

CHAPTER V

STETSON GOES FORWARD

The sudden death of President Hulley was a profound shock to all who were interested in the University. For thirty years he had efficiently piloted the Stetson ship, at first over somewhat stormy waters, but through ever increasing calm.

The crisis came at a time in the scholastic year rather favorable to necessary adjustments. The 1933-1934 faculty had become adjusted to their various functions, and the activities of the institution were proceeding smoothly. There was ample time for the Trustees to arrange for new leadership.

Dr. Charles S. Farriss, experienced administrator, became Acting President. He had been a member of the executive committee of the faculty and in 1903-1904 had functioned as Acting President between the Forbes and Hulley administrations. In the meantime investigations and negotiations were proceeding, looking toward the securing of a new president; and at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees, August 18, 1935, Dr. William Sims Allen was unanimously elected to that position.

William Sims Allen on the 27th of October 1886 was born in Hico, Texas, a town eighty-five miles west of Waco

the site of Baylor University. He attended the local high school, graduating in 1907. In 1912 he graduated from Baylor University with the degree of A. B. The following two years 1912-1914, he served as principal and teacher of Latin in the High School of Italy, Texas, north of Waco.

In June 1914 he was married to Miss Gertrude Eudaly of Fort Worth. In 1915 he received his A. M. degree from Columbia University and became connected with the Waco public schools, serving for one year.

The fall of 1916 marked an epoch in his professional career, for at that time he became a member of the faculty of Baylor University, where he functioned with ever increasing distinction until 1934, when he accepted the Stetson presidency.

Baylor University occupies so conspicuous a place in the training and career of Dr. Allen that some account of its history and characteristics may at this point be relevant.

It was founded under Baptist auspices in 1845, and came to be recognized as the denomination's outstanding institution of general education in the South. In a comprehensive account of Texas education published in 1896 Baylor is credited with having, including the college and the academy, the largest registration of any institution of higher education listed; and the buildings on the Baylor campus are the most extensive and imposing of those illustrated in the publication. A recent catalog of

Baylor states that it is "the oldest institution of higher learning in continuous service in the Southland"; and that "while it is owned and controlled by the Baptists of Texas, it is maintained for the benefit of all mankind. It is not carried on in order that the dogmas of the denomination may be proclaimed, but that therein may be taught with religious fervor and flavor all things properly embodied in the curriculum of a great university." This goal is elaborated in three extended paragraphs entitled respectively, "Its Spirit", "Its Atmosphere", and "Its Purpose", paragraphs approximately expressing the ideals of Stetson University.

The section on co-education is interesting and suggestive. The claim is made that "Baylor is probably the second oldest co-educational institution in the world." The defense of co-education is one that many would regard as admirably expressed.

"Men and women who participate in the same activities in the classroom and on the campus develop respect for the opinions and intellectual capacities of the other sex, and an appreciation of their mutual interests and problems.

They learn teamwork through coordinated effort toward a common goal. Each sex is stimulated to greater effort, to higher standards, and loftier achievements through the social interest engendered in the wholesome, normal relationship of education. Thus men and women are prepared

by training and experience in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and good will for harmonious living and serviceable citizenship." One is reminded of the statement of the president of a mid-western co-educational college that some of the best work it had done was the matches it had made.

Baylor has devoted much attention to its library. For instance, in 1921 it published a four hundred page bulletin cataloging and describing its collection of Browning material, said to be the most extensive in America.

Thus we have digressed to give something of the history, backgrounds, ideals, and atmosphere of the institution where young William Sims Allen received his college training, and where in 1916 he began a period of eighteen years as a college teacher and administrator.

He began as instructor in Latin. A year later he was promoted to the rank of assistant professor. A large part of 1919 he gave to graduate study, at the University of Chicago, returning as Professor of Secondary Education, the position which he held for the remaining fifteen years of his connection with Baylor. In 1923 he received his Ph. D. from Columbia University.

He meanwhile was steadily given greater and greater executive responsibility; from 1924 to 1934 he was Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, from June 1, 1931 to June 1, 1932 Acting President of the University,

and from 1932 to 1934 Vice President of the University and Chairman of the School of Education.

A prominent Southern leader, thoroughly familiar with the situation, stated that Dr. Allen was the outstanding figure on the Baylor campus and one of the most sought after public speakers in a wide section of the State. Another Southwide leader, Dr. L. R. Scarborough, in an article in the Florida Baptist Witness spoke of Dr. Allen as "for years one of the most dynamic forces in Baylor." He reported the regret of "thousands of Baylor men and women" at his going, and commended "to the finest fellowship Dr. Allen to Florida Baptists."

It goes without saying that the securing for the Stetson presidency a man of Dr. Allen's training, experience, and recognition, was met with the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the friends of the institution, and we shall see how he has justified that enthusiasm by devoting without stint his dynamic personality to the task which he assumed.

This final chapter concerns the period from the calling of President Allen to Stetson in 1934 until the close of the session of 1945-1946. Its title, "Stetson Goes Forward," will be recognized by students of the period as the slogan which the President often used, with a smile, when speaking in chapel.

At the close of the period about twenty prominent members of the Stetson staff who were on duty at the close

of the previous administration were still functioning. This includes thirteen full professors, most of them heads of their respective departments, and the majority with earned Ph. D. degrees from prominent universities. Others of the group have to their credit, graduate study and degrees.

The following list will present some of them with their years of service and the principal subjects which they have taught or duties which they have performed during the period in question.

Absolute accuracy as to time of service cannot be insured, since the first appearance of a name in a catalog may designate a person who was serving at the time of the issue, or one appointed for the following session.

- 60 George Prentice Carson
History
- 52 Clifford B. Rosa
Bursar
- 43 Warren S. Gordis
English and Greek
- 40 Annie Nadine Holden
English
- 38 Irving C. Stover
Speech
- 25 Harry C. Garwood
Philosophy and Bible
Dean of the University
- 24 Boyce F. Ezeil
Psychology and Education
- 24 Ethel Fisher
Piano
- 23 Mary Tribble Lowry
English
- 21 Ida Richardson Cunningham
Secretary to the Bursar
- 20 Robert I. Allen
Physics
- 20 Curtis M. Lowry
Mathematics and Engineering
- 19 Harry S. Winters
History and Political Science
Secretary of the Faculty

- 17 John F. Conn
Chemistry
- 16 Charles A. Fisher
Business Administrations
Director of School of Business
- 16 Richard E. Clark
Sociology
- 16 Harry L. Taylor
Philosophy
- 15 Veronica Davis Gove
Public School Music

These have all been previously introduced, but it may be appropriate at the expense of minor repetitions to make some further reference to their activities, especially to their activities in connection with the present administration.

Dr. Carson's sixty consecutive years as member of the Stetson faculty may justify at this point a summary of his entire career.

George Prentice Carson was the son of a Philadelphia Methodist minister. Prepared in a local private school, he at the early age of nineteen graduated from Wesleyan University, Connecticut. Soon after graduation he accompanied his mother who came to DeLand from considerations of health. In January 1887 he began teaching in the Academy from which John B. Stetson University was developed. It had been his purpose to become a physician rather than a teacher, but circumstances led him into the educational field. He had a variety of interests and taught various subjects as far apart as Chemistry and History. "Natural and Political Sciences" was a happy designation of his field or

fields in the early days. For a time he gave considerable attention to testing the contents of Florida phosphates which were becoming prominent as a Florida export.

At length he determined to concentrate upon History and Political Science. Besides reading extensively in his rapidly growing library he spent summers in graduate study at Harvard and the University of Chicago. He also traveled in Europe. As Dean, sometimes of the College of Liberal Arts and sometimes of the University as a whole, he for many years had a large part in the local administration of the institution. In this field he had valued assistance from Miss Olga Bowen, who later became Registrar of the University.

During one period he spent much time going about in Florida and speaking in the interest of Stetson. For several years, with student assistance, he was collecting an extensive body of material bearing on the records and addresses of students graduating from the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Law, and the Academy. In 1937 he published what he called a "trial balloon" a provisional list of all these graduates. In the first part all names were presented in one alphabetical list, in the second according to the date of graduation, the graduates of each year classified according to the degree received.

In later years his health greatly declined. He for a time taught groups who met at his home. He attended the

1946 Commencement and performed his traditional function of adjusting the hoods upon the candidates for honorary degrees, but he survived but for a portion of the summer. He had only recently been placed on the "emeritus" list. No other person has come so near the goal of knowing personally every student who has attended Stetson University.

Dr. Gordis was placed on the "emeritus" list at the same time with Dr. Carson. His forty-three years of service were not consecutive but included the ten years from 1888, and thirty-three from 1913. Upon returning in 1913 he transferred from the ancient classics to English, and during the last few years of his service taught New Testament Greek.

In the catalog of 1946 we for the first time see the title Associate Professor in connection with the name of Miss Holden, whose forty years of service have included the teaching of German and Latin as well as English, and whose experience had included foreign travel and frequent summers given to graduate study. Dr. Stover notwithstanding his many years of service was never going stronger than at present. In recent years the teaching of the vigorous Dr. Ezell has been limited to the field of Psychology.

Several prominent members of the liberal arts faculty present upon Dr. Allen's arrival were not serving in 1946. Dr. Charles S. Farriss, coming in 1892 as Professor of Greek twelve years after his graduation from Wake Forest, continued

until his death in 1938. Before coming to Stetson he had made a fine record as pastor and editor of denominational weeklies. While here he twice served as Acting President between administrations. He was editor of the Florida Baptist Witness from 1890 to 1902 and was author of the volumes "The American Soul" and "Robert E. Lee." In 1900-1901 he did graduate work at the University of Chicago. An ever genial personality, he was loved and honored as gentleman and Christian. Mrs. Farriss at various times between 1893 and 1934 taught Piano or Domestic Art.

Dr. Donald Faulkner after fifteen years of service resigned his position of Professor of Mathematics in 1942, and in the same year Dr. Charles B. Vance, with twelve years of service, resigned his position of Professor of Geology and Geography.

In 1934 Dr. Iola Eastburn, with long and distinguished experience as college teacher, who had spent much time in graduate study in England, Germany, and France, came to Stetson as Professor of Modern Languages. Later limiting her teaching to German. About 1945 she resigned on account of ill health.

President Allen in 1934 brought from Baylor University Dr. Charles G. Smith and his wife, Dr. Cornelia. Dr. Charles came as Professor of English, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, with graduate work at the Universities of Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins, from the last

mentioned of which he received his Ph. D. degree. He was widely recognized as a specialist in Spenserian studies. He became Dean of the University, permitting Dr. Carson to devote himself entirely to teaching and to collecting data regarding the alumni whom no one else knew so well.

Dr. Cornelia with degrees from Baylor, Chicago, and a Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins came as Professor of Biology. Dr. Vance who had previously taught that subject then limited his work to the related fields of Geology and Geography.

Professor Plautus I. Lipsey, Jr., a graduate of Mississippi College came in 1934 as head of the new Department of Journalism, and as Director of Publicity. President Allen contributed to the April 18, 1935 issue of the Florida Baptist Witness an article introducing Professor Lipsey. Son of an editor of the Baptist Record of Jackson, Mississippi, he had been Assistant Professor of Journalism at Baylor University. For two and a half years he was Chief of the Bureau of the Associated Press in Geneva, to cover news of the League of Nations. In 1933 he became "cable editor of the Associated Press of New York and later was with the Universal Service in Washington and New York, from which position he comes to us. He has a world vision. He is a consecrated Christian. He is a Baptist."

Neither of the above mentioned three remained beyond 1940. Dr. and Mrs. Smith were induced to return to Baylor, and Professor Lipsey removed to other activities.

Miss Curtis Horn, who came as the President's Secretary is still with Stetson as Associate Professor of Secretarial Science; and Mrs. Nell Campbell Morris, another Baylor graduate, coming at about the same time held at various intervals before resignation in 1945 positions including Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education, and Assistant Professor of English.

A familiar figure on the campus Carl "Doc" H. Johnson. A Stetson graduate, he has performed various duties, practically all connected with men's activities. In the catalog of 1935-1936 he appears as Assistant in Physical Education, and in 1945-1946 as Assistant Professor of Geography and Director of Men's Intramurals. Other designations which have been his over the years are Instructor in Health and Physical Education, Superintendent of Conrad Hall, and Director of Men's Intramural Activities.

Somewhat parallel to the career of "Doc" Johnson is that of Mrs. Sara Staff Jernigen. Having, as in his case a Stetson Bachelor's and a Master's degree, she has, since her graduation in 1935 advanced from Assistant in Physical Education to Professor of Health and Physical Education, and Director of Physical Education for Women.

Dr. R. E. Clark who had been acting as Librarian was transferred to a professorship in his special field of Sociology, and Dr. Lewis Stieg appointed Librarian and Professor of Library Science. He remained but two years and

was followed by Robert Severance, also a specially trained librarian who remained until 1940. The library has continued to be in charge of a well trained and efficient staff, never more so than at present under the leadership of Miss Charlotte A. Smith and Mrs. Susie P. Brown, both with Liberal Arts and Library Science degrees from standard institutions.

Robert C. Cotner with an A. B. from Baylor and an A. M. from Brown came in 1934 as Professor of Political Science and Director of Debate. From 1935 to 1937 he also served as Dean of Men. In the following year, on account of war conditions he was given leave of absence and finally became connected with the University of Texas.

In March 1935 Mr. Warren C. Cowell, a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, and summer student at various universities, joined the Stetson faculty as Head Coach and Director of Athletics, following Herbert R. McQuillan, resigned. He later was designated as Professor of Health and Physical Education. Professor Cowell has rendered fine and efficient service to the present time.

In 1937 Dr. Benson W. Davis, with degrees from the Universities of North Carolina, came as Professor of Classical Languages becoming Dean of the University in 1940 when Dean Charles G. Smith returned to Baylor. After an interval of four years spent as Dean at Meredith College, North Carolina, Dr. Davis returned to Stetson as Dean of Men and Professor

of Greek and Philosophy.

In estimating changes in attendance, strict accuracy is hardly possible, for various circumstances affect the significance of recorded totals. For instance, the drop between the 1926 total of 626, and the 1930 of 431 was partly due to the discontinuance of sub-collegiate work; and the increase from the 1930 total of 431 to that of 1934 of 491 was partly due to the introduction of a Summer School.

We can perhaps get the best idea of the essential growth of the student body by limiting ourselves to the regular work of the Colleges and Schools, and ignoring Summer, Saturday, and Night Classes. Even then some inaccuracies may result from various treatment of duplicates in reports of attendance.

On this basis the registration for 1933-1934, the last year of the Hulley administration, was 412, a gain over the previous session of 83. In the first year of the new administration there was a gain of 106, with 70 more college freshmen than during the previous session.

For the four sessions between 1935 and 1939 the registration was 604, 669, 751, and 801 respectively, with corresponding increases of 86, 65, 82, and 50, a total increase of 283. For the following five war years there was decrease of 106, 85, 39, 136, and 124, a total decrease of 490, leaving an enrollment but 311. The two post war sessions from 1944 to

1946 saw enrollment of 437 and 890 respectively, a gain for the two sessions of 579, and a net gain during the present administration of 478. The total number of women enrolled in 1945-1946 was 1109.

Intimately connected with the growth of the student body is the problem of new buildings, for the building enterprises of our period have been largely for the purpose of providing housing facilities for our students.

In 1935 a plan was taking shape to enlarge dormitory space for women. Since the middle nineties, Chaudoin Hall had consisted of the original central building and the ample north wing, for a time called Sampson Hall for Mr. C. T. Sampson whose legacy provided at least most of the funds for its erection. The new project was to add a similar south wing, giving the building fine symmetry as well as increased capacity. The needed \$50,000 could be secured from proceeds of recently called bonds and others about to be called. Organized Florida Baptists offered to give \$5,000 a year to replace these invested funds. The offer was accepted, and the Convention promptly and fully met the assumed obligation.

Work on the addition began in June. In November the building was dedicated.

In the following March Mr. Medwin Perk, a Stetson graduate, was engaged to make tentative plans for a Commons building and kitchen. As the lower floor of the north wing

of Chaudoin Hall had been used as the university dining room, the released space would be available for dormitory rooms. Plans were adopted, and Mr. E. K. Jones, the contractor for the Chaudoin Hall addition, began the building, which was dedicated on the November 1936 Home Coming Day.

The Commons structures were built about a patio: on the south side was the main dining hall, and on the north side the cafeteria. On the east was a connecting kitchen. Connected with the north position was a lounge and with the south portion a small dining room for special groups meeting from time to time. Cafeteria service was so much more popular than that of the regular dining room that it prevailed in both rooms.

Very soon the combined space for cafeteria service proved inadequate, and an enlargement was made to the north. Also an ample storage building was erected just east of the kitchen.

These changes not only provided dormitory space, but made it possible for the Chaudoin Hall kitchen to be transformed into the long needed infirmary, which was placed in charge of a registered nurse. Miss Edgelle Henry, A. B., R. N. came as head nurse and is still with us, not only as efficient director of our infirmaries but as a prominent leader in religious activities.

In 1935 the University purchased the Standish Apart-

ments, a three story fireproof building facing the Hulley Athletic field. In 1937 the Committee on Administration authorized President Allen to change the building over to a dormitory for the accomodation of thirty-six young women. It was named Stevens Hall in honor of the late H. B. Stevens, who had served as trustee for over forty years.

Dormitory space was still needed, and at Dr. Allen's suggestion the President's Residence for several years served to house twenty-five young women. It was known as Holmes Hall in honor of Mr. Robert Shailer Holmes, trustee since 1930-31. Dr. Allen meanwhile lived in a rented home.

During the summer of 1937 Conrad Hall, the men's dormitory, was extensively improved and remodeled. Later as war conditions caused decrease in the number of men students, this building also was taken over by the women.

Stetson Lodge was an attractive and comparatively new boarding house adjacent to the Standish Apartments or Stevens Hall. This in 1945 was purchased by the University and equipped to accommodate forty-five or fifty young women. It was named in honor of Dr. C. M. Brittain, who after many years of distinguished service as Stetson Trustee and leader among Florida Baptists, had in 1943 passed to his reward.

The Palms, a boarding house near the campus, was leased to serve as a supplementary dormitory. This spacious building was an enlargement of the home of Mr. M. W. Sargent, Stetson trustee from 1885 to 1896, prominent as Treasurer

and member of the Executive Committee of the Board. He was one of the financial victims of the disastrous freezes of 1894 and 1895. Practically bankrupted by the destruction of his orange groves, he removed to a Western State.

As veterans began to return, how to house them became a problem, as the girls had taken over Conrad Hall. A plan was taking form to enlarge Stetson Hall for the girls so as to release Conrad for the boys. The Baptists of Florida were engaged in an ambitious campaign to raise for Stetson a million dollars to be used for endowment and building. The enterprise was sufficiently advanced to justify this new hundred thousand dollar project. Mr. E. K. Jones was again the contractor. The work was well under way during the session of 1945-1946, and the building ready for occupancy by September 1946.

We have noted the manifold uses to which Stetson Hall has been put during its sixty years. As a historic object, it was in general outline to be preserved as the nucleus of the enlarged structure, similar in many respects to Chaudoin Hall. The interior of the original building was thoroughly reconstructed and modernized. Each three room unit was changed to two larger rooms with intervening bathrooms and clothes presses.

An addition with the form and dimensions of the original building was extended eastward. Then to the north were constructed two wings, each of about the

same dimensions as the east addition, the size of the original structure being practically quadrupled. The outer walls of the two lower stories of the additions were faced with small concrete blocks, but so laid that when red pressed brick should be available the whole structure could be finished in keeping with the other leading buildings on the campus.

During the war there was a Naval Air Base about three miles north-east of the campus. This later came into the hands of the City of DeLand. Of this property the University leased two dormitories and two residences. Here reside three hundred student veterans and Dean and Mrs. Davis. Here also are the Infirmary for Men and prospective quarters for the Law School. A group of government buses, also leased, provide transportation between campus and base.

Ample support of Stetson's building enterprises given by the Florida Baptist Convention was but a token of the cordial relations between the two bodies. The enthusiastic welcome given the new president was followed by ever-growing confidence and affection. Needed support for the University's operating expenses steadily increased until it has reached three thousand dollars a month, thirty-six thousand a year. Assumed obligations have been strictly met.

As you have seen, a troublesome issue for a long time had been connected with the election of members of the Stetson Board of Trustees. A compromise had been secured

during the previous administration whereby elections should be confirmed by the Convention. The recent arrangement has been that the Convention nominate candidates for vacancies on the Board. The committee making such nominations has acted in a fine spirit of cooperation, taking into account the needs of the University and the desires of the administration, and even not limiting all nominations to Baptists.

Reference has been made to the Million Dollar Campaign. As early as 1926 or 1927 a suggestion was made at a meeting of the Convention that under certain conditions they might undertake to raise a million dollars for Stetson. The seed finally germinated.

In 1938 the Stetson Committee on Administration suggested that such a campaign begin early in 1939, but there were reasons leading the Convention officers to consider this particular time inopportune. There were various delays, and the substitution of minor campaigns for meeting immediate needs.

Decisive action was taken by the Convention at Eradenton in January 1944. Dr. C. H. Borton, prominent pastor and Stetson Trustees, presented a resolution that the Convention immediately enter upon a campaign to raise a million dollars for Stetson, "to be used to advance the cause of Christian Education." A committee with J. Ollie Edmunds as Chairman was to organize the campaign. In the Witness for February

3, 1944 appeared an article entitled "A Visitor's Estimate," giving the impressions of an officer of the American Bible Society. It contained the following: "The most thrilling moment of the Convention to me was the spontaneous, enthusiastic adoption of the resolution approving the \$1,000,000 fund for Stetson University. This was timely and apparently desperately necessary."

Of the \$1,000,000, \$350,000 was to be allotted for buildings and repairs and \$650,000 for endowment. There was an elaborate plan for organizing the campaign, with district leaders, and allotments to individual churches. The citizens of DeLand undertook to raise \$50,000 for the construction of a law building. The Daytona Chamber of Commerce sponsored a drive for \$100,000. The Daytona Baptist Churches accepted a quota for an additional \$11,500. President Allen was said to be devoting nearly all his time traveling and speaking in behalf of the campaign.

For the first few months the progress was rapid, but then it began to slow down. By the end of the year of 1944 over half the goal had been reached in cash or definite pledges.

In June 1945 the Executive Committee of the Convention appointed as head of the new Department of Christian Education Dr. J. Harrison Griffin, well known as Secretary of the Florida Baptist Brotherhood. Although Dr. Griffin's office is at the University, he is the employee of the

Convention charged with the task of completing the Million Dollar Campaign.

Dr. Griffin assumed his new responsibility in September, 1945. In the fall of 1946 he reported having made two tours of the State, reaching every Association with encouraging results. The new policy will be to specialize in appeals for larger individual gifts, an effort to find one hundred men who will give one thousand dollars each, and two hundred who will give a hundred each. Appeal will also be made to "friends of Christian Education to remember Stetson in their wills." The spirit of the report was decidedly optimistic. Over three hundred and forty thousand was reported as having been contributed in cash and the total of cash and pledges as amounting to over six hundred thousand.

We have noted the effect of war conditions on attendance. In this session of 1943-1944, apart from summer school and part time students only 73 men and 248 women, a total of 321 were enrolled, as against the 1939-40 enrollment of 357 men and 449 women, a total of 806. The net totals, including summer and part time students were 509 and 1097 respectively.

War conditions affected the University in various ways besides reducing attendance. The temporary closing of the College of Law will be noted later.

For the three sessions between 1943 and 1946 the College of Law was closed, Dean Howes being retained as Professor

of History in the College of Liberal Arts. Plans were made for the reopening of the College of Law in the fall of 1946.

Financial adjustments became necessary. In 1942 the budget was reported to have been reduced by nearly \$18,000. Several members of the faculty were given leave of absence, some to enter the service, some to engage in other activities.

August 2, 1943 an Army S.T.A.R. unit began operations on the Stetson campus. About five hundred young men were lodged in Stetson and Conrad Halls, the Pi Kappa Phi's house, and the Hulley Gymnasium. Groups of young men just out of high school or former college students came to be tested by government officers and designated for the type of service for which they were best fitted. As each completed a few days testing and training, he moved on, his place to be taken by a newcomer. They ate at the Stetson Commons and were under strict military discipline.

War conditions occasioned some minor modifications in the instruction offered. In certain departments increased emphasis was placed on world conditions and international relations. This particularly applied to the 1942 summer session of the Law School. Also, under the direction of Dr. Conn brief defense courses were offered to which local citizens as well as students were admitted, the aim being to prepare for any emergency that might arise from an enemy attack. Dr. R. I. Allen, our Professor of Physics, conducted a Ground School of Aviation.

In the summer of 1945 there was launched a steamship bearing the name of Stetson Victory. The University Administration Committee voted to contribute to the library of the vessel a collection of forty volumes, to be placed in a bookcase with a plaque properly inscribed, each volume to carry the Stetson Library seal.

We have noted that throughout the history of the University the terms College, Department, School, and sometimes Conservatory have from time to time been applied indiscriminately to the same units, where there was little or no change in the instruction offered. At one extreme we find from 1921-1930 seven Colleges were listed, but in the catalog of 1930-31 there was an abrupt change from seven Colleges to two, Liberal Arts and Law. This was the situation at the beginning of the present administration.

Many important changes have since been made from time to time in the organization of the University, the process culminating in the session of 1941-42.

In 1936-37 instead of the Department of Music we find the School of Music.

In 1937-38 a distinction was emphasized between the Lower Division, the work of freshmen and sophomores; and the Upper Division, that of juniors and seniors. The greater part of the work in the Lower Division of the College of Liberal Arts was prescribed, the schedules for the A. B. and the B. S. being nearly alike except for the Mathematical

requirement for the B. S. degree. As previously, the freshmen and sophomore courses had respectively the 100 and 200 numbers and the junior and senior the 300 and 400.

In this same year there began a tendency to divide the departments of the College of Liberal Arts into groups each with a separate chairman. Five groups were recognized: Humanities, Social Sciences, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Engineering, and Business Administration.

In 1939-40 the Department of Business became the School of Business.

In 1940-1941 appears the Faculty Advisory System which was to have important development. In this connection were listed various "specialized fields," chiefly connected with vocational training, including Dentistry, Medicine, Law, the Ministry, etc. Each "field" was to have its advisor, the aim being to enable the student during his undergraduate days to lay a foundation for his specialized training.. Required work for the Lower Division remained practically unchanged. The advisory system was expanded.

The departments of the College of Liberal Arts were at this time arranged in seven Divisions: Art of Teaching, Expressive Arts--including Fine Arts, Drama, and Speech--Health and Physical Education, Languages and Literature, Natural Sciences, Religion, and Social Sciences.

In the session of 1941-42 the process of organization which we have been tracing was practically completed. The

seven Divisions were reduced to three: I. The Humanities, including the former Expressive Arts, Languages and Literature, and Religion; II. The Natural Sciences unchanged; III. The Social Sciences, which absorbed the former Health and Physical Education, and the Art of Teaching with the exception of Philosophy which was transferred to the Humanities.

In 1943, on account of war conditions, the University changed from the semester to the earlier quarter system.

The previous regular college year was divided into three quarters instead of two semesters, and the brief summer session expanded to form a fourth quarter, thus enabling the student to complete the regular college course in less than four years. What was designated as "An Individualized Program" had already been announced. While these two changes were prompted by war conditions, they have proved so successful that they have become incorporated into the regular practice of the University. "The Individualized Program" is administered by an elaborate advisory council including members representing the University as a whole, the College of Law, the Schools of Music and of Business, and the various Divisions of the College of Liberal Arts.

The process may perhaps be best presented by quoting from the statement published in a recent catalog.

"In place of the old system in which general requirements were laid down for all students with little regard for individual differences, there has been instituted a

system of individualized requirements. The use of requirements as such has not been abandoned, but the method of using them has been changed. Instead of being laid down in advance and applied generally, requirements have been set for each individual, based upon his aptitudes, interests, and needs."

"Such a system requires methods and devices for discovering individual aptitudes and interests, and an organization for consulting students. A group of faculty members has been chosen and is organized to act as counselors. A testing program is in use to supply the counselors with needed information concerning individual students. This is supplemented by reports from the high schools from which the student enters."

"When a student enters the University he has an interview with members of an advisory council, which is supplied with all the information that has been gathered concerning the student. By means of this initial interview and others, from time to time, each student's individual program is worked out and directed. The student is not left free to wander about the educational highway following his own whims and notions, but he is guided along the way."

"The new system is more difficult to administer than the old mechanical system, but the University believes that the advantages make it worth-while."

We have seen that quite recently nearly all the work of

the first two years in the College of Liberal Arts was prescribed. Now numerous distinct schedules have been prepared for those specializing in particular Divisions or Departments, or preparing for some particular vocation, and the only work prescribed for all students is two semesters in English, one of which may be excused on condition of passing a satisfactory examination; one semester in Religion; and two years of work in Physical Education, usually three hours a week.

Some of the above mentioned schedules include much of the earlier freshman and sophomore prescribed work; for example, schedules for those majoring in the Humanities. Some others include little of the earlier prescribed work except that which is required of all. As there is often considerable room for electives, doubtless more of the earlier requirements are met than the specialized schedules would indicate.

Stetson has an experienced and well organized administrative staff, most of the members already introduced. Next to the President is the Dean of the University, Dr. H. C. Garwood. The College of Law has its Dean--Dr. R. F. Howes until the war recess of the College--; the School of Business and of Music their Directors, Drs. Fisher and Duckwitz respectively. The activities of Dr. Benson W. Davis, Dean of Men are supplemented by Carl "Doc" Johnson. Miss Etter

Turner is the Dean of Women. A group of fine mature ladies act as Hostesses of the various dormitories, their activities coordinated under the leadership of one of their number. Miss Barbara Rowe is Registrar, Miss Cain, Director of Publicity, and Mr. Clifford B. Rosa, continuously connected with Stetson since 1894, is our efficient Bursar. There is an ample force of Assistants and Secretaries.

The student body has many organizations. The most inclusive is the Stetson Student Association. All registered students are automatically members. It is a governing body with regular meetings, functioning democratically. It considers a wide range of matters connected with the interests and activities of the student body as a whole and aims to co-ordinate the various student organizations. Each special College and School of the University has its related organization.

There are organizations aiming to recognize and stimulate leadership and scholarship in general. Conspicuous and ambitious is the Mystic Krewe, a group of upper classmen, the emphasis being on leadership. The Honor is a somewhat similar society for women, the announced aims being the development of individual personality as expressed in scholarship and leadership.

Members of the Order of the Scroll and Key are chosen from the men and women in the junior and senior classes

making the highest ten per cent in their scholarship record, and showing qualities of leadership.

The Phi Society sponsored by the national honorary scholarship fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, admits Liberal Arts students who have received exceptionally high grades throughout their first college year.

Several organizations appeal to students according to varied individual interests. The International Relations Club, sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, seeks to stimulate interest in international affairs. The Camera Club includes students of high scholarship rating with interest in photography. The Woman's Athletic Association admits any who are interested in general athletic activities, while the Blazer Club is limited to those who have received distinguished honors in scholarship as well as in athletic sports.

There are student organizations connected with constituent parts of the University designated as School or College.

In the School of Music the most general is the Music School Association, coordinating the various activities of the School with the University as a whole. A prominent organization on the campus is the Stetson chapter of the national music fraternity Phi Beta. Its stated aim is to promote "professional achievement in music or dramatics, high ideals in womanhood and scholarship." Its members are

said to "act as hostesses for all music activities."

Kappa Kappa Psi is a national fraternity for Bandmen and Delta Gamma Phi, a local honorary organization for women prominent in band activities.

The School of Business has its Stetson Commerce Club, a local organization for advanced students with superior standing; and the College of Law has a chapter of the national Law fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta, membership "open to regularly enrolled students in the College of Law," its aims being "to promote the discussion of legal subjects, to effectuate fellowship, and to foster the high ideals of the legal profession."

There are departmental organizations, some local and others national. Frequently what was a local club becomes a chapter of a national organization. In general the members are students who have done excellent work in the respective fields. The departments represented, listed alphabetically are as follows;

Art, Kappa Phi, National
Chemistry, Gamma Sigma Epsilon, National
French, La Franade
German, Der Deutsche Verein
History, Phi Alpha Theta, National
Physics, Sigma Pi Sigma, National
Sociology, Pi Gamma Mu, National
Spanish, Sigma Delta Pi, National
Speech--

1. Theta Alpha Phi, National Dramatic fraternity, prominent in local dramatic presentation;
2. Pi Kappa Delta, National forensic fraternith.

Stetson students have seven national social fraternities, practically all preceded by local organizations. The men's

in order of the establishment of the national chapters are as follows:

Sigma Nu, 1913

Pi Kappa Phi, 1921 (a local Phi Beta Psi, 1912)

Delta Sigma Phi, 1925 (a local Phi Kappa Delta, 1898)

The Womens are:

Delta Delta, 1913

Pi Beta Phi, 1913

Alpha Xi Delta, 1917

Zeta Tau Alpha, 1934

The religious life and activities of the students are connected with various organizations. Apart from the faculty of the Department of Religion there is a full time Director of Religious Activities; and a recently acquired residence adjacent to the campus assigned by the University to these activities. Four denominations, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians, have organized Student Unions or Fellowships. Interdenominational Vesper Services are held practically each evening, early, in the University chapel. All students are required to attend the regular chapel services, primarily devoted to worship and usually conducted by the President or the Dean. Stetson has many ministerial students, some of them ordained ministers and even pastors of nearby churches. They are organized in the Ministerial Association which holds weekly meetings, and sponsors various religious activities in DeLand and vicinity. Another religious organization on the campus is the Volunteers for Christian Service, including "students of all denominations who have dedicated themselves to a life of

service to God. Meetings are devoted to talks, and plans for definite service."

For several years there has been observed on the campus an annual Religious Emphasis Week. A visiting group of prominent religious leaders conduct formal and informal services, speaking in the chapel, or in class rooms. It has proved potent for the enrichment of the spiritual life.

We have noted some prominent members of the faculty who served during the previous administration and who are still active; and also some who were added early during the present administration. Several others who have been added to the faculty of Liberal Arts have rendered years of fine service. In 1937 Dr. Doris K. Arjona, with graduate degrees from the Universities of Michigan and Chicago and study in London and Madrid, came to Stetson as Professor of Spanish, and has served continuously except when on leave of absence to complete a series of text books in her field.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Charles G. Smith, as Professor and Head of the Department of English, he was followed by Dr. W. Hugh Mc Eniry, whose graduate training was at Vanderbilt University. From 1943 to 1945 he was on leave for war service, and in the fall of 1945 returned to Stetson.

Dr. R. L. Carter with years of practical experience in public school work before completing his graduate work at Columbia and Peabody has since 1943 been with us as Professor

of Education, supplementing the work of Dr. B. F. Ezell, who has taught both Psychology and Education.

An interesting group of brilliant Stetson graduates have by a series of promotions or by absence for graduate study reached important positions on the Stetson faculty.

Mrs. Frances Thornton after extended study abroad received her A. B. and A. M. from Stetson. Continuing her graduate study she received from a French University the Doctor's degree. Returning to Stetson, she is still our Professor of French.

Somewhat similarly, Howard L. Bateson, honor Stetson graduate in 1936, has after varied experiences here and abroad returned with the Ph. D. from the University of Illinois, as head of our Department of Modern Languages.

Miss Etter M. Turner, grand niece of one of our earliest Trustees was active in religious work during her undergraduate days. Her A. B. and A. M. are from Stetson. From Freshman Counselor and Assistant to the Dean of Women she has become our honored Dean of Women and does some teaching in the Department of Religion. Her Assistant, Miss Barbara Rowe, A. B. from Hillsdale, Michigan, and A. M. from Stetson, and for a time Instructor in History has since 1943 had the weighty responsibility of Registrar of the University.

Two other examples of the promotion of Stetson graduates to place on the faculty may be mentioned.

Miss Gertrude Foster, Ph. B., Stetson 1924, has with an M. A. from Middlebury College of Modern Languages, returned to us as Associate Professor of Spanish and English; and Miss Dorothy Fuller, Stetson A. B. 1937 and A. M. 1939 has advanced from Assistant in Biology to Assistant Professor.

Mrs. Edith W. Merrill with years of fruitful experience since graduating from Boston University in 1917, entered Stetson for graduate work, receiving the A. M. degree in 1938. During most of the intervening time, she has taught English with us.

Graduate work in recent years has had an important place at the University. Students who have completed the requirements for the Bachelor's degree may receive the Master's upon devoting at least a year to a specialized group of advanced courses;" writing a satisfactory thesis upon an approved subject, showing ability for research and power of independent thought"; and passing a comprehensive oral examination on the work involved.

Absolute sunshine would perhaps be too much to expect. The traditional practice of the Stetson Board of Trustees over a period of years had been to elect at their annual February meeting the faculty for the following year. Any member, without regard for length of service failing to be reelected was automatically dropped. Meanwhile the Associations adopted rules for tenure whereby a teacher with a

certain length of service could not be dropped without longer notice. At the meeting of 1938 three teachers with established tenure failed to be reelected. Protests were made which threatened the standing of the University with the Associations. The issue was settled by financial compensation, and normal relations with the Associations insured.

Another unfortunate episode occurred in June 1941. Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., for many years President of the Board, challenged certain policies which the Board was following under the leadership of President Allen, stating that his only motive was a sincere desire for the welfare of the University. The Board, after detailed discussion, unanimously approved the questioned policy.

At the next annual meeting in February, 1942 Colonel F. N. K. Bailey was elected President of the Board. Colonel Bailey, a South Carolina educator, came to Florida from considerations of health. He not only engaged in citrus culture but became a prominent Florida education and religious leader, serving as Superintendent of the Highlands County Schools, President of the Florida Education Association, President of the Board of Trustees of the Florida Baptist Children's Home, and member of the Baptist Missions Board of Florida. In 1934 he became a member of the Stetson Board of Trustees and is still President of the Board.

Vocational training as well as general culture has been

an aim of Stetson practically from the beginning, sometimes presented as the function of various colleges and schools, and sometimes almost entirely that of the departments of the College of Liberal Arts.

In the College of Liberal Arts we have Pre-Dental, Pre-Medical, and Pre-Seminary schedules which prepare for but do not specifically give vocational training; yet the cultural and the vocational sometimes overlap. For instance, the ministerial student who is majoring in the Department of Religion and perhaps serving as pastor of a church finds his class work a vocational element.

Many of our students complete their seminary training and become prominent pastors in Florida and elsewhere. Several such instances have already been mentioned. Stetson Notes in a 1934 issue of the Baptist Witness mentioned ten students as prominent in religious activities. Practically every one of these has since graduation made a fine record. The group included Findley Edge, now a member of the Faculty of the Louisville Baptist Seminary.

The Department of Speech gives training for debate and oratory which incidentally finds expression in intercollegiate contests. We have noted the prominence of dramatic production in connection with the Stover Little Theater, which for advanced students is a laboratory for practice in both interpretation and composition. Besides the presentation of full length plays, there are many brief workshop plays. Student

groups sometimes present prominent plays in other cities as well as locally. The local dramatic program is so arranged that in each cycle of four years all the leading types of drama are included. This gives players and student attendants a comprehensive view of the art. Under Dr. Stover's direction twenty different plays of Shakespeare have been presented in about twice that number of productions. For many years a feature of the June commencement week has been a Shakespearian play.

Teacher training has always been a prominent function at Stetson, whether given in what was called a School, a College, or Department. There has been strict compliance with the requirements of the Florida State Board of Education, so that students may be prepared to receive State certificates without further examination. Instead of the early Practice School, practical training is given by either of two recognized methods, Internship, or Directed Observation and Practice Teaching; the first requiring eight consecutive weeks as an intern in an approved public school, the other, part time activity throughout a year in an approved public school which may be reached from the Stetson campus. By a system of teacher placement, the University seeks to secure for its graduating candidates positions for which their training and personalities best fit them. We have seen that both Professors Ezell and Carter have had besides their specialized training, extended experience as public school teachers and administrators.

In the School of Music, the School of Business and the College of Law vocational training is stressed. With Music and Business the cultural is so blended that an A. B. degree and a B. S. degree respectively is conferred on graduates. In the College of Law the work is strictly vocational with cultural prerequisites, graduates receiving the LL. B. degree.

Our Music School, Conservatory, or Department has had, over the years, able teachers and artists. In 1937 its designation returned from "Department" to the earlier "School", and at about the same time it was admitted to membership in the National Association of Schools of Music.

Several of those on the Music faculty upon the coming of President Allen are, as we have seen, still on duty. Dr. William Duckwitz has been introduced, and his activities will further be presented. Mrs. Veronica Davis Gove is Head of the recently established Department of Public School Music, which long has been her specialty. Under her direction have been held Elementary School Festivals at which the University has been host to hundreds of Volusia County pupils. Miss Ethel Fisher still is rendering a beautiful service in teaching children to play the piano, from time to time presenting recitals in which they exhibit their accomplishments.

During the present administration there have been important additions to the Music faculty and the work of the School has been greatly expanded.

In 1934 there came as Professor of Voice Mr. Harold M. Giffin, born in China, a son of missionaries, a graduate of Denison University and the Eastman School of Music. Especially prominent as conductor of glee clubs, choruses, and choirs, he has served continuously, except for brief leave during the war. The recitals of the Glee Clubs, not only on the campus but in various cities have received enthusiastic commendation. This is notably the case in connection with the New York World's Fair. The annual presentation of Handel's Messiah is an outstanding occasion. With only a local personnel, effects are produced almost rivaling metropolitan choruses.

Two able recruits, Professor William H. Bailey and Arthur J. Graham, came in 1936, and from war conditions served for but six years.

In 1940 the versatile Miss Helen Allinger, Mus. B., Cincinnati College of Music, with varied supplementary training came first as Instructor in Voice. Her rank now is Professor of Organ and Head of the Department of Sacred Music. She has had much work in the field of Sacred Music, having received the degree of S. M. M. from the School of Sacred Music, Union Theological Seminary. She therefore was well prepared to become Head of the Department in that field recently established at Stetson. During Professor Giffin's leave of absence, she demonstrated her ability as Glee Club conductor.

The year 1942 marked the arrival of Miss Frances Buxton our Professor of Violin and Theory and Conductor of our Symphony Orchestra. She came with degrees from the Cleveland School of Music and the Eastman School. She has extended supplementary training. From early days orchestras as well as glee clubs have been prominent features on the campus and we still find them linked together in accounts of Stetson activities.

In other connections we have noted Stetson graduates who have joined our faculties. Music has its examples. Miss Aileen Worth, A. B. 1925 has since 1937 taught Violin and Piano. Miss Rosemary Clark, Stetson Mus. B., 1940 after further music training joined our faculty, teaching Organ, Piano, and Theory. She in 1945 presented a recital featuring some of her own compositions.

The Stetson Band as well as Glee Clubs and Orchestras has received recognition from tours and broadcasts.

In 1943 upon the resignation of Mr. John J. Heney, Mr. Victor J. Grabel came as Professor of Wind and Percussion Instruments and Director of the Band. An intimate associate of the famous band leader, Sousa, Professor Grabel had years of distinguished activity in Chicago as band instructor and conductor. During the 1937 Chicago World's Fair he was conductor of the band concerts, held before vast audiences in Grant Park. Frequent reference is made to his presentation to the library of our School of Music of Sousa's "First Library," a mass of material arriving in thirty cases and

weighing six thousand pounds, and containing much material of permanent and practical value. Under the direction of Professor Grabel in 1945 the School of Music was host to an assembly of Band Masters from five Southern States.

The School of Music has in recent years greatly expanded, not only in faculty and scope of activity, but in equipment. Two historic buildings on the campus have been thoroughly reconstructed and reconditioned, and are now exclusively devoted to the School.

DeLand Hall, in 1884 our only building, as recently characterized by Dr. Duckwitz "now has nine large studios, a combination office and waiting room, a music library and eleven large practice rooms. Every room and hall has a tone deadening wall and ceiling finish. Fourteen new pianos, a practice organ, and orchestral instruments were added." The building that for years functioned as gymnasium for men and women and as auditorium has been similarly reconditioned, becoming the Band Hall, supplying "an office, two instrument rooms, a large rehearsal room and five practice rooms."

Thus we see that under the efficient leadership of Dr. Duckwitz and the sympathetic cooperation of President Allen, no phase of Stetson's activity has within recent years made greater progress than has its School of Music. The fruitfulness of its work is witnessed by the accomplishments of its graduates as artists and teachers in this and other states, as well as its contribution to the cultural life

of the University as a whole.

At one time the instruction in Art was combined with that in Music in a single Conservatory. Now it is presented in a distinct Department of the College of Liberal Arts. After the resignation of Professor Fluhart in 1935, the work was taken over by Miss Sara Edith Harvey, who came with degrees from Shorter, Peabody, and Columbia. The annual exhibits of the work of her pupils indicate the extent and high quality of her contribution, sufficient courses are offered to enable Liberal Arts pupils to major in Art. The courses include the history and appreciation of Art as well as such practical subjects as painting, drawing, public school art, interior decoration, costume designing, and commercial art.

Naturally the activities of the School of Business are not as spectacular as are those of the School of Music. The primary aim is to offer on a college level four year courses combining the cultural and the vocational, and leading to the B. S. degree. Three four year schedules are arranged for those majoring respectively in Business Administration, in Secretarial Science for the Secretary, and Secretarial Science for the teacher. A one year course in Secretarial science and a two year course in Accounting are also offered. The School of Business further overlaps with the College of Liberal Arts in that in the field of Economics announcements and teachers are identical in the two.

Faculty and enrollment have been greatly affected by war conditions. In 1940-1941, the first session in which Business School attendance was separately published, the total was 175,--86 men and 89 women--with a faculty of six instead of the three of 1934-35. Attendance decreased during the war until in 1943-44 only 6 men and 59 women, a total of 65, were reported, with a faculty of 3. In 1945-46 the record was 124 men and 129 women, a total of 253 with an active faculty of 7.

As to faculty personnel, Dr. Charles A. Fisher who in 1930 came as Professor of Business Administration and Economics is the only one who has been on the Business faculty continuously during the twelve years period which we are considering. At present, 1946, he is Director of the School. Next in length of service was Miss Mary S. McCurdie who taught Secretarial Science from 1935 to 1944. Dr. Willis N. Baer taught from 1934 to 1942 and Dr. Russell C. Larcum from 1937 to 1942. Dr. Larcum was the Director of the School of Business from 1940 to 1942. Dr. Leo Spurrier has served as Professor of Business Administration and Economics since 1944. He came with degrees from the Universities of Kansas and of Chicago. Mr. Edward C. Furlong, a Stetson graduate and prominent athlete was instructor from 1939 to 1942, and after four years spent in the service, returned as Associate Professor.

Stetson's College of Law, its distinctively vocational division, has had a noteworthy history which we have traced through our chapters. We have seen its significance as the first Law School in Florida, and the consequently large number of its graduates who have become prominent attorneys and judges in the state. One of its graduates, Mr. David Sholtz, became Governor of Florida, as did the Liberal Arts graduate, Mr. Doyle Carlton. We have seen how it started as a two year school with the same entrance requirements as for college freshmen, and grew to a three years institution, fully approved by the American Bar Association and a member of the Association of American Law Schools with entrance requirements including an A. B. or B. S. degree or three years of college work done at Stetson in which all required subjects for a degree from the College of Liberal Arts or the School of Business have been met; the first year of Law to count as electives required for an A. B. or a B. S. degree.

During the present administration three men have served the College of Law as Dean. Louis H. Tribble, since 1922 prominent member of the Law faculty, was Dean until 1938; then from 1938 to 1941 this position was held by Dr. Paul E. Raymond with Law degrees from the University of Iowa and from Harvard. Then came Dr. Roy Francis Howes, a Liberal Arts graduate with Law degrees from Cornell and from New York University.

Law College enrollment, on account of the predominance of men students was more seriously affected by war conditions than was the University as a whole. Its activities, therefore, were suspended for the three sessions, 1943-1946. Dean Howes meanwhile served as Professor of History and Political Science in the College of Liberal Arts and other members of the Law faculty resigned or went on leave of absence.

Elaborate plans are being made for the reopening in the fall of 1946. Dr. Howes returns as Professor of Law instead of Dean. The new Dean is Mr. Lemuel Allen Haslup, coming with his B. S. from the University of Maryland and his LL.B. from George Washington University. He served the College in 1938-1939 as Lecturer in Law.

Mr. Charles Tom Henderson, prominent Stetson Alumnus, B. S. and LL.B. 1928, after varied experiences including work in the field of education will come as Professor of Law. Dr. Leonard J. Curtis, Visiting Professor of Law 1937-1943, will resume his activities, and others will be added during the summer.

While Stetson is going forward in various fields of vocational training, its central and major function is that of a College of Liberal Arts. On the faculty is a company of able, highly trained Christian scholars who under the dynamic leadership of the President are aiming to give

young men and women broad cultural training in major fields of knowledge, in keeping with the motto of the University, Pro Deo et Veritate, For God and Truth.