

Interviewee: Wendell Wilkie Gunn

Interviewer: Clint Alley

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Abstract: Mr. Wendell Wilkie Gunn was the first African-American student at Florence State College, which is now the University of North Alabama. After securing a court order to attend Florence State, Mr. Gunn transferred from Tennessee State University. He earned a degree in chemistry and worked for two companies before attending the University of Chicago. In an interview attended by University of North Alabama Professor Dr. Carolyn Barske and some of her students, Mr. Gunn describes his experiences concerning Florence State.

Clint Alley: Today is September 12, 2013. We're at the University of North Alabama with Mr. Wendell Gunn, uh, the first African American student at UNA. And Mr. Gunn, I appreciate you taking the time for us today. We'll start off. I want to ask you just when and where were you born?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: I was born in Tusculumbia, on Decatur Street, uh, September 25, 1942.

Clint Alley: OK, have a birthday coming up then.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: I do.

Clint Alley: A couple of weeks.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Actually, I was born on the twenty-third, but I was delivered by a midwife who reported it late, so to, to avoid the penalties to change the date. I found that out when I introduced my, the lady who is now my wife to my mother, when I introduced her to my mother it turned out her birthday was that day and my mother said, "That's when Wilkie was born," and I said, "Yeah,"...anyway, that's that story.

Clint Alley: That's funny.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: So, so my wife and I were born on the same, we have the same birthday.

Clint Alley: Share the same birthday. That's awesome.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: I knew that. That's when I knew.

Clint Alley: Did you have a pretty large extended family, or were you an only child?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: A brother and a sister, and I had a brother who died in an accidental drowning when I was five and he was eleven, but, umm, I have one brother and sister that I grew up with.

Clint Alley: OK. What did your parents do for a living?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: My father was a laborer at uh, at uh, Reynolds Metal Company, and umm, and an officer in the black local of the Aluminum Workers International Union. My mother had various jobs. She worked at Wear Brothers in Tuscumbia. She was also an accomplished cook so she cooked at various restaurants around, various restaurants around the Shoals area.

Clint Alley: OK. Where did you attend elementary school?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: At Trentham, Trentham High School, which was K through 12, in Tuscumbia. Did you say elementary school or did you say?

Clint Alley: Yeah, elementary, either one.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: The last three years of high school I went to the Nashville Christian Institute in Nashville, Tennessee.

Clint Alley: OK. Were these segregated schools?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Uh, yes. This was during the '50s and the '60s in Alabama and Tennessee.

Clint Alley: Yeah, yeah, so it goes without saying, I guess, doesn't it? (Laughs)

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: (Laughs) Yeah, almost, almost.

Clint Alley: So did your family always have a good value for education, would you say?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Well, I suppose they did, even though they didn't have much formal education. My father, my father probably went to third grade and my mother, I think, went to eighth grade or something like that. But what I do remember is not ever, uh, being faced with the question of whether or not I would go to college. When I say that, I mean, whether or not to go to college is a choice. I don't remember ever even considering that, so there must have been something that they, something about the way they raised us that made us think that it was not an option, that it was not an option *not* to go. Although, I, you know, that's all right. So, yes, they valued education. They made sure we went to school and umm, paid, you know, paid as much as they could toward our college. It was always encouraging.

Clint Alley: You had a good support system, then.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: A very, I say, a very good support system both from my parents and my extended family and just the community, you know, we went ... in our school, we had a good life there, a good encouraging life. In spite of the restrictions that were there, in spite of the restrictions that were there. You know, you grow up with them; you get used to them until it becomes important to you. So, it was a supportive atmosphere.

Clint Alley: So these schools that you attended, did they have ... I've heard a lot of other people who grew up in segregated schools say that they got the secondhand books, the secondhand things. Was that the case with you growing up?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Well, yes. However, see, you have to remember when people make comparisons like that, those are people who have gone through the other school and seen what they have and gone through our school and seen what we have. I only saw what we had. I as a kid only saw what we had and just took advantage of what we had. Perhaps it never mattered to me that the book, that the book was not brand new. I know that some of the books we had we had to buy, so they were new. You know, you can get used to something, even when it's not right.

Clint Alley: Growing up as a boy, did you ever challenge segregation? Was it something that you ...

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Not once. Not even once. It never occurred to me until I saw it happening in the '60s. And at that time I was going to school at Nashville Christian Institute in Nashville, and Nashville was where a lot of it started between the students at Fisk University and at Tennessee State. And, umm, we stayed out of it pretty much and planned to stay out of it, but then I was president of the student council and my roommate was president of the senior class when that happened. Didn't occur to me until the president of our school, who was a white gentleman and a minister, called us in to tell us about what was going out there in the streets of Nashville. And he said, "I just wanted to talk to you and make sure that you don't get involved in this because there are a lot of white people who support this school, it's a church school, and it would be a problem." And it was only at that moment that it occurred to me that something was happening that was really important to me. So when he turned to me and asked me to promise not to get involved in it, I said, I hesitated, and but then I said, "Well, you know, if we do, if I decide to get involved in it I'll let you know." Had no intention of getting involved, uh, but, what they're doing is, seems like something that's important to us. And, "We're right here between these two schools, and if it become such that our help is needed, I can't promise you that I won't join them. But I'll let you know before. That's the best I can do." Of course he and I never got along very well after that, but I was just trying to ... you understand what I mean? It was his warning that made me aware that maybe I *should* be involved in it. Now, I didn't get involved in it until shortly after my graduation, which was in 1960. But, if uh, if uh, if the call had come and said, "We need your help," I probably would have.

Clint Alley: So you graduated high school in 1960?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: 1960.

Clint Alley: OK. Did you go to another college before you came to Florence State?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: I went to Tennessee State. Tennessee State, which was also in Nashville. Yeah, and I started out studying romance languages, and then felt like I wanted to try something else. I was afraid of math and afraid of science at the time. I'd had some, but I was ... I really thought it was too heavy for me. Decided I wanted something a little more challenging so in that second year I took a math course and a biology course and a chemistry course, just to see, just to test my mettle. And uh, so I ended up with a mixture of things. So I changed my major, I really changed my major to chemistry when I came to Florence State. So I took a *lot* of chemistry in two years. About 60 hours of chemistry.

Clint Alley: That's a lot of chemistry.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Yeah, I mean, by the time I found out I didn't like chemistry I was a graduate. (Laughs)

Clint Alley: (Laughs) That's funny. So why did you apply to transfer to Florence State?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Well, I tell ya, I just, because my summer job didn't last long enough in the summer of '63 and uhm, I didn't know if I could afford to go back to Nashville. And, I had actually thought I might have to sit out a year and find a way to make some money. And uh, I watched with interest what happened at Tuscaloosa but you know, still, it was just something that happened there. Like I said, I'm no revolutionary. Uh, I'm shy, scared, chicken. (Laughs)

Clint Alley: (Laughs)

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: But I was at the home of a friend, Janet Lambert, whose father had a service job at Florence State College. And he had a yearbook on the coffee table, there, and I remembered Florence State, Florence State Teacher's College, but by this time they had, and this is where I discovered, looking at that yearbook, that they had a liberal arts program that included chemistry major, etcetera, etcetera, and I said, well, maybe I can go there. I mean, George has stood in the door already and that's over, so maybe that settles it for the state colleges of, uh, of Alabama. So I just got up, I walked over there, walked into the office and asked for an application. And *that* is how I decided to take a look at Florence State. That was it. It was a proximity decision. (Laughs)

Clint Alley: (Laughs) That's as good a reason as any, I guess.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Yeah, it was a proximity decision. I said, "Well, maybe if I can go to Florence State then I can go this year, I won't have to sit out." And that's when I found out that, uh, what happened in Tuscaloosa didn't settle it for Florence.

Clint Alley: OK. Take us through the progress of events after that. What happened after you applied? Did they ...?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: After I applied? You mean from that step? From that point?

Clint Alley: Yes, sir.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Let's see. I'll go quickly, if I can. Throw in a little detail, because some of it was funny. I walked into the office and asked, in jeans and sneakers, and asked for an application, and the young lady who asked, said, "May I help you?" I said I wanted an application for admission, she disappeared, into the back room. And then a more mature lady came out and said, "May I help you?" "I'd like an application." She disappeared. Then a gentleman came out, necktie; that was the registrar. He asked the same question, though. And in a few minutes I was sitting in the office of the president with the registrar and Dean Turner Allan. And they asked me, I guess they asked me a number of questions about why I came and so forth and I just said, "Here's, here are my reasons," and they said, President Norton said, "Under Alabama law we cannot admit you because it's a school for white students in Alabama." And uh, and uh, I thought that was going to be the end of it, and it certainly would have been the end of my quest, 'cause I wasn't looking to do that. But then he kept talking to me, and he said, "You know, I'm sure that you know if you were to sue us, and a federal judge ordered us to admit you, we would have to admit you. But short of that we cannot." That's the first time a federal judge ever came into my head. Or a court order. First time it came into my head. Umm, and uh, he gave me the application and said, "Go home and talk it over with your parents." And I did, and they didn't ask me if I was crazy, and of course nowadays I wonder why. (Laughs). They asked me if I wanted to go. Well, I'd been over there, so I said, "Yeah." You know, reluctantly. And my mother was acquainted with Fred Grey, so she called him for advice. Fred Gray was the lawyer for the Montgomery Improvement Association, the Montgomery Bus Boycotts. And, uh, called him and asked for advice. Well, Fred asked, (well, I call him Fred now, back then I just called him Mr. Gray) he said, "Do you really want to go?" Well then, it's a slippery slope there, you know, so I said "Yeah," but I still had an out because we don't have any money to sue in court. And he said, "Well, we can find you some money to sue." Oh, God. (Laughs) And, uh, filed suit in federal court, went down to Birmingham, twenty minutes, the judge ordered my admission. Things hit the papers; well, I think they hit the papers when they first sent the letter turning me down. Because it, the first place I read it was in the newspaper. The *Florence Times* or the *Tri Cities Daily*, they were separated at that time. And then it was everywhere. It was everywhere around the world. Oh, my goodness. Not for me. Anyway, I got a few discouraging phone calls. Threatened, you know, threatening phone calls, things like bomb your house, have rifles pointed at your head if you show up at the school. But some who were just ... really, really, felt like they were losing something. Like one gentleman who said, "White people just don't have any rights around here anymore" and I didn't understand that. And I talked to them. I stayed on the phone with him and asked them, "But I'm your neighbor." "These blankety-blank outside agitators ..." "But there are no outsiders here. It's me, just me,

your neighbor. I'm going to sit down in there, I'm going to listen, I'm going to write back, nobody's going to lose anything as the result of what I'm doing." And every, the more I would talk, the more it would just frustrate him, and then he would hang up on me. And a couple of days later he would call me again. But those were the kinds of things that happened. When the March On Washington occurred, I kind of thought I might go up there, but at that time it was in the middle of all the threats and we were hanging things up to the window inside so if anyone wanted to shoot inside they couldn't see what they were shooting. So, I didn't go to Washington. Uh, interestingly enough, when I did show up and register for classes, from that day forward there were no more phone calls. Not one phone call after I enrolled. I guess maybe it didn't take traction out there. I guess whoever wanted to get something started, nobody wanted to go with them. I just have to assume that. That's what you asked: up to that point, right?

Clint Alley: Yeah.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: And now I'm in the school. And during the first days, the first days of class is whenever I had to go from one building to the next, somebody, usually Dean Turner Allan, would meet me and walk me to the next building, just in case. Matter of fact, that went on for just a little, it didn't last for long because I finally said to him, "Well, Dean Allan, I think that uh, I think that's enough. I mean, you know, let me walk by myself. You know, if I have to duck once, you know, I could probably duck once." But nothing happened. It was just, it was quiet time, really quite time. Like I've said in my talks, which you've heard, no social life, so a lot of time to study! And so I studied! I mean, I didn't study that hard when I was at Tennessee State, but when I was here I studied Sunday night through Thursday. And on Friday night, I went out to a club in Sheffield and just sat back and watched people have fun. I didn't do anything; I just sat back and watched people have fun. (Laughs)

Clint Alley: (Laughs)

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Sunday through Thursday I was trying to keep up with those ... see my first semester here I took calculus, physics, organic chemistry, and quantitative analysis. You can't play around with that. (Laughs) You can't play around with that class load.

Clint Alley: (Laughs) Oh, me. We heard a story earlier from Dr. Maynard that you sang for the governor. (Laughs)

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Oh, yeah. Well, it's governor's day every year, you know. And the governor came, I don't remember. I was in the choir, so I don't know. I don't call it "singing for the governor." But there was governor's day and the choir sang and the choir did a song called "I Wonder as I Wander" and there's a soprano solo in it and a tenor solo in it and I did the tenor solo. And I'm sure that was interesting. But you know, you've got to, well, no, I'm not going to go there. But really, I, in another forum I have lots of things to say about Governor Wallace and what politics can do to ya. Because Fred Grey will tell you that before George Wallace wanted to become governor, he was a judge. And he said that George Wallace was just as fair of a judge

as you ever *imagined*. But he ran for governor against Patterson and Patterson shouted segregation louder than he did and he said, “I want to win” and he did, he did what he thought he needed to do to win. Governor Folsom, who was his mentor, tried to talk him out of it, but he did it anyway. I didn’t learn this, Fred Grey told me that. Fred Grey told me that. And see, I didn’t learn about that until years later when I was talking to Fred Grey, because when, later when George Wallace went to a black church and asked for forgiveness for what he had done as a politician, I had said, “You’ve gotta be kidding.” But after I heard, after Fred Grey described the George Wallace pre-governor, I realized the governor was just coming back home. And so, I joined the rest of the people who forgave him.

Clint Alley: That’s good. Well, back to while you’re at school, did you live with your family?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Yes, I did. I lived at home.

Clint Alley: OK.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Not in the dormitory. (Laughs) Yes, that’s right.

Clint Alley: OK. (Laughs)

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: I don’t know. James Hood went to the University of Alabama same time as [unintelligible]. You know, he left after a few months with a nervous breakdown. I don’t know what might have happened if I had been on the campus. I’m perfectly satisfied that if I had been on campus the second year, it would have been just fine. But the first year, there’s no way I would have lived on campus. I didn’t go to the library at night. I didn’t go to any football games. That’s too bad, because I like to watch football. I don’t know if you guys remember Harlon Hill, you ever heard of Harlon Hill?

Clint Alley: Umm hmm.

Carolyn Barske: Harlon Hill Trucking.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: You know, when I was a kid, I used to root for Florence football and for Harlon Hill when he played for the New York Giants, I believe. So I remember those things. OK.

Clint Alley: Were the other students, generally ... did they just kind of ignore you, or were they accepting of you?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Oh, no, I don’t think they ignored me. They saw me. (Laughs) But uh, nobody was ever rude to me. They just walked to their classes and I walked to mine. But you know, live in a Southern town, and in a Southern town when you see people you say “Hello.” Well, there weren’t any hellos. Well, there were a few hellos. A very few hellos. And uh, but after that spring convocation, well, we did get to that right?

Carolyn Barske: Not yet.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: OK. We're still in that, still in that year. Like I said, I went to class and I studied. It was kind of an isolated existence, but I guess I didn't mind. As long as there was no trouble. Yeah.

Clint Alley: Were the professors and the administrators, the librarians and things like that, were they helpful or were they ...

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: I don't remember ever going to visit professors' offices to ask extra questions or things like that. I asked my questions in class. I knew I was in a situation that could be tentative, so I tried to do most of what I had to do on my own. And professors, I don't think I ever felt anything negative from any professor. There was one professor I thought that looked pretty mean, and he turned out to be one of my favorites and that was my physics professor. (Laughs) You know, in fact ... because he was, I just had a feeling he just didn't like being, he's from New Jersey, you know, and sometimes people that come from north of the border just don't quite adjust, because life is a little different here. And, umm ...

Carolyn Barske: I'm from Connecticut, so. (Laughs)

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Well, you know what I mean. You know exactly what I mean. I'm having trouble adjusting to Connecticut. Uh, but uh, remember, I did win the physics award. If you had an A going into the final, you didn't have to take the final. And if you made a hundred on the final, no matter what you had done before that, you would get an A. So, there were, you know, so it turned out that I did have an A going into the final, I found that out Honors Day, you know. I felt comfortable when I went to class on the day of the final. I went to the final, even though I didn't have to. And by that time I'd had one friendly gesture or another from him. So, I pulled my, when he came to the front of the class I pulled my eraser out of my pencil and I threw it in the can. And he took the blackboard eraser and threw it at me and said "Get out of here." (Laughs)

Clint Alley: (Laughs) That's funny. So were there other African American students who followed your lead after this?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Well, the following year there were two, two new black students. I generally say black, you'll notice that. Just because I never lived in Africa, and my ancestors include Cherokee, African, and since my name is Gunn, probably some Scot. You know, so when I hyphenate my American I say I'm an Alabama-American. But anyway, you can still say African-American. Just understand I always say "black." Uh, following year, my brother-in-law Curtis Morris came here. And he graduated a year later. He had transferred, also. There was another young man, I can't remember his name, who came here as a freshman the second year. He lived on the west side of Florence and I'm embarrassed that I can't remember his name. I should have looked it up before I got here, because I could have looked in the yearbook and

found it. Yeah, the following year. And after I had been gone awhile, I looked back and there were quite a number. In fact, there was a young lady who said to me one time that it had already been decided by her family that she wasn't going to be able to go to college because they weren't going to be able to afford to send her away to college away from home. And uh, and uh, but she said that after what happened in 1963, then she was able to go to college. So to her, it was, it was a threshold event. And you know, when people have said to me, when people have called me brave or called me a hero I've just said, "No, that's not me, I've known heroes and I'm not one of them." And that's when she told me about that and she said, "Wendell, you may not think you are, but you're my hero." And so I use that story just to tell people, when I'm somewhere talking, you never know who's watching what you do. Which means you don't know whose hero you might be. So, be careful how you carry yourself and make sure that you don't send bad signals about how people, how people should live because somebody's watching you and looking up to you. So, that's what I use, that's how I use that story. You don't know whose hero you are. So, you've got to be careful what you, what you're telling them by what you do. Not that you go breaking down doors; I'm talking about just in the way you comport yourself.

Clint Alley: Well, after you finished UNA, or Florence State, did you go on and obtain another degree after that?

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Well, later after that. I mean, I went to ... first, I went to work as a chemist at Tennessee River Pulp and Paper Company up here in Counce, Tennessee. Uh, and after a year, I decided I wanted to be able to go to graduate school at night and so I needed to go to a place, a city where I could work and have a, uh, night school, graduate school opportunity. And since I had some relatives in Chicago, I decided, therefore some support system, I went; I moved to Chicago and went to work as a chemist for Nalco Chemical Company. Worked with them for awhile, for four years, I guess, and, uh, did some interesting things in chemistry at the company, it's a chemical company, and some of the things that I did made the marketing people a lot of money. And I said, "I want to make money." So I decided to go to business school. I didn't like the isolation of the lab. I really, you know, even though I had dealt with the isolation during that first year here, I'm really kind of gregarious. I like to be around people. So, I went to business school at the University of Chicago. But because it was there. I had had no intention of applying to a school like that. I had a drink one day and I was a little ... and I drove through the campus and I said, "What the hell." (Laughs)

Clint Alley: (Laughs)

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: I mean, truly, that's right. It was May and the application deadline was February. But I had no intention of applying there. But I did, I did apply, and I was sure I wouldn't get in. But I went back over there. I went over there one day a couple of weeks later and I saw a box of things, a box outside the admissions office, I guess it was. The box was marked "rejects" so I started looking through to see if my name was in there and the dean, the dean of students walked out and saw me, and he said, "What are you looking for?" And I said,

“Ah, I had an application and I was wondering if it came through this door here.” And, uh, he looked, he asked me, “What’s your name,” told him my name. He went inside and pulled out a folder with my name on it and started looking through it. And there was a letter from Dr. Thomas, Dr. Joseph Thomas, my chemistry teacher who was here. He read the letter. He *read* it. I said to myself, “Boy, what did Doctor say?” He said, “This is good enough for me,” and he wrote “accepted” across my application. Now, they won’t let me read those letters. Whatever he said, you know, even if it was, “Please let this boy in because he doesn’t have anywhere else to go.” But he must have said some really great things for me. And so, and he wrote other letters for me, along my career. You know, when you go back to your college to get letters of recommendation, you go back to who taught you? And Dr. Norton, you didn’t even have to ask him. He’d find out where I was headed and he would write a letter. And he used to write me a letter every time I got a promotion or something public happened to me he would write me a letter and tell me how proud he was of me. I didn’t expect that. That was really ... so Florence State, Florence State really became part of my support system. To the extent that if I needed support from the school, I got it. What can I say? Yeah.

Clint Alley: That’s excellent. I think we’re about to run out of time.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: So, I loved that school. (Laughs)

Clint Alley: (Laughs) Well, do you have any closing thoughts? I think it’s about time to ...

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Well, my closing thought is similar to something that I said yesterday. And that is that, uh, my, even with all the few negatives that happened during that time, and there were few, and I can’t even remember them because on the whole it was such a positive experience, that it really did give me the kind of hope that I should have expected that fifty years from now, we wouldn’t even be talking about it. That it would be just something that had just happened. That “black” and “white” would be words like “tall,” “short,” “skinny,” etcetera, etcetera. Just descriptive but not historical, not political, not any, you know, not any of that. And I mean, so, when people say, “We need to have a national conversation on race,” I say, “No, we don’t; we already had that conversation.” There aren’t any decisions that, most of the decisions that we make as we go through our days have nothing to do with what color we are. It might have to do with how tall we are when you’re shopping. (Laughs) It might have to do with how healthy we are when ... but, you know, but it’s just irrelevant and we’ve just got to let it become irrelevant. And Florence State, and the whole area, and I told you already about Dale’s Steak House too, right? I did mention Dale’s didn’t I?

Carolyn Barske: No, but you should, because you talked about it yesterday.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: That was the second ... you see, the award that happened in May on this campus shook me up in a very positive way. But after the Civil Rights Act passed in 1964, and I could supposedly go to Dale’s restaurant and at least get fed, even if I got, even if it was cold. Well, I went there, and the service was absolutely courteous. I mean it was ... I had a

wonderful evening. At Dale's Steak House, 1964. And it occurred to me that I wasn't the only one that had been, the only one freed that day. Dale was freed to sell food to whoever could afford it and acted the way they were supposed to, were dressed the way they were supposed to, and paid the bill. And so, look, I tell you, I think it freed us all. I think it freed us all. And that's why when Rand Paul whom, you've heard of Rand Paul, right? Senator from Kentucky. He said shortly after he became senator, you know, "The Public Accommodations Act really is a violation of public property according to the Constitution." I said, "Well, you're right, Rand, it really is. But there are no restaurant owners that want to bring that subject up anymore. So why are you?" But yeah, that's it. So, uh, if we really want to know how to get beyond all of this, Florence State, I mean Florence, this region of the country, has already showed us how. And it still gives me hope that eventually, so ... I just say let what happened, it was settled here fifty years ago. And you know, maybe some other parts of the world need to see what happened here. There are always some people who want to keep it alive as an issue. I'm not one of them. I go to the bar, and I sit beside people who don't look like me. And often say, "You know, there are some people that think we ought to be enemies. What do you think?" Can't find any takers. Can't find any takers. Can't find any takers. So what the hell's happening? Somebody's talking about stuff that doesn't matter.

Clint Alley: All right. Thank you so much. It's been an honor meeting you, getting to interview you, Mr. Gunn.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: It's my pleasure. It's always a pleasure to get to come back here. This is my alma mater. And I love it. I might be back for homecoming!

Clint Alley: You should! You should come back.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: OK.

Carolyn Barske: Well, thank you for coming, participating. It's a great experience for our students to have, so thank you.

Wendell Wilkie Gunn: Well, this university created the experience. I tell you, I just showed up, and it treated me the way a person ought to be treated.