Ark.

James Binford Thompson, Jr., Portsmouth; Charles Waller Tucker, Highland Springs.

Pinckney H. Walker, Centralia; Edwin W. Warner, Pulaski, N. Y.; Samuel D. Warren, Essex, Mass.; James Michael Watkins, Emporia; Robert J. Watkins, Jeff's; H. Hunter Watson, Jr., Crewe; R. M. Welling, Charlottesville; E. H. Williams, Jr., Smithfield; Mary Hamlin Williams, Danville; Holman Willis, Jr., Roanoke; George G. Wilson, Jr., Radford; John Mallinson Wilson, Jr., Lynchburg; Blake Baker Woodson, Charlottesville; Edwin Pryor Wormington, Norfolk.

THUS ENDETH THE TALE OF THE MOST EVENTFUL MONTH IN MY LIFE — MAY 28, 1939 — JUNE 28, 1939.

Williams: What reasons had you been given for the abolition of the school? Was it simply the duplication of facilities?

Arthur: Duplication. We had a very small school here. The University of Virginia had a big, prospering school, and then there was a sentiment on the board generally at that time away from any professional schools. The emphasis was on a strict liberal arts undergraduate school; it was a philosophical thing. Of course, the money that would have been saved wouldn't have amounted to a hill of beans, but that was one of the arguments, one of the reasons given for the action.

Williams: And what arguments had you used to counter these? They must have been convincing.

Arthur: Well, some of the things, I think, are mentioned there in those newspaper articles. Of course, being such an ancient law school -- instead of destroying it, it should be built up and made as prestigious as possible. It was a good, though small, law school; ~~that~~ the time would come when we certainly would ~~needed~~ more than one law school in Virginia; ~~that~~ one state-supported law school would not suffice -- they'd have to either make that one so large that it would become cumbersome or have two or more -- ~~that~~ it just wasn't fair to the people who had come here in good faith and had invested their lives, so to speak, in this law school and ~~having them~~ just be told by picking up the newspaper one morning -- that's the first

we'd heard of it--right in the middle of examinations when we picked up the Sunday morning paper and saw that our law school had been wiped out from under us. It was just unconscionable, we thought. Of course, I must confess we had a vested interest as students, but people rallied to our support, law school alumni came back, alumni generally came back, people who were not connected with the law school particularly one way or the other but just felt that they [the board] were making a terrible mistake came back and supported us, and I give the Board of Visitors credit; they realized apparently ~~they felt~~ that they had been too precipitous, that perhaps they had made a mistake, they were willing to reconsider, and they did. ~~sir~~ And all of this was done in a period from one Saturday to the next. That's amazing. Nowadays you couldn't get a committee appointed and get them started working in that length of time. I ~~just~~ remember it just made me physically sick; I was sick the whole week worrying about the thing, and you can imagine what rejoicing we had ~~here~~ that Saturday night with the dance going -- everything ready-made for a celebration. It was wonderful.

Williams: During the periods on which you served on the board, then, were you able to continue your support of the law school?

Arthur: Oh, yes. By then it was an accomplished fact. Back in the early days I guess there was a feeling even then after this victory that ~~well~~ some board might come along and change its mind on this, but after a few years, after the war was over, it was stabilized. There's no longer any fear about whether it's going to be here or not; it's just a question of making it as strong as possible ~~and~~ all of us -- I don't think there

was anybody on the board during the years that I served who didn't support the law school in every reasonable way. Now -- of course, this has nothing to do with my ~~account~~ -- if we can just get this new building to go down there by the National Courts Center, that would really be a climax to a long story.

Williams: We had begun -- and I think you said that the third item concerned when you were on the board and I ~~'ve~~ had asked why it was that you were appointed in 1954 by Governor Stanley?

Arthur: ~~I guess~~ to be honest, I suppose it was just political, plus the fact that he was a friend of mine. He lived not too far from my home. He lived in Stanleytown, which is between Martinsville and Roanoke, and my home was ~~75 to 85~~ seventy-five to eighty-five miles from there ~~but~~ we were in the same congressional district; He had formerly been in the congress, and when he would campaign through our area I got to know him. When this vacancy came up -- of course he knew about my love for William and Mary, and it was just a natural, I suppose. There had been somebody else out in that part of the state-- I forget his name; I believe he was from Rocky Mount, Virginia -- who went off the board ~~and then had this vacancy~~ -- Ramsey -- and he [Stanley] put me on. That was in 1954. I served from '54 to '58, and then I served another four-year term when ~~appointed~~ by Governor Almond, '58 to '62, ~~and~~ then I was off four years, and I understand this was a little unusual for a member to go off and then come back, ~~after 4~~ but July 1, '66, I was appointed for another four-year term, this

time by Governor Godwin.

Williams: Were you surprised to be reappointed?

Arthur: I was -- sort of. I've always understood that it just wasn't done. I don't know what the governor had in mind; for some reason or another he put me on. So I served that four-year term to March 6, 1970, and then I was appointed for another four-year term, which would run to '74, I guess. But on October 20, 1969, I was appointed to the circuit court bench, ~~of Virginia~~ and so I had to resign from the board down here.

Williams: Could you compare the character of the board when you went on in '54 and when you went off -- I believe you said '69? Could you compare those two boards?

Arthur: Well, as I will recount here in a moment, when I first went on the board we had some turbulent times, ~~and~~ there was a lot of in-fighting going on back in the old ~~those~~ days of the Colleges of William and Mary. I'm going to tell you what I recall about that. After that was all resolved and when I went off the board, ~~and~~ things simmered down for a four-year period. When I came back the second time under Dr. Paschall, everything, comparatively speaking, was love and light. Everything was going smoothly. The battles had been fought, ~~and~~ as far as the William and Mary system was concerned, everything was in pretty good shape, ~~and~~ ~~that~~ there was a veritable love feast compared to ~~what~~ some of the real and serious differences of opinion we ~~have~~ had before. But I was always impressed by the high caliber of the people on the board at all times. We

had differences of opinion, but we could disagree without being disagreeable, as they say. They [board members] were busy people, but they loved William and Mary, and they all did their very best for William and Mary, their best as they saw it. # Now I might go over what I ~~had~~ have written down about that period, and then if you have any questions...."When I went on the Board of Visitors in 1954, William and Mary consisted of the college at Williamsburg, the Norfolk Division at Norfolk, and Richmond Professional Institute at Richmond. Later Richard Bland at Petersburg and Christopher Newport at Newport News were added. Dr. Alvin Duke Chandler was the president of the college, and each satellite was headed by a provost or director. By act of the General Assembly of Virginia, effective March 3, 1960, the William and Mary system was reorganized. The name was changed to the Colleges of William and Mary, and the chief executive officer was designated as the chancellor. The colleges at Williamsburg, Norfolk, and Richmond had presidents; the two-year schools at Newport News and Petersburg had directors. Each college reported to the Board of Visitors through the chancellor. Dr. Chandler was named chancellor by the board, and Dr. Davis Y. Paschall was named president of the college at Williamsburg."

"At meetings of the Board of Visitors the presidents and directors were required to wait in the hall until the board was ready for them, at which time they would be called into

the meeting room, one at a time. To some of us it seemed demeaning for these gentlemen to be treated in this manner --particularly so in the case of the president of the College of William and Mary in Virginia. We also felt that the college at Williamsburg was being reduced to a position of parity with its former divisions, a considerable lowering of its prestige, in our view." When I talk about "we" and "our," I'm talking about a distinct minority of the board (about one-third)--five out of fifteen, the way it turned out later on.[7]

"The Colleges of William and Mary had not long to live. Prior to February 16, 1962, the Board of Visitors met at R.P.I. After considerable debate it was decided by a vote of ten to five to retain the system of the Colleges of William and Mary. I was with the minority. The General Assembly apparently agreed with the minority, for on February 16, 1962, it completed passage of a bill dissolving the Colleges of William and Mary, placing Christopher Newport and Richard Bland under William and Mary, and granting the Norfolk Division and R.P.I. independence. I should be remiss were I to leave this subject without paying my respects to Dr. Chandler and the majority of the board who favored the new system of the Colleges of William and Mary. I never questioned their good faith and sincerity; it just happened that we disagreed on this very important matter. I trust that in disagreeing I was not disagreeable. I also hope and be-

lieve that the passage of the years since 1962 has shown the action taken by the General Assembly to have been wise. On March 6, 1962, my second four-year term on the Board of Visitors expired. I thoroughly enjoyed my eight years on the board. We had important and difficult decisions to make, but we also enjoyed the social aspects of board membership. Dr. and Mrs. Chandler were especially gracious to us, looking after our every need. Mrs. Chandler was a wonderful representative of the college; she was particularly thoughtful of the comfort and entertainment of the wives of the board members. Our close rapport with the officers and directors of Colonial Williamsburg, nurtured by Dr. Chandler, was gratifying. I particularly recall with great pleasure the dinner honoring the Queen Mother and the functions honoring Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip, to which we were invited."

"To serve as a member of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia is indeed a high honor and a great pleasure. I was again honored by being reappointed to the board on July 1, 1966, for a term to expire March 6, 1970. I was unable to complete that term, however, for on October 20, 1969, I was sworn in as a circuit court judge, and I had to resign from the William and Mary board. During those approximately three years, Dr. Davis Y. Paschall was president of the college. "Pat," as he was known to all of his friends, dearly loved the "Ancient College," as he called William and Mary, and he served her

well during difficult days. His tenure covered the time of student unrest, but he found time to advance the college in many ways, not the least of which was the construction of a number of badly needed buildings. Now that in brief outline covers my tenure on the board. I guess during my first two terms our disagreements on the board were all ones of basic philosophy, just what we respectively thought William and Mary should be. A few of us thought William and Mary should be the school in Williamsburg. We weren't even ~~feeling~~ too sanguine about these two divisions that we have now. It won't hurt the college, let me put it that way, if and when they become independent. But there were others who felt that the school would be so much more influential, particularly with the legislature in the state of Virginia with ~~the legislature -- the larger the better~~ -- the larger the better -- a great big university encompassing campuses in several cities, and that's the way it was set up at one time.

Williams: A majority of the board favored it and the admiral favored it?

Arthur: Oh, yes, and all the people from Norfolk. We had several--and they're all good friends of mine--on the board from Norfolk, and they favored it because of the division down there at Norfolk. There were a few of us [who] just didn't think that was William and Mary's mission (to be a great, big, sprawling university) and apparently the General Assembly agreed with us because, although as I have indicated ~~here~~, we were voted down ten to five when the matter came before the board, still the General Assembly went ahead and took this action. I think that time has

demonstrated that what's been done ~~is~~ was a wise decision. At least I hope so; that's the way I feel about it.

Williams: Those of you who held this minority view in the board, had you made these views known in 1960 when the colleges were set up?

Arthur: I can't honestly answer that question without reviewing some of the records. I suspect we didn't do it to the extent we should have. Maybe at the very beginning, ~~maybe~~ we were persuaded that perhaps it would be all right, that we would be more influential in the state, that we'd be in a better position and have more support and get more funds that we needed, and so on. That's my feeling. I don't believe that we really fought against it at that time as we did later, when we saw how it worked in practice. I think that little thing I mentioned there about Dr. Paschall and others ~~had~~ having to come and sit out in the hall and wait until they could come in, particularly the president of the college at Williamsburg — When we saw that, it just didn't seem right to us somehow, and then we began to realize as things went on that maybe the tail was wagging the dog, that the college at Williamsburg was maybe being relegated to a secondary position. So in answer to your question I'm confident that we did not combat this and resist it ~~this~~ as in hindsight we should have, but later on we did. Dr. Chandler was a fine man. I'm sure he was hurt ~~that~~ by some of these things ~~had~~ that happened because, you see, he lost his job. It wasn't planned that way, and it wasn't used as

a device to get at Dr. Chandler. It just happened that when the system was dissolved there was no longer any need for a chancellor, and he was the chancellor and the position was just dissolved. But he came to William and Mary -- I was not on the board when he was employed -- but he came here in very difficult times. He came here, I believe, after Dr. Pomfret had left and all that big athletic scandal and everything. I don't know what all happened. It was just a general kind of unrest, and as I recall it the faculty was not brought in on the presidential selection process, and they resented that. Some of them left; many of them left. For several years there in the '50s the school was in terrible turmoil.

Williams: Did you sense this when you came on the board?

Arthur: Oh, yes. Sure. But Dr. Chandler had some difficult decisions to make, and he was, of course, an admiral; he could make decisions. I think lots of times the manner in which decisions were made rather than the decision itself aggravated some people. But I want to emphasize for this record that this minority on the board was not out to get Dr. Chandler; it was not that at all. We respected him, and I, for one, liked him. Mrs. Chandler was as gracious and as sweet a lady as I ever knew. It was just that we really, firmly, conscientiously felt that William and Mary wasn't headed in the right direction.

Williams: So then what could you do about it? I've talked to Judge Hooker; he's told me how he felt and what he did. I talked to Dr.

Temple; he told me what he felt and what he did. In your own case then, how could you act on the way you felt about this system?

Arthur: How could we act on it? If I understand your question, the only way we could act was the way we did when we finally made up our minds that this is the way it should be -- the five of us, as it turned out. You've mentioned Judge Hooker, Ed Temple, I believe Ed Simpkins ~~for~~ was one, and there was a fifth one, Woodrow Wilkerson, who was ex-officio. We fought for the concept in ~~any~~ every way that we properly could. We never were able to persuade the majority of the board, but apparently the General Assembly was persuaded by someone to take the action that they did. It's been quite an experience. ~~We~~ I have a real soft spot in ~~our~~ my heart for this school, and it's spread over a real long period of time. It started in the fall of 1938 until the present, really. I still keep up with everything down here as best I can, try to keep up with the law school, athletics, alumni society, and so on. Looks to me like things are going pretty well. Folks are doing a good job down here. Sometimes I think we made it a little too hard. Sometimes I sense that maybe we're a little too proud of how hard it is. We brag a little bit about how many people -- now this isn't fair --I get the feeling that instead of regretting ~~it~~, that X number of people flunk out or that certain people can't get into the school because the standards are so high, we're kind of proud of it,

and I guess that's all right, but just ~~have to~~ strike a happy medium.

Williams: You were speaking a minute ago about the law school. This question occurred to me while I was looking at the two different periods when you served on the board. The first period in which you were on the board there came up a proposal for a school of business and a school of education, and it was turned down. The second time you were on the board this came up, and it passed. First of all I wanted to ask why was the admiral so determined -- or was he? maybe I'm asking a bias-laden question -- to get a business school and school of education back in the '50s?

Arthur: Well, I think that was just the way he looked at things. He envisioned William and Mary as a larger school, ~~and~~ a kind of university-type with schools.

Williams: This whole concept you were talking about a little bit ago.

Arthur: Yes. And I for one -- I don't remember how I voted. I don't remember what the debate was or what the critical issues were, but I certainly would have supported whether it would have been a school or a department--something in the business line. I think that's good. Is it a separate school now?

Williams: It's a school now, yes.

Arthur: Well, I think that's good for William and Mary; I'm glad they have it. If I voted against the school of education ~~thing~~, it was because I didn't want William and Mary to become known

as a state teachers' college. I'm not sure whether I voted for or against it. I think that William and Mary's mission as explained by President Graves in various speeches since he's been here is just about right: a small university on the Princeton-type with emphasis on undergraduate work, but still a few selected, quality graduate programs. I think it's ideal. But when I was on the board it looked like we never could strike this happy medium. It was either one group arguing, like when I was a student here, about just undergraduate liberal arts, and nothing else, or later on one group arguing for a great big university. Well, I wasn't too enamoured of either of those concepts. I think it should be somewhere in between ~~but on~~ along the line of what we have now is just fine.

Williams: ~~It was a problem~~ of conflicting ~~thoughts~~ philosophies of what the college should be, in other words?

Arthur: Right.

Williams: You know, historians are always looking for turning points. Would it be accurate to say that the refusal of the board to establish a school of business and a school of education was something of a turning point in the admiral's administration?

Arthur: I really can't answer that, Miss Williams, because frankly I don't have clearly fixed in my mind exactly at what point in my ~~relationship and~~ service on the board ~~that~~ these matters of the school of business and school of education came up.

Williams: 1957 was the year, spring of '57. You may want to reflect on that and think about it and answer it ~~this~~ maybe when this is typed.

Arthur: Well, that was the third year of my first term and I'm sure through that whole period I was doing more of the listening that I was doing the talking because I was a neophyte, young, and didn't know too much about what was going on. I doubt that I took too active a part in those debates. Do you remember what the vote was?

Williams: No, I couldn't tell you how close it was.

Arthur: I just don't remember. Well, that was before the Colleges of William and Mary.

Williams: Before the colleges were ever proposed that I know anything of.

Arthur: I suspect that that time it was largely a debate between the small school concept and the larger -- I just don't remember what the issues were or what facts were presented pro and con, and I don't remember how seriously the Admiral was promoting that, whether it was a trial balloon, or if he wanted to open up these two new schools the next fall, say, or not. I'm just a little hazy on it. But I'm not surprised President Chandler would have proposed these two schools because that's the way he felt about everything. He believed in bigness and strength and a power base. There's something in that, ~~there~~ but apparently the majority of us didn't want a school of business or a school of education at that time. I'll bet you this: the faculty who appeared before us--except somebody from education and somebody from business--probably were all opposed to it. That would be my guess: that the whole liberal arts faculty

was against it. Is there a school of education here now?

Williams: There's now a school of education as well, yes. They both went through about the mid-'60s.

Arthur: Dr. Chandler finally prevailed, didn't he?

Williams: Yes. They both would have gone through under Dr. Paschall.

Arthur: See, some of this probably developed while I was off. You see, I was off the board from '62 to '66.

Williams: I imagine the school of education went through about '64 or '65, and the school of business went through in '67.

Arthur: Yes, I remember some debate on the school of business. I'm not sure it started out as a school. It might have already developed a masters' degree or something.

Williams: Yes, you're right, and then it became a school.

Arthur: But I think that's good. ~~It~~ We needs something like that for men here. It has attracted a lot of outside support, influential people. I ~~know~~ notice on this committee (or whatever they call it) to try to raise funds, one of those is the president of the Chessie Railroad System. I assume he has no connection with William and Mary other than through the school of business, but that's just a guess on my part.

Williams: Let me ask you about another issue. This one came up just about the time you came onto the board. You alluded to sort of the sense of unrest that there was at the time. Well, you may have remembered that about 1955 the students made a big uproar here, ostensibly over beer, though many have said the issue was much graver than beer. Students said things like, "The

Admiral was running the college like the U.S.S. William and Mary." That was one of the big quotes used. Do you recall that the students got much of a sympathetic ear from the board?

Arthur: They got a sympathetic ear from me, I remember ~~one time because~~ this was probably one of the first meetings I attended. I remember we were meeting in the Blue Room ~~or the Green Room~~ at the Wren Building, and the students wanted to be heard ~~at a committee or something~~, and it's my recollection ~~I'm sure~~ there was a debate about whether we should even hear them or not; that if we started hearing every group that wanted to come in from the college community and go over the heads of the administrators directly to the board this was just a bad precedent ~~and~~. Well, I remember I took the very definite stand that we ought to hear them because regardless of what we decided ultimately we'd make them feel better to at least have an audience rather than just ignore them and we did hear them. I don't remember what the issue was, but I remember one or two or three students came in and addressed the board about something ~~and~~ I believe that was the very first meeting I attended. But there was student unrest. I don't remember about the beer; it was mostly directed at the Admiral, I suppose. ~~He~~ they did some pretty mean things. I remember at one stage some people threw garbage on the president's porch, that sort of thing and then around ~~about~~ that time or a little later they started using obscenities. I guess

this was under Dr. Paschall, they started using words in the Flat Hat that ladies and gentlemen, I had always thought, would never think of using, but that was just a sign of a change of things generally throughout the United States, I suppose, rather than any localized problem.

Williams: Back then in '55, though, apparently the board did treat it as a very serious matter and studied it for a long time and then came out with a report that backed the admiral 100 percent.

Arthur: Yes, that's true. Well, you know, if you can't back your administrative head you'd better ~~you've got to~~ get rid of him, and on issues like that it seemed we should back the admiral. I backed the admiral most of the time on most things. It was just when we got to these real basic, philosophical things about William and Mary's mission that he and I disagreed.

Williams: This is really sort of a very hypothetical, off-the-wall type of question, but now if the feeling was on the board -- the differing ~~thoughts~~ philosophies of the college -- did this in any way affect the appointments that were being made to the board, say, '58, '60, '62 -- those appointments. Do you think so?

Arthur: Of course, I can't answer that question. I guess only the former governor ~~can~~ could answer it. Well, I'll tell you when I first went on the board I think it'd be fair to say that most of the members of the board -- it was kind of a provincial board, local people. At that time I don't think the law permitted anybody be put on the board [from] outside the state of Virginia.

~~and~~ there were several, four or more, including the rector, from Norfolk, and there were three or four from Richmond, and, of course, they ran the board. The rest of us just went along for the ride, but it was a very pleasant ride; I never knew any nicer gentlemen. Just as an aside, I know when I first went on the board I used -- I don't know if you could even fly into Patrick Henry at that time; I guess you could, but maybe the flights weren't too good or something -- I'd fly to Richmond, spend the night at the John Marshall and Dr. Hudnall Ware would come by in his car on Saturday morning and pick me up. Usually there'd be somebody with him, generally Judge Hooker or Dr. Asa Shield, ~~and~~ they'd pick me up at the hotel, and we'd drive on down here. And I remember my wife would tell me everytime I'd come home I'd be so upset because in those early days they weren't particularly pleasant meetings. I mean the meeting itself. It's hard to describe, but we were just trying so desperately to do what was right for this school, and we couldn't seem to agree on certain things, ~~and~~ the admiral had his ideas, and his followers went along with just about anything and everything that he proposed. The rest of us went along with 85 percent of what he proposed, but a few things we just couldn't go along with, and that had kind of been unheard of, I suppose, up until that time, to actually, you know, oppose, vote against something. It just didn't seem to be the genteel ~~gentile~~ thing to do. You just sort of went along and rubber-stamped everything. That was the impression I got [of the board] before that time.

but every meeting we seemed to have some kind of crisis. I remember I used to laugh about that; I'd come down here and say, "What's the current crisis?" We went from one to another during most of that first eight-year period. Then when the Colleges of William and Mary were dissolved and "Pat" Paschall took over--of course, he was such a different type of personality entirely, a sweet man, easy going, and everything just seemed to be so nice for a while. But then later on he began to have tough sledding. Students turned against him. That was along, I guess, during the period of general student unrest throughout the country, they were jumping on him about everything: dormitory visitation, regulations, ownership of the Flat Hat, freedom of speech, and every other damn thing (if you'll pardon the expression). But those were hard-wearing times on college presidents, about ten years was par for the course, about all a man could stand in those days. I don't know what it is now.

Williams: I don't think it's ever going to be an easy job again. Other than the Colleges -- if you can separate that, and I don't know if you can -- could you identify -- I assume that you would say that was the gravest issue that faced the board in the times that you were on it. Is that correct?

Arthur: I'd say so, without a question.

Williams: Then exempting that, could you pick a number two issue that you think had the most import for the college? We're talking about '54 to '62 and '66 to '69.

Arthur: No, honestly I can't. There were plenty of crises-- maybe the word crisis isn't the word to use, plenty of problems -- but nothing to match that. I just can't recall right off hand anything that I would even mention in the same breath, ~~I don't think~~. I guess the aborted attempt to abolish the law school while I was a student was among the most important decisions that the college has had to make in my time. Underneath all of these problems (from '54 to '62, there abouts) ~~the~~ there were personality problems. things would come up and some persons would immediately take a stand, take a position, and much of that, ~~as I~~ in retrospect, was attributable to conflicts ~~and~~ in personalities, in my judgment. I never could understand -- I'm a great believer in compromise and give-and-take -- I never could understand why men of good will couldn't resolve their differences and compromise and work things out, but maybe that's a sign of weakness ~~at~~ sometimes. Maybe you need to take a stand sometimes and stick to it through thick and thin. In any event, it looked to me like we were in a state of confrontation a good part of the time during those early years when I served [on the board]. Here again, I always go back to our fundamental, philosophical differences ~~and~~ on what William and Mary should be. And yet, it wasn't spelled out. We didn't say, "Now I stand for this and you stand for that. Now let's look at ~~that~~ this problem in that light." I don't think we realized we were in a philosophical debate through these years until the thing

finally culminated in this dissolution of the Colleges of William and Mary. At that time it became apparent what the issue was, that it was a philosophical issue as to the mission of the college, and that ten persons supported one view, five supported the other. It was very clear then. It all came out in the open. But up until that time I don't believe we realized that many of our problems maybe were grounded in philosophical differences rather than just housekeeping matters: what should we do about this building and what should we do about that and what about this school and what about that department? Wherever there were differences I'm sure they were philosophical ones, but we probably weren't aware of it at that time. We just had differences of opinion as to how certain things should be handled. I'm sure this sounds kind of vague and crazy to you--many of the things I've said because I'm just speaking from memory and it's hard to get things into context, exactly what came up at which time and which year and who was on the board and so on but there's no question about it ~~that~~ from the time of the first day I went on this board until I went off it, it was a great period in which William and Mary ~~tried~~ was trying to find itself, a testing, moving in one direction and maybe backing up and ~~taken~~ taking another tack ~~and~~ [there were] different people involved, different personalities at different periods of time, a period of trial and error, and I guess only time will tell whether or not we ultimately made the right decisions or whether we are now headed in the right direction; I believe that we are. Maybe even today there are those

who would say that William and Mary is not on the right track, ~~that it should be~~ something else but I guess this is natural. You'll never get everybody agreeing on everything.

Williams: And if it was a feeling that you couldn't define at the time it's valuble now that you can at least look back and see that it was there. And I thank you for taking time [to do so].