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Kenyon Alumni Bulletin

April-June 1971



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DENNIS R. POLLOCK

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ON THE COVER

Working in logistical support of the National Science Foundation in Antarctica, alumnus William M. Lokey sports a snow-and-ice covered beard. With Mt. Erubus in the background a field unit prepares to sledge to Cape Evans as temperatures reach 64 degrees below zero. During the winter, Lokey said, the sunsets would light up the mountains and ice in a glow of red, a welcome change from the midnight sun or the total darkness.

On The Ice

By William M. Lokey
Class of 1969

It had been 10 hours since we left Christchurch, New Zealand, the jumping off point for the United States' Antarctic operations. In an hour, our old super-constellation would land in McMurdo. This was the slow way to go. The U.S. Navy, which does the major logistical support for the Antarctic program, has old "super-connies," C-130 Hercules (ski equipped), and C-141 Starlifters, chartered from the Air Force, to fly personnel and equipment to the Ice. They were cooling the inside of the aircraft now, to accustom us to the cold we would meet when we landed. It had been spring in New Zealand, and I had had some doubts about going to the Ice for a year while taking a last stroll in the botanical gardens by the Avon River in Christchurch, but now I was committed. The plane had landed on the Annual Ice Runway near McMurdo, the largest base on the continent, and the door was opened.



WINTER REPAIRS — During the winter all of the equipment is overhauled and repaired when necessary to get it ready for the next summer season. Here Lokey assists in rebuilding an engine.

I stepped out into the bright, clear day. It was 11:30 p.m. but the midnight sun was still up. It would be up for the next four months. It was Oct. 23, and it was 35° below zero. The first thing I noticed was a lot of ice. I had seen the glaciers in Alaska but they are nothing like this. On one side was Mt. Erubus, a 13,000 foot active volcano; on the other, the Royal Society Range rose nearly 13,000 feet. Everywhere else was flat ice — The Ross Ice Shelf and the frozen sea. A smiling, bearded, pale-faced man in a dirty red parka stepped up to greet me. He was delighted to see me because I was his replacement. In the next few weeks we would be very busy, turning the operation over to me. My job was field party processing center manager. I would be the outfitter, mailman, cargo man, grocery store and gas station attendant for nearly 200 scientists in nearly 50 different scientific programs. I had gotten the experience for this job in four expeditions in Alaska and Canada where I had worked during the summers of 1966 to 1969 as a field assistant and equipment manager.

We loaded my gear onto the truck and headed over the Ice to McMurdo, several miles away. The base is on Ross Island, nestled in the hills of the Hut Point Peninsula. Our quarters there were warm and comfortable but quite cramped. During the summer season from October to February, while there were 800 or so Navy men and about 200 scientists in the McMurdo area, the Hill, as McMurdo is called, would be crowded. You could easily tell who had wintered over and who was new. In the dirty parkas, the pale bearded faces and the anxious eyes, I could see myself a year from now.

It seemed all too short a time before the man I replaced left. Here I was trying to outfit field parties, get them into the field, find all of their cargo, and keep them well fed in the field. The phone kept ringing and I never could seem to keep all of the cargo records straight. And the man who knew the system and knew where everything was had just left for home. I had two warehouses and a food locker, and it was still very unfamiliar to me. We had large field parties, including one from The Ohio State Polar Institute (which was going to the Beardmore Glacier), and the U.S. Geological Survey (which was going to do geological studies in the unexplored Lassiter Coast Region of the Peninsula). Then there were the local groups, getting helicopter support in their studies of geology, glaciology, botany, zoology, and other related Arctic sciences. They were investigating the seals and penguins, the micro-organisms, the ocean, the ice and the

ABOUT THE AUTHOR. William M. Lokey, Class of '69, is a native of Atlanta, Ga. While a Kenyon student Lokey majored in art, received three varsity letters in football and four in track, and built the Art Department's foundry. His "Bulletin" article came out of a year he spent in the Antarctic as the field party manager for the National Science Foundation's U.S. Antarctic Research Program. Lokey has been on five scientific expeditions on the ice-fields in Alaska and Canada. He is currently a logistics and equipment adviser for the Foundation for Glacier and Environmental Research in Alaska, and he will be the field leader for a research project on the summit of 14,400 foot Mt. Ranier in Washington during July and August. In October he will return to the Antarctic for the Austral summer to be the assistant station scientific leader at Byrd Station. Photographs used to illustrate his article, with the exception of those in which he appears, were taken by him.

upper atmosphere. It was a total environmental study program.

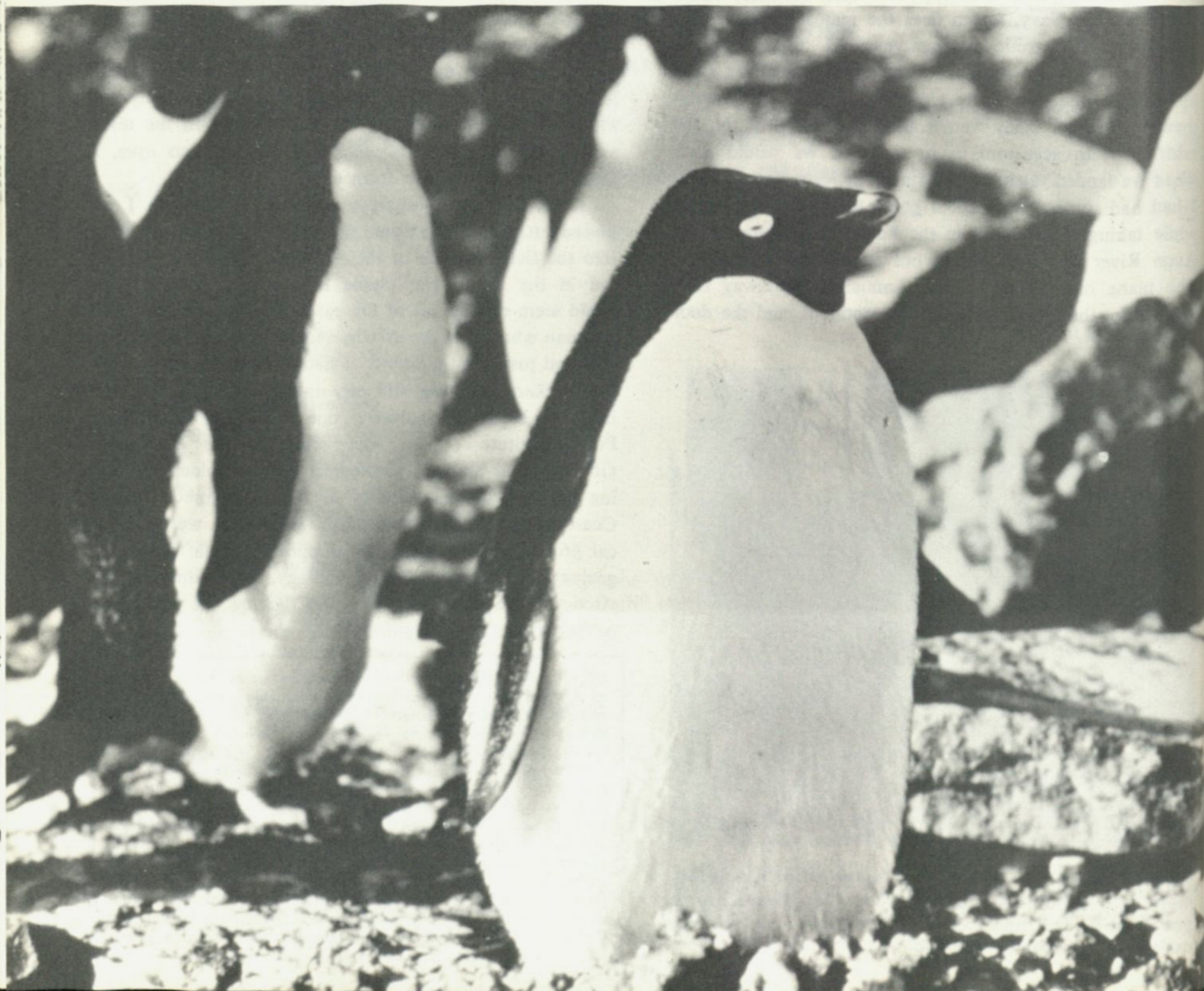
By mid-November, I thought I had things under control. My assistants and I had the system of "processing" a field party well organized. The scientist would come to me with his equipment request list, which we would go over together. When I was sure it was complete, I would get from my stores the tents, sleeping bags, stoves, food, radios, and other equipment he would need. When the time came to put him into the field by helicopter or C-130, we would load him onto the truck and get him loaded on the aircraft and into the field. Radio communication is constantly maintained, and I would be informed of any needs of the field parties that might arise, and see to it that they would get what they needed the next time an aircraft would go to their area. Sometimes, if we were lucky, we could get a field party to its study area on time. Usually we would not. Weather and mechanical difficulties usually caused the scientists to be as much as weeks late.

In the course of one of my interviews, I found myself talking with Dr. F. Alton Wade, who I found out was a Kenyon graduate of the class of 1925 and an honorary

degree recipient in 1962. Dr. Wade had named Mt. Kenyon in the Trans-Antarctic Mountains. He has seen the old Antarctica and the new. He had been with Byrd in the old days on dog sleds, and now he was the leader of the Texas Tech party and was flying over the ice doing remote ice depth sensing from a specially equipped Hercules. I will always remember the good times we had singing the old Kenyon songs, fresh in my memory, and not forgotten in his.

We were doing a passable job in getting the field parties outfitted, when in late December, I got the chance to go into the field myself. It would help me in the support of field parties if I had firsthand knowledge of their field problems, and I was eager for the experience. We outfitted ourselves and loaded into the Hercules and off we went to a place called Carapace Nunatak, on the very edge of the Polar Plateau. The word "nunatak" is an Alaska-Indian word which means "Island of Rock in a Sea of Ice" — a very appropriate name in this case. When

HATCHING TIME — An Adelie penguin sits on her egg at the Cape Crozier rookery. Each spring, as the ice breaks, the penguins come in to the rookeries to hatch their young.





the plane landed, all you could see in every direction but one was ice. We were standing on the very edge of the greatest ice mass in the world — 10 million square miles of it; nearly three miles thick in some places and making up 95 percent of the world's fresh water ice. We had left the 40 degree temperatures of McMurdo in December, and at this elevation of 7,000 feet it was 20 below zero. After we had established radio contact (a must before the planes can leave a group in the field), we were left to do our work.

Because of the rough snow, the aircraft could not get us any closer than seven miles to the Nunatak. The next morning we loaded our emergency gear in a sled and took off with the oversnow vehicle and drove to where the scientists wanted to look for fossils, in an ancient lake-bed that had been reported here by a New Zealand group in 1964. In this lake bed, long since turned to sandstone, we hoped to find fossils, to help tie together the continental drift theory. Luck was with us. With little difficulty, in two days we had all the samples we could carry, so we radioed to McMurdo for an early pickup.

In the Antarctic, as in any polar regions, nature dictates what man will do. Our good luck and our good weather gave out on us. We had to wait in the tents for seven days for a break in the weather. When it came it did not take long for the aircraft to pick us up. A good book and conversation made the time pass quickly, but it was good to see the plane, and even better to get back into town for the New Year's Eve party. Mail had piled up for me and my records were behind again, but it was good to be back.

With the coming of the new year, there is a definite change in the program. Instead of getting field parties into the field we were occupied with getting them out of the field. In corners and storage areas of the warehouse, piles of dirty dishes, sleeping bags, and equipment began to develop. Many of the geologists and other scientists were bringing in many thousand pounds of rock samples, fossils, and cores from ice drilling at Byrd Station. All of

SNOW REMOVAL — The U.S. Navy snowblast machine is in constant use keeping the road to Williams Airfield clear.

these had to be crated, marked, and eight copies of all shipping documents had to be typed. All of this cargo was to be put on the late vessel to be sent to Quonset Point, R.I., the home of Operation Deep Freeze.

To get the cargo vessels to McMurdo, however, the Annual Sea Ice has to be broken. The Coast Guard sends two ice-breakers to the Antarctic each year to break a channel to McMurdo so the two cargo vessels and a tanker can get to the harbor. When the boats arrive, the bulk of the fuel and supplies for the next year's season is unloaded. It is then either stored in McMurdo or flown to Byrd and Pole stations, the other permanent U.S. stations in the interior. (Palmer Station, on the peninsula is also a year round station, and it is supplied out of South America.

By late February, all of the field parties are in and gone. The ships have gone, and by now, the last flights have been in and out of Byrd Station and Pole Station, leaving the small detachment of Navy and scientific personnel to keep the stations operating all winter. McMurdo is the scene of a lot of parties and farewells. On Feb. 26 the last aircraft left for New Zealand. It was a strange feeling watching the C-130 fly over the horizon. We were alone — 190 of us. Ten of us were civilians, the rest were Navy cooks, electricians, power men, personnel men, a doctor, a dentist, and mechanics. Their main job was to keep the station operating and to get everything ready for the next summer season scheduled to begin on Oct. 8, seven and one-half months from then. After four months of the midnight sun, we finally got sunsets. The days began to get shorter and shorter until, in two months, the sun was to rise for the last time for four months, not to come up again until mid-August. (At the South Pole, 700 miles away, there is only one sunrise and one sunset per year.)

The ten civilians (or USARPs as we were called, for U.S. Antarctic Research Program) all had jobs to do.

Three of us were involved in specialized support. One civilian garage mechanic took care of the National Science Foundation vehicles. The manager of the biology lab, who took care of all of the scientific equipment, had a big job in overhauling and repairing all of the delicate instruments. I was in the Field Party Center and had to inventory, organize, overhaul, and clean all of the tents, stoves, lanterns, sleds, sleeping bags and all of the other field equipment. There were three men from the University of Texas who ran a constant Geodetic Satellite Tracking Station. Three others had separate little labs on the outskirts of McMurdo where they counted cosmic rays and monitored other atmospheric disturbances. The last of the civilians was the exchange scientist, a glacial geologist from the Soviet Union. There is a bi-lateral exchange program with the Soviet Union each year, and other exchange programs with some of the other nations working in the Antarctic.

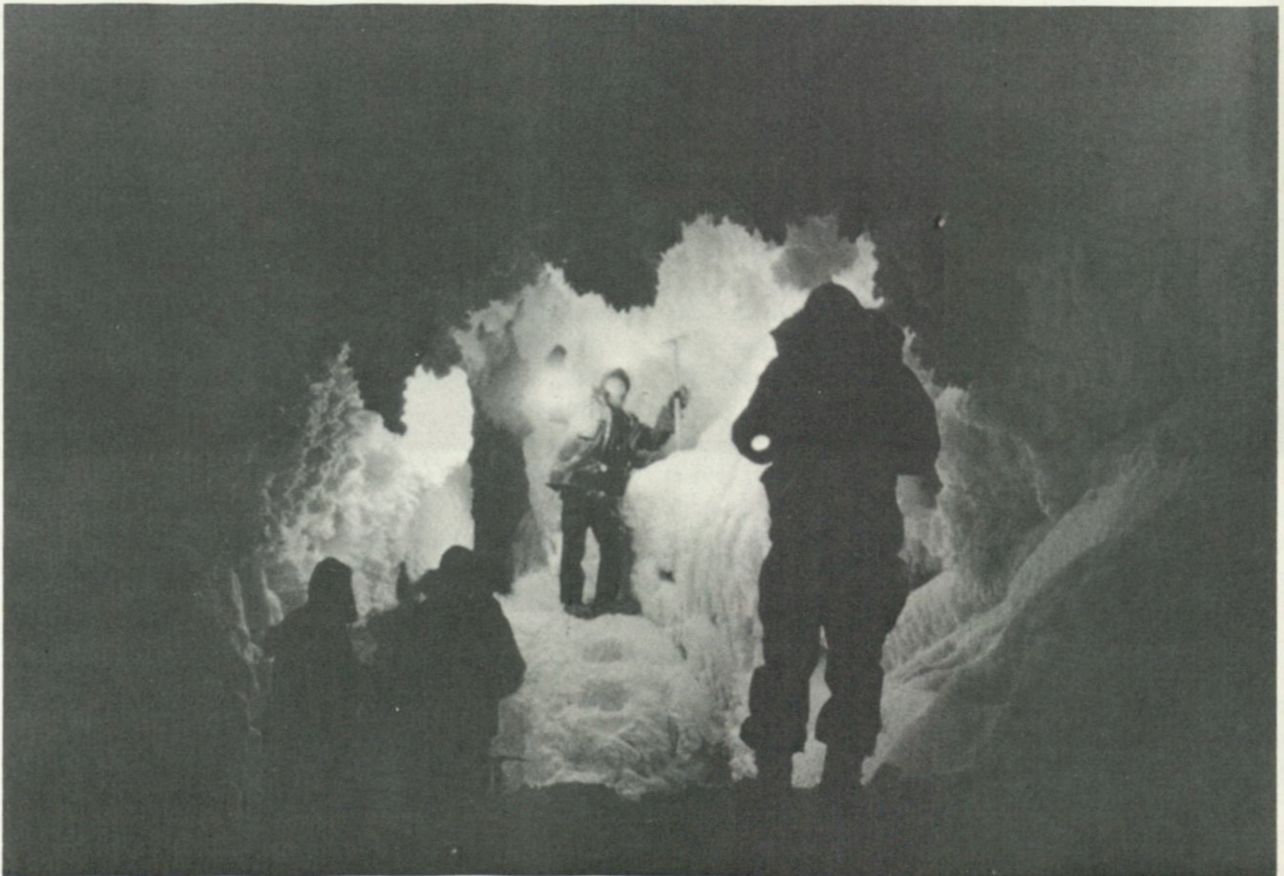
During the winter over, recreation is of great importance. The cold temperatures, wind, and dark make going outside usually unpleasant. On a station about the size of two city blocks there is not that much to do anyway, but during the winter, with only 190 men, the facilities are much more available. There are a two-lane bowling alley, pool tables, ping-pong, darts, and movies every night. After supper, the officers and the USARPs would usually go to the wardroom and play pool or cards, have a few drinks and watch an old movie. Audie Murphy, Glenn Ford, and other such greats usually were the star attractions. It was a special treat if the movie was in color. For those who wanted a little more vigorous exercise, there was a workout room, with a set of weights

and a punching bag. A three-man, half-court basketball league was also formed, and we played in one end of the firehouse.

The relaxed schedule in the winter gave us an opportunity to visit some of the interesting places around and in McMurdo, such as the nuclear power plant, Scott Base (New Zealand's permanent station a few miles from the hill), and the Ice Caves nearby. Most of the winter was spent in the warehouse, cleaning, organizing, and repairing. Every few weeks I would put through a phone call to home over the amateur radio phone patch and catch up on the home news.

Toward the end of August, several of us had gotten enough work done so that we could think about getting out of McMurdo for a while. I had all of the camping and survival equipment, so we organized some trips out on the ice shelf. At first we would not go out more than a couple of miles, or stay for more than a few days. Learning how to survive at -50°F took several trips. It was quite uncomfortable at first but slowly we learned the tricks of being comfortable. The one trip we were aiming at was a visit to the huts of Scott and Shackleton, at Cape Evans and Cape Royds. These huts have been restored by the New Zealand Historical Society and are quite fascinating. We took the first week in September off from our work schedule, and five of us went by

ICE CAVES — Near McMurdo are caves that run for a thousand feet below the ice. The writer says they are "made up of large caverns and places where you have to crawl on your stomach and they are complete with icicles and ice crystals everywhere."



BALLOON LAUNCH — With temperatures at 45 degrees below zero, a group of scientists launch a balloon for the cosmic ray study program on the Ross Ice Shelf, 10 miles from McMurdo. During the winter most of the scientific research is through electrical monitoring, and the major job the scientist has is to keep the instruments working.



motor toboggan and sledge to Cape Evans and on to Royds. It was 60 miles round trip and was quite an experience, seeing how the early explorers of an heroic age lived.

One of the most memorable experiences for me was to see the sun for the first time after four months. Even at thirty below, in the calm, one could feel the warmth of the sun. It was probably mostly psychological, but it felt good. The sunrise party was one of the biggest during the year. We had parties at almost any significant occasion, such as sunset, sunrise, midwinter, July 4, and birthdays.

The last party was on the night of Oct. 7, the night before the winter was to end. There was a strange excitement in the station. It had been over seven months since we had seen any others but our other companions, received any mail, or had any fresh fruit or vegetables. Tomorrow it would be over. I still had another month on the ice but I could not help but feel as though I were done. Almost all of the base personnel were out at Williams Field to see the first plane come in. The admiral, the new base commanding officer, was arriving, along with our replacements. Soon there would be many aircraft arriving, new science programs would start, the new summer season would be in full swing.

Because we had been living in a germ free environment for so long, we had lost our resistance to common germs of colds, sore throats and the like. The first reaction to the newcomers is for everyone to get sick. But it really didn't matter. Now I was the bearded, pale-faced man in the dirty red parka, greeting my replacement. Also I got to greet my younger brother, who had come down to work for USARP for the Austral summer.

I was very busy in the next several weeks, orienting my replacement to where things were, people to see, and places with which he would have to be familiar. As usual for that time of the year, things were getting behind schedule, cargo was lost, and other mishaps that usually go along with the turnover occurred. Now that I knew where everything was it was time to leave. Soon, however, my replacement would get his head above water.

During my last ride to the airfield I felt mixed emotions. I was certainly glad to be getting back to civilization, but I had known this Antarctic existence for so long that I found it hard to imagine anything else. They were fueling the C-130 when I got there. The sun had now come up to stay. In the eight and a half hour flight back to Christchurch, I could not sleep. I thought a lot about what I had just done and seen.

The Antarctic makes up one tenth of the earth's land mass. Twelve nations are now doing research there, under an Antarctic treaty, whereby they have agreed not to make any territorial claims, dispose of any nuclear wastes, establish any strategic military bases, or bring any firearms. They actually get along. It is a good sign that men can live peacefully with men of other nations. Through the international exchange of scientific data that is collected in the Antarctic, we are learning about the land, the animals, the weather and the oceans, the atmosphere and the earth itself.

The aircraft landed a 4 a.m. at Harewood International airport in Christchurch. The smell of freshly-cut grass and warm, moist air filled the plane when the door was opened. New Zealand is a most wonderful place in the spring.

Mending a Path,

Kenyon Style

Some 600 students, faculty members, administrators, and villagers helped with spring cleaning at Kenyon and its Coordinate College on April 3. At the first annual "Middle Path Day" the volunteers raked stones from the campus landmark Middle Path, planted trees, and placed flagstones in front of Farr Hall.

Some 400 seedlings were planted and most of the major pathway and its side paths were raked.

Middle Path Day was planned by a sub-committee of Student Council consisting of Alan Rapoport, Class of 1971; Mrs. Joyce Klein, wife of William F. Klein, assistant professor of English; Stephen Christy, Class of 1971; Richard Ralston, director of plant and operations; Craig E. Johnson, Class of 1972; Tom Storck, Class of 1973; and Hal Griffith, Class of 1971.

Some 40 rakes were purchased by the college for the Middle Path Day cleanup. The Village Council of Gambier volunteered the use of a truck and a worker, and 20 other individuals from the village volunteered the use of their tools. Money from Student Council purchased the seedlings, and the large trees were transplanted from the colleges' woodland by Christy.

Refreshments were provided by contributions from Harcourt Parish and from the Presidential

discretionary fund of the colleges.

Precedence for such a community-wide effort occurred following completion of Kenyon's Chal-

mers Library in 1962 when books were moved into the new structure from several campus locations by area volunteers.



Faculty members who helped with Middle Path Day efforts included (left) Gerrit H. Roelofs, professor of English, and . . .



. . . William F. Klein (right, kneeling), assistant professor of English.

HOW ON EARTH DO WE GET IT?

By D. Bruce Mansfield
Class of 1930



D. Bruce Mansfield, '30

Reprinted by Courtesy of the editors

From the December 1, 1970 issue of Look Magazine

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(Those photographs used in this Bulletin article did not appear in the Look Magazine article.)

I offer as a self-evident truth the assertion that electricity has transformed man's life on earth and now is a basic need. I could submit tedious statistics to verify this truism but it was more poignantly confirmed in a recent item carried by my hometown paper. A group yearning to flee the grittier aspects of civilization publicized their hope to form a commune away from the "modern things that pollute the earth." This, of course, is a wistful idea that seduces us all from time to time. These would-be escapees, however, added (I am sure without intended irony) a postscript: "We want a place with electricity."

Therein lies a salient tale of our times. I think it must be told and understood if we men on earth are to avoid the bitter pain of unfulfilled needs. Most of us today are suffering the vexation of conflicting needs. We are nagged by a need to be free of technology's pace and pollution, while we also need the conveniences that only technology can provide. Our hunger for technology's affluence wars with our dismay at technology's effluence. From this dilemma flow many tensions. Our inner conflicts will surface, of course. They dramatize themselves on the social and political stages, in litigation, in protests.

I take this opportunity to argue that the conflict between our two irrepressible needs is not as inevitable as it so far has seemed. And I do not argue for dispelling the conflict by suppressing either need. Indeed, neither need is really suppressible. We simply must maintain a livable

earth. Similarly, since technology is the instrument that has allowed us to do so much for so many in a world wherein there will soon be many more to do for, we obviously must sustain our technical growth. When thus viewed, each need emerges as an imperative.

I happen to view the contemporary skirmishing with the bias of an electric-utility man. I do not think my bias deprives me of all objectivity, and it surely does not rid me of my concern for the common good. In an obvious way, my professional vantage has given me a compelling view of how we can all lose if the environmental crusaders deploy forever as zealous adversaries of my industry's growth.

Perhaps I am more aware than most Americans of the role electricity has played in the shaping of our civilization, in the industrial and technological revolutions. In our shoptalk, we regularly toss around those dramatic (but tedious) statistics that reveal how profoundly electric energy has permeated mankind's modern mode. Projections make clear that in the future, it will do it even more so.

Specifically, in the last 90 years (as we have estimated in one of our published institutional ads), Americans have used 18-trillion kilowatt-hours. The figure seems even more impressive when all 12 zeros are strung out after the 18. This past history is not my subject, however. Consider the epoch ahead. In the next ten years, it is estimated, we Americans are going to demand just as much electric energy as we did in the preceding 90 years — 18,000,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. This knowledge forces us bluntly to some elementary questions: Where on earth are we going to get this power? And how on earth are we going to get it? How — if electric-utility companies remain in exhausting and frustrating and costly combat with single-minded environmentalists?

Even without the ecological conflict, the electric-power industry's quest to fulfill the future's staggering demands leads through a plethora of complex and vexatious problems — problems relating to fuel supply, capital requirements, multiple regulation. There are emergent needs for intricate corporate consolidations within the in-

ABOUT THE AUTHOR. D. Bruce Mansfield, a 1930 Kenyon alumnus, is president of Ohio Edison Company and its subsidiary Pennsylvania Power Company, and president of Edison Electric Institute, the investor-owned power companies' trade association. In addition to being a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Kenyon, he holds an LL.B. from Duke and a J.S.D. from Yale. A resident of Akron, he formerly taught law at Temple University and served as senior lawyer on the SEC's public utilities division. At 1971 commencement exercises at Kenyon he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree.

dustry. Now, on top of all of these, has come the peculiarly frustrating set of problems generated by the passions of the still gathering crusade for environmental purity.

The early consequences have been rich with irony. One result has been the delaying and blocking of new power-production and transmission facilities at precisely the time when our civilized dependence upon electricity has been dramatized as never before—epically dramatized by the Great Blackout of the Northeast in November, 1965, and underscored in a lesser way by the occasional power shortages suffered from North Carolina to New England during the last long, hot summer. Just so, in this period, the electric-power industry has seemed to stand more exactly than any other on the stage where the environment-vs.-technology conflict is being acted out.

This may well be inevitable. The electric-power industry naturally stands center stage. No other segment of the technology is so ubiquitous. Electricity is everywhere. It permeates our personal and commercial lives. Even brief power curtailments trigger instant displeasure in factory, office and home. Housewives deprived of electricity suddenly discover that they rely on not four or five electrical appliances but on scores of them. I relearned this truth recently. A whimsical friend challenged me to catalogue the electrical gadgets in my own home, and to my astonishment, I compiled a list of 67—including doorbell, dog clippers, tape recorder and vaporizer but not excluding the more usual washer, dryer and refrigerator. In its equipment, my house in Akron is hardly unique; it contains little less than a third of the 211 electrical appliances now available.

The role of electric power flows so deeply in our lives that we are barely conscious of it. It is because of this that people suddenly deprived of power experience outrage as strong as what they would feel if deprived of one of their natural capacities. It is therefore inevitable that their criticism of the electric companies should become highly vocal.

Every electric-utility man is accustomed to this. I mention it without personal or institutional self-pity. Like most human institutions, the power industry has lived with criticism all of its days—and learned from it. A few years back, the principal outcry was for “low-cost” power. Then the style of criticism suddenly changed. After the Great Blackout of '65, the emphasis of popular demand dramatically shifted away from cost to reliability. Now, in this same epoch, we hear rising the passionate chorus of the Great Ecological Awakening. Suddenly, popular attention is focused on the “quality of life.”

Who on earth could quarrel with the goals of low-cost power, of reliable power, of a quality environment? No one, of course. Yet who can fail to see the self-defeating conflicts that must ensue if these goals are pursued with passions that give off too much heat and too little light. Ponder the implications for the power companies of this untempered ecological spirit. It means that we must try to satisfy a public simultaneously demanding vast quantities of low-cost power and perfect reliability while

that same public moves militantly to block power projects and impel the allocation of an ever-larger percentage of the construction dollar to beautification and anti-pollution controls. I think I can say objectively that these concurrent demands add up to a marvelous and perplexing paradox.

They also add up to reality, of course. And the power industry by and large has been trying to respond realistically. We've made real and continual progress toward the Federal Power Commission's goal of “an abundant low-cost energy base.” Toward abundance, we've been roughly doubling our output every ten years. Nor has the demand for reliability gone unanswered. Electric power's reliability record nationally (99.98 percent) needs no defense. Still, the industry has moved methodically to meet new reliability needs revealed by the Great Blackout. Since then, the industry has formed regional reliability councils. These in turn have formed the National Electric Reliability Council. Without intricate coordination of planning and operating made possible by these arrangements, last summer's sporadic power shortage in the East might have turned into something considerably more bleak. As it turned out, with Con Edison short on capacity, massive imports of bulk energy flowed into metropolitan New York—an example of regional coordination that shames *Fortune* magazine's fairly recent allegation that not a great deal has been done since the Northeast Blackout of 1965. Much has been done. Nationally, last summer's reserve margin of generating capability over demand was 18 percent, up from 16.6 percent going into the previous summer. Reserve margins should reach 21 percent in the 1972-75 period.

Even so, the future holds perplexity enough. I suspect that the ecological crusade will provide a significant share of it. With their conspicuous smokestacks, power plants must attract ecological complaints as surely as a lightning rod attracts lightning. What I urge here is that the crusaders think carefully before identifying electric power as an unmitigated enemy. This is to say that if ecologists must damn power plants for emitting smoke, they should also pause to remember how much other smoke has been eliminated by the electrification of homes and factories. Further, ecologists may be alarmed by certain discharges of heated water into streams, but they should remember how much water pollution has been eliminated by electrical applications in the processing of sewage. (And thermal pollution can be controlled, but at a price.) A wholesome lesson is to be found even in the brief curtailment of service in New York's subway system during one day this past summer when power was short: the curtailed service immediately threatened to increase the number of automobiles in use on the streets. From the cars already there, of course, was coming about 60 percent of the air pollution. Electric power was not the enemy here.

Environmental improvement, it is obvious to me, is a task for which we ultimately will need more not less power production. A cleaner earth will result from the application of electricity to steel-making. We may discover that more electric mass-transit systems will be the

answer to auto-exhaust pollution. And what about those mountains of old auto bodies that disturb our landscapes? How without huge electrically powered presses can we crunch them into compact packages for reuse?

Clearly, in spite of intense feeling and thorny litigation here and there, the conflict between the conservationist and the electric-utility industry is superficial and narrow. It is, in fact, largely illusory. Although every fuel — coal, oil or gas — used to produce electricity emits some direct pollution, the industry has achieved a notable reduction in its fuel use. One study showed that our output increased 27 times from 1925 to 1968 while the amount of fuel burned rose only 11 times. Obviously, a kilowatt-hour today creates less pollution than ever. This is no trivial anti-pollution achievement — if you mark again those 18-trillion kilowatt-hours we need in the next ten years.

Simply producing that vast quantity of future electric energy is not going to be a trivial achievement either. There are those other problems to deal with. The industry is encountering complicated difficulties in obtaining fuels. Trade policies and sub-par rail service have impeded

ed the flow of low-sulfur coal required by some air-pollution-control standards. The supply of gas is pinched by pricing regulations and inadequate incentives for exploration. Oil supplies have suffered from production disruptions in the Middle East.

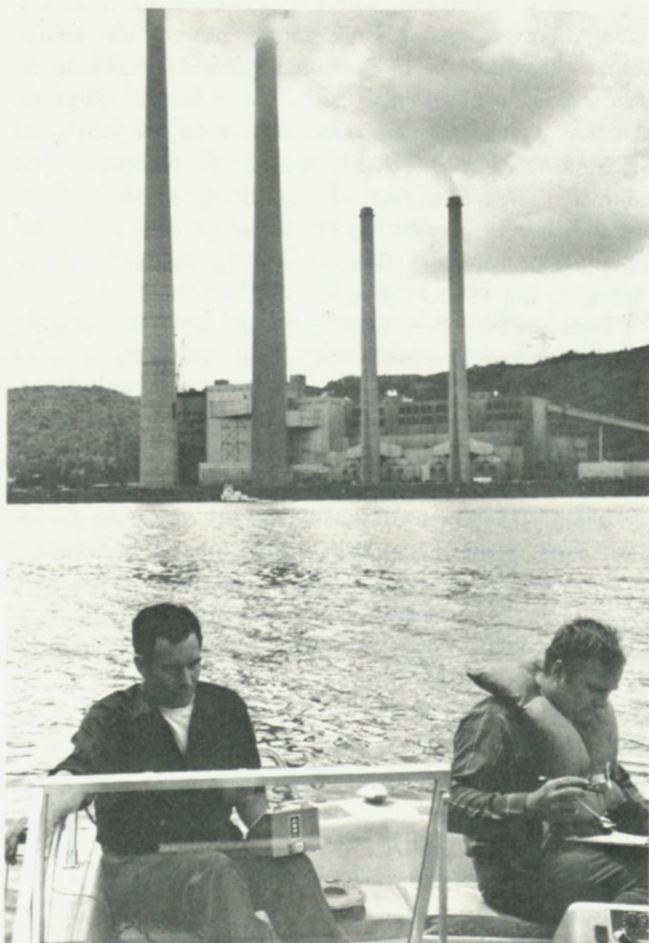
Nuclear power? There are 16 nuclear generating plants operating safely in the country today. Yet it is obvious that early hopes for any quick conversion to pollution-free nuclear-power production have faded. The high cost of nuclear generators is only one reason. Until controversy subsides over the question of what represents an acceptable level of radioactivity, a bountiful supply of electric energy from nuclear-fueled plants is bound to be delayed. Nuclear fuel remains, nevertheless, the great hope for the future.

In the years just ahead, the industry must in large measure continue to function on fossil fuels. Unfortunately, in many parts of the country, it must still continue to function under fossil laws. The intricacies of power-company regulation are well-known, and I advance no reiteration here, except for an example that reminds us of what an industry trying to expand sometimes faces: Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company found it necessary, in building its nuclear plant, to get the approval of 29 regulatory agencies. Plainly some streamlining of governmental procedures seems indicated as the future tumbles upon us. Further, with regional and national needs coming ever more to the front, it may be that corporate consolidations within the industry will be expeditious in the interest of unified planning and the pooling of risks and managerial talent. To accommodate such adjustments, it may be desirable to modify current interpretations of our antitrust laws — or perhaps revise the laws themselves.

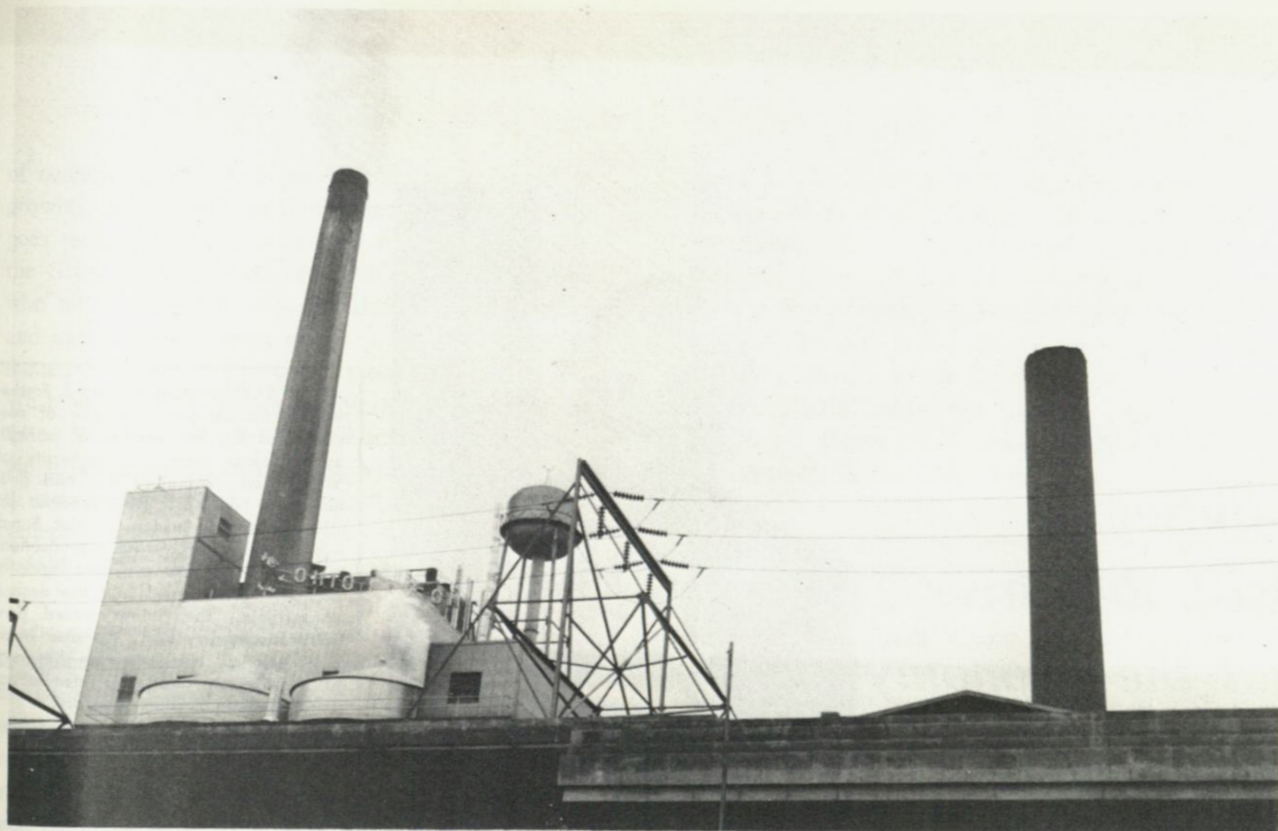
Most of all, I think that the future is going to force us to see that we need electric power to achieve a truly livable earth. So I urge that we rid ourselves of the illusion that conservationists and power people are inevitably adversaries. My industry fully intends to do what it can to make this a gentler and cleaner earth. Still, just like those wistful commune builders, we want it to be "a place with electricity." So we need time to join as full partners in the ecological crusade. And meantime, we must get on with the job of providing the power to keep the lights on and the subways running.

Just last summer, Federal Power Commission Chairman John N. Nassikas aptly warned that the ecological crusade should not move too fast or too sternly to impose out-of-reach standards on the power industry. "Environmental standards," he said, "must permit a transitional period allowing construction and operation of facilities to proceed with adequate monitoring of ecological effects in the absence of a clear and present danger to the health and safety of human beings."

This strikes me as a sound basis for accommodation, a rule that allows even seemingly contradictory needs to be served in harmony. If ecologists and technologists will only agree that human beings always come first, we'll find the power and the glory together.

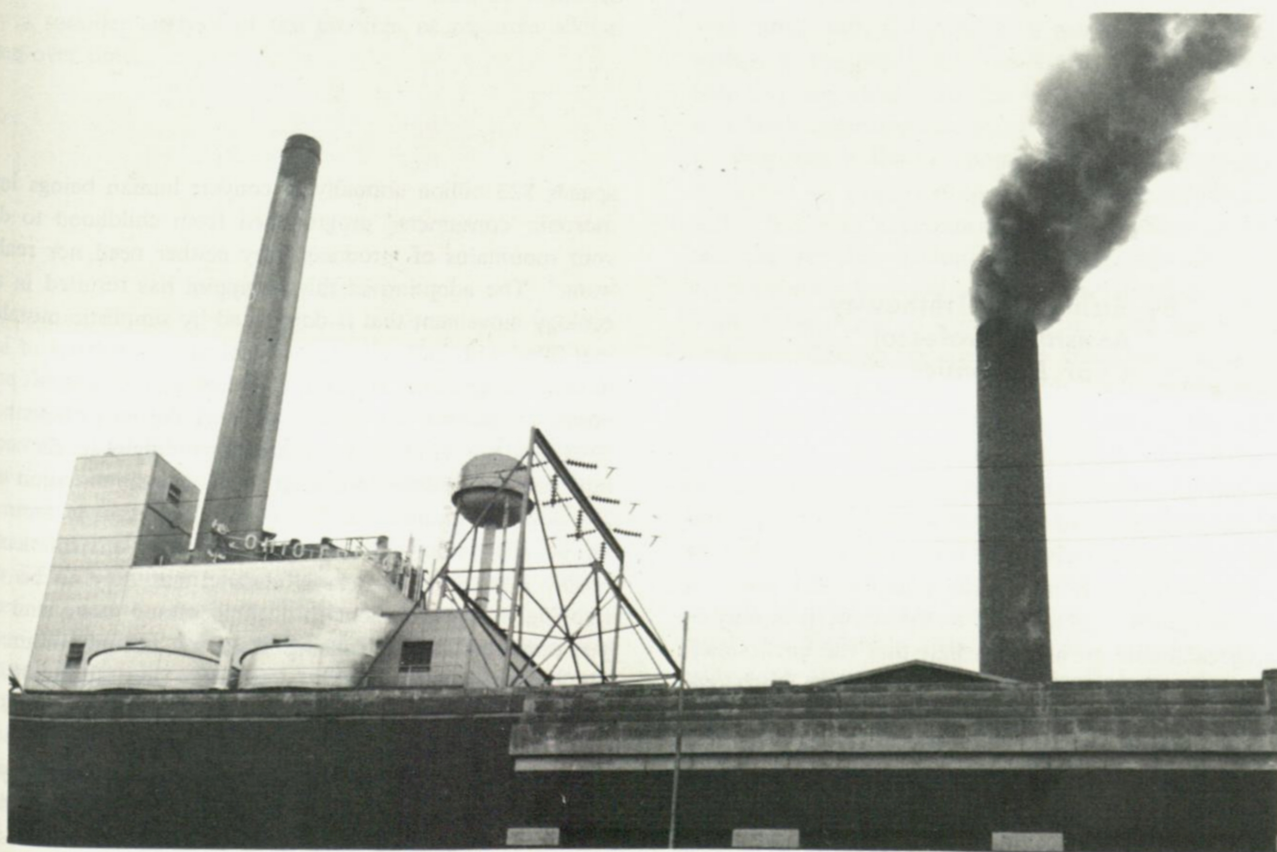


STUDYING DISCHARGE — Ohio Edison and six other Ohio utilities, through the Ohio Electric Utility Institute, are studying the effects of the discharge of heated water on aquatic life in the Ohio River. With the company's Sammis Plant in the background, this team is making a temperature and dissolved oxygen survey. The utilities are involved in numerous research projects aimed at protecting the environment.



BEFORE, AFTER — A \$1,125,000 clean-air project at the Edgewater Plant of Ohio Edison Company was completed in October. Electrostatic precipitators designed to remove 99 percent of the fly ash from the plant's emission are operating in the top photo but were temporarily turned off

(bottom) to record this dramatic before-and-after sequence. Each precipitator stands nearly 50 feet high, weighs some 438 tons, and reduces the particulate matter emitted to less than one-tenth of that permitted by the Lorain Air Pollution Control Ordinance.



Population, Pollution, Fixed Resources And the Economy



Richard Trethewey

ABOUT THE AUTHOR. Richard J. Trethewey is an assistant professor of economics at Kenyon. Holder of a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Washington, Trethewey has had published in *The American Economist* his "The Economic Burden of the Sugar Act." His forthcoming publications concern the role of property rights in economic development and the decline of serfdom. The author joined Kenyon's faculty in 1969. He also holds a bachelor of arts from the University of Washington and is a member of Omicron Delta Epsilon honorary.

By Richard J. Trethewey
Assistant Professor
of Economics

In the discussion of the environment in this country there exists a point of view which makes all environmental problems the result of economic growth and indeed the inevitable result of the political and economic system of America. According to this view, it is only by bringing economic growth to a halt that the environment can be saved from total destruction. Robert Disch, editor of the book *The Ecological Conscience*, worries over how any solution to the "environmental crisis" can be found "when business decisions are dictated by the profit motive, economic policies reflect cornucopian fantasies of endless, cancerlike expansion of GNP, and advertising

spends \$23 billion annually to convert human beings into moronic 'consumers,' programmed from childhood to devour mountains of 'products' they neither need nor really want." The adoption of this viewpoint has resulted in an ecology movement that is dominated by simplistic moralizing, filled with indiscriminate apocalyptic prophesies of imminent doom, and distinctly lacking in meaningful proposals to improve the current state of the environment.

Economic growth is not the lone villain in the current drama however. An even more intense obsession exists with population growth, whose limitation is seen as an equally important key in solving the environmental crisis. Population growth is claimed not only to be destroying the environment through increased water and air pollution, but is also causing us to run out of resources, the costs of which will fall upon future generations. Biologist Paul Erlich expresses this view in his book, *The Population Bomb*.

"[The] idea of an ever-expanding economy fueled by population growth seems tightly entrenched in the minds of businessmen, if not in the minds

of economists . . . Our entire economy is geared to growing population and monumental waste . . . Up goes the population and up goes that magical figure, the Gross National Product (GNP). And, as anyone who takes a close look at the glut, waste, pollution, and ugliness of America today can testify, it is well-named — as gross a product as one could wish for. We have assumed the role of the robber barons of all time. We have decided that we are the chosen people to steal all we can get of our planet's gradually stored and limited resources. To hell with future generations and to hell with our fellow human beings today! We'll fly high now — hopefully they'll pay later."

The ecology movement has unfortunately made itself less effective than it should be by confusing red herring with issues, and nonsense with substance. A strong case can easily be made for improving the quality of our environment, but the environment will not be improved by limiting economic growth. I will attempt to separate sense from nonsense by making three basic points in this article. First, it must be realized that economic growth on a per capita basis is a necessary condition for bringing about a leveling of the population growth and eventually reaching a steady state equilibrium. Secondly, it is only in an affluent society that it is possible to bring about substantial improvements in the environment, given the existing level of population. Thirdly, the indiscriminate claim that we are exhausting resources must be tempered by a sounder analysis of the problem of resource allocation over time.

Population Growth

The world population problem is far more critical in the underdeveloped parts of the world than in the developed countries. The rate of population growth in underdeveloped areas typically ranges between two and three percent, which is simply not a maintainable rate of increase in the long run. Indeed, the calculation of the physicist J. Putman demonstrates that the earth cannot even support a one percent rate of population increase. Putman assumed the existence of two people in the year 10,000 B.C., and calculated twentieth century population levels based on an average rate of population increase of one percent per year. Even the Pope would find the measurement to be sobering, for the result is that the earth is a solid sphere of flesh, many thousands of miles of flesh standing on flesh, and expanding radially at a

speed in excess of 187,000 miles per second. The Malthusian checks of war, famine, and disease have kept the population growth rate far below one percent over the long run.

The key to limiting population growth by means other than Malthusian checks can be found by examining the economic history of the developed nations of the world. The developed nations are currently witnessing long run population growth rates ranging typically from zero to one percent, substantially lower than in the underdeveloped parts of the world. The reason for this is that the birth rates are proportionately even lower than the death rates in the developed countries. The birth rates average fifteen per thousand population, while in the underdeveloped areas the figure is over twice as high. To understand how population growth can be limited, it is first necessary to understand the difference in birth rates between affluent and poor countries.

The difference is due to the fact that affluence causes the birth rate to fall, apparently without exception. In every country that has experienced economic development there has been a decline in the birth rate, with the decline continuing as affluence grows. Indeed, so close is the inverse correlation between the birth rate and level of affluence that in the United States the long run growth of population is equal to zero for the population with a family income of greater than \$10,000 per year. Demographers currently estimate that the birth rate will be at just the replacement level in the United States by the year 2000, with the population reaching its peak of 300 million in the year 2030. In Sweden, where poverty has been virtually eliminated, the birth rate has already fallen to a level approximately equal to the replacement rate.

Proposals to limit economic growth would clearly have the effect of exacerbating the population explosion. No nation has ever experienced a major decline in its birth rate without first having undergone significant economic development. Economic growth and development are a must if the world is ever going to solve the population explosion through means other than war, famine, and disease. A fact which is difficult for both the biologist and the development economist to accept, but which is nevertheless true, is that the poor must often have large families because they want large families. Birth control programs simply do not work unless they are preceded by economic growth and development.

What the world needs in order to limit its population growth is development, not the halting of growth which would be disastrous. The population problem will gradually take care of itself in the developed nations of the world such as the United States. Those who are genuinely concerned about world population levels should thus devote their efforts to encouraging the progress of development in the underdeveloped parts of the world.

It is possible that a change in tastes could occur in de-

veloped countries with people desiring somewhat larger families than at present, but the problem can be handled. Once the nation eliminates poverty, a solution to any further population problems would be to tax children for their social cost. Such financial disincentives would have the effect of limiting family size, once the country is sufficiently affluent. I would not recommend such a tax program now, since the tax burden would fall most heavily on the poor. Since the poor would be the least likely group to respond to such a tax, the result would be to increase the amount of poverty and the degree of poverty with its accompanying social ills of crime, high welfare bills and high birth rates. The effective way for the growth of population to be reduced is by the nation pursuing economic growth and developing programs to eliminate poverty.

Improving the Environment

It would be engaging in understatement to say that the environment in America today is a shambles, reflecting a serious misallocation of this nation's resources. The analysis to follow will demonstrate why this misallocation has taken place, and it will further show that our polluted air and water have the effect of making our real rate of growth and real income levels lower rather than higher. It is clear that without people and without industry we would not have polluted our environment, but it does not follow that pollution must result from population growth and industrial growth. Economic growth in this country has had the result of polluting the environment, but it was not inevitable nor does it have to be so in the future.

The pollution problem has arisen as a consequence of this society's failure to define private property rights over air and water. The result in the twentieth century has been a disastrous misallocation of the nation's resources. For the most part, we have treated air and water as free goods, allocating them on the basis of common property rights. Common property rights give all users equal access to a resource without charge, with the result that when a resource becomes scarce there is excess demand for its use. Our laws were formed in an age when air and water were not scarce relative to the demand for them, and thus it did not occur to the Founding Fathers that property rights must be established to govern their use. These resources were so abundant that it did not matter who used them or in what quantities.

Population and economic growth have caused the pollution problem in that they have caused air and water to become scarce resources. If property rights had been established over these resources the existing amount of pol-

lution would be insignificant in comparison to current levels. To explain in more detail how the lack of property rights has caused the pollution problem, the analysis can be applied to the problem of phosphate pollution. Each year tons of phosphates are poured into our rivers, lakes and streams, feeding algae and thus speeding up the aging process of these bodies of water. Thus the water's value for supporting fish, providing drinking water and recreational use is diminished.

The reason for this pollution is that we treated the water into which the sewage is drained as a free good, as if it were unlimited in supply. The housewife was permitted to buy her phosphate detergent to be used in the washing machine and run through the sewer system into a body of water free of charge. The price of the product included the labor cost, the capital cost, the raw material cost and the cost of technology, but it did not carry the full cost of disposal into the body of water. Phosphates are dumped into the water without anyone paying for the social costs involved.

The solution to the pollution problem will only come when it is understood by the public and by government that we cannot continue to treat air and water as free resources. Industries and consumers who use air and water must be made to pay for the use of these now scarce resources. The solution to the phosphate problem is to place a tax on phosphates equal to their social costs.

The money collected from a tax on the social costs of phosphates would go to finance sewage treatment plants that would remove the phosphates before discharging the water from the plant. In terms of consumption, the housewife would tend to substitute nonpolluting soaps for phosphate detergents, unless the value of the detergent clearly exceeded the full cost. In terms of production, the manufacturer is given a financial incentive to research phosphate-free laundry products.

Pollution is actually an unpaid for social cost which is not reflected in the national income accounts. Erlich is partially right in being critical of the GNP, since subtractions are not made for the social costs of pollution. But far from making us better off economically, pollution actually makes us worse off by reducing the real level of income as opposed to simply the money level of income.

While economic growth and population growth have created problems by making water and air scarce resources, the problem can be dealt with effectively by applying property rights to these resources. Economic growth and affluence actually make us better able to contend with the job of cleaning up the environment. The demand for better quality air and water is in fact the product of an affluent society that has solved many of the scarcity problems such as food, clothing and shelter. Notice in particular that despite the fact that inner city ghettos are among the worst areas in terms of pollution,

the cry there is not for ecology as it is in the suburbs, but for jobs, education, food and housing.

The Exhaustion of Resources

Perhaps the most commonly accepted belief concerning resource utilization is that economic growth is causing us to run out of resources whose supply is "fixed," such as oil. The myth's perpetrators range from biologists like Paul Erlich, playing social scientist, to minor league philosophers like Buckminster Fuller. It is contended that the market economy is incapable of conserving and allocating fixed resources over time, and thus the government must intervene to limit their use and force recycling.

Like most myths, there is a germ of truth contained within the argument, but it is employed too indiscriminately. There is a set of conditions under which we could exhaust a resource, as when there is an inadequate definition of property rights regarding the use of a resource. Oil, however, is not an example of such a resource because the property rights are sufficiently well defined that the market will allocate this resource over time without government intervention.

To make the point by way of example, consider the following situation. We have suddenly found that no more oil can be tapped from the earth, and all the nation has is its existing stock in refineries, stores, automobiles, etc. What results could be expected under these circumstances, besides a thousand and one nights of chanting "I told you so" by the prophets of doom?

The first result would be that private speculators would enter the market for oil, bidding up its price and storing it for future sale. Barring unforeseen changes in technology and demand it would be released onto the market over time at such a volume that its price would increase over time at a rate equal to the interest charge plus the cost of storing the oil. The market would allocate the oil over time in such a way that there would always be oil to use as long as it is sufficiently valuable in terms of its use.

In addition there would be changes in the quantity of oil demanded as its price goes up. One such example would be the substitution of small cars for large cars, since they consume less of the now expensive gasoline and oil. Electricity would be substituted for oil as a source of power and heat, and it would be more likely to be produced hydroelectrically or with nuclear energy due to the higher cost of using oil to turn generators. Industry would adopt production methods requiring less oil, such as permanently lubricated nylon bearings instead of steel bearings which require frequent lubrication. The

higher cost of oil would have the effect of inducing millions of such substitutions in the economy, with the more scarce oil being allocated to its most valuable use.

In addition private entrepreneurs would begin to recycle oil on a much larger scale than is currently done. The market will see to it that a resource is recycled when it is worthwhile to actually do so. This point is reached when the cost of extraction begins to exceed the cost of recycling; before that point it is simply an additional waste of resources to recycle. The danger of government forcing recycling is that it will require it too soon, thus using more resources than are saved by the process of recycling.

The higher cost of oil would also have the effect of making new technologies worth adopting and of encouraging the search for additional sources of energy. Clearly one technology which would be adopted is the already known process of converting coal into oil, a technology which would make oil available at a fairly constant cost for many decades given the world's vast coal reserves. Nuclear energy is another such substitute and even now major breakthroughs are being made in developing radiation-free nuclear power.

Oil is a resource which would be allocated over time and not exhausted because it is not treated as a free good, as if it were unlimited in supply. Economists are thus distinctly unsympathetic to the idea that we are imposing a cost on future generations by using this type of resource today. A resource such as air, for which property rights have not been defined, is a different story. Air is given away to users in unlimited amounts, as if it were unlimited in supply. Everyone from the factory owner to the automobile owner has been able to use the air in both production and consumption, sending it back to the atmosphere as dirty as he pleases.

In such cases the possibility of resource exhaustion is indeed a possibility, and we are probably witnessing it right now. The costs are not limited to unpleasant odors and hazy skies however, for the most harmful pollutants we are putting into the atmosphere are invisible and do not smell. They have the effect of poisoning us, shortening our life span without many of us even realizing it. In addition these pollutants may well be imposing such burdens as genetic mutations on future generations.

The problems of population growth and pollution are uniquely interdisciplinary, thus the influence of social and economic parameters on population and pollution cannot be ignored in any general analysis of these problems. The population problem cannot be understood without understanding the influence of economic development on the birth rate, while the problem of pollution cannot be comprehended without understanding how a society's system of property rights affects the allocation of resources. The solutions will come from serious physical and social scientists working together on meaningful and workable approaches to the problem, not from the fashionable cultists of apocalyptic doom.

Ecology A Highlight Of Parents' Agenda

The college's Environmental Committee was sponsor for the following activities during Parents' Weekend (April 16-17-18): an address on Friday afternoon by Michael McCloskey, of the Sierra Club; a speech by Ron Willenbrink, of Ashland Oil Co., that evening; a talk by Kenyon alumnus D. Bruce Mansfield, of Ohio Edison Co., on Saturday morning; and a panel discussion by faculty members and Mansfield Saturday afternoon.



Michael McCloskey

Sierra Club Official Raps U.S. Agencies

Michael McCloskey, executive director of the Sierra Club, a San Francisco-based conservationist group, opened the round of talks on the environment with sharp criticism of those agencies charged with control of the nation's natural resources.

McCloskey said some 90 percent of land in national forest preserves is being used for commercial purposes, and he warned that the growth in the lumber industry has created in its wake a demand for lumber which bodes ill for the conservationist.

The Sierra Club official likened administrators with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management to "feudal lords who establish kingdoms and make arrangements that will be compatible with political interests."

McCloskey criticized especially the Mining Act of 1872 which, according to him, permits "despoil-

ing of forests" by empowering the government to decide if an area should be developed under the act's mineral leasing system.

He concluded his lecture by calling Alaska a new frontier for the ecologist, an opportunity to view the outcome of Congress's "grappling with private claims of residents and those of the oil companies intent on establishing a pipeline in the state."

"The worst thing we can do," he said, "is to plunge ahead before we have the facts."



Ron Willenbrink

Industry's Viewpoint Given by Engineer

The second lecturer on the ecology program was Ron Willenbrink, environmental control engineer for Ashland Oil Co., Ashland, Ky. Talking of "Industrial Controls on Pollution," Willenbrink said he supports "resource management rather than zero pollution."

Citing the three steps involved in his company's production of

oil — crude oil production, refining and product consumption — he told of measures being taken at each step to curb pollution. Among developments at the first step, he said, are use of disposal wells for minerals and creation of cooperatives of oil companies across the nation to meet the crisis of an oil spill.

At the refining step Willenbrink said his industry is aiming at decreasing the amount of water and air used through the re-use of water and chemical means of water and air purification.

The lecturer said that lead levels for product consumption today do not pose a health hazard. He added that it would be extremely costly for the industry to lessen lead output, and that any cost for the equipment to lessen such output would be largely paid by the "reluctant" consumer.

Willenbrink said much of the recent strong federal intervention and control of industry has come because of increased sophistication of detection devices. He cited the issue of mercury content as an example, saying that the pollutant was present through time, but it was only when man perfected highly efficient detection gear that the public became concerned. He expects strict government control to increase as the sophistication of such devices develops, so that control standards will grow steadily more exacting.

He concluded his lecture by predicting solution to America's pollution ills within the decade, except for municipalities and power plants. He said most of the remedies in his industry will take some time simply to have pollution control equipment perfected and built.

Alumnus Discusses

Electric Power Needs

The final single address of the series was by D. Bruce Mansfield, a 1930 Kenyon alumnus who is president of Ohio Edison Company in Akron. Discussing "Electric Energy and the Environment" (note his article on the uses and need for electric power in this edition of the *Bulletin*), Mansfield said that there has been a mistaken assumption that environmental and energy needs are not compatible.

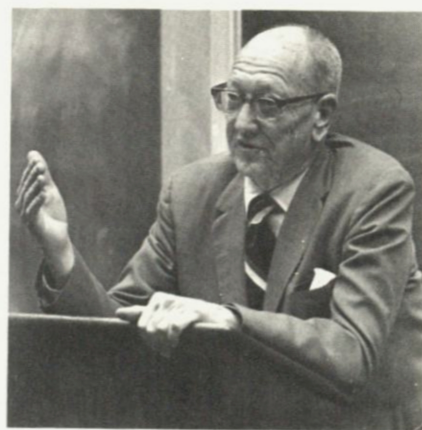
"What technology has done to the earth," Mansfield said, "technology can cure."

Citing an argument of those waging the ecology crusade that the "quality of life" must improve, he said that for the quality of life to improve increased use of electricity is a necessity. More, not less, use of electricity, Mansfield said, is needed to lessen pollution.

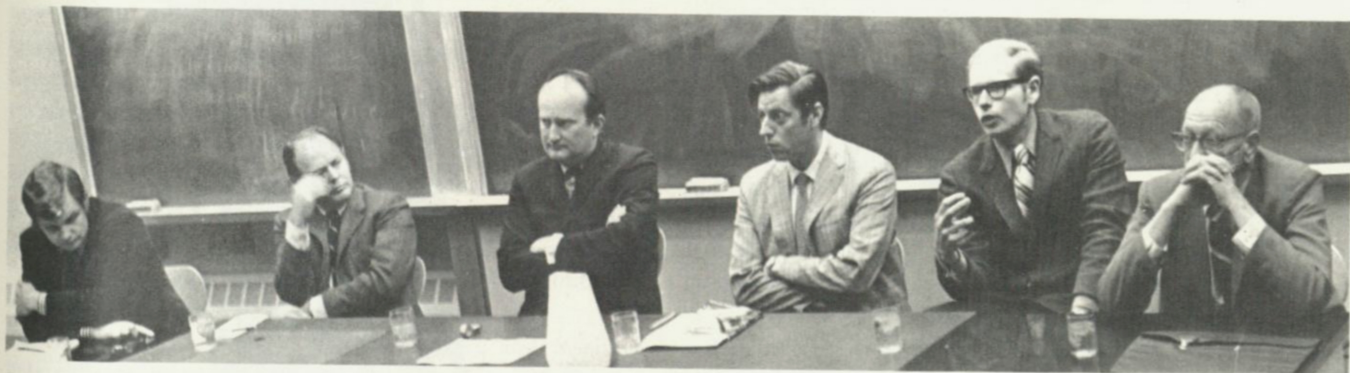
Mansfield said that, as in other national issues, solving of the pollution ills has entered a stage of "emotionalism," which, he said, will be followed by the rational solving of problems. Like Willenbrink, he characterized government regulation of industry at this point as overly harsh.

"If regulations aren't relaxed and time is not given to develop the machinery necessary to curb pollution," the Kenyon alumnus said, "serious power shortages could develop."

He concluded his address by giving what he called his "three basic beliefs" — (1) that he could not conceive of growth cessation in the electric industry, (2) that there are experts available to solve environmental problems, and (3) that there must be a public understanding of the need for time for the development and construction of pollution-lessening means.



D. Bruce Mansfield, '30



PANEL MEMBERS are (from left) Richard J. Trethewey, assistant professor of economics; Owen York, Jr., professor of chemistry; Robert D. Burns, professor of biology; William V. Frame, assistant professor of political science; Stanley H. Anderson, assistant professor of biology; and D. Bruce Mansfield, a 1930 Kenyon alumnus who is president of Ohio Edison Company.

(Bulletin photos by Bill Bechtel, '73)

industries), and (3.) an excess amount of a material dumped into a system (eg., sewage).

Frame placed the blame for pollution on man, saying that it would be mistaken to put total responsibility on either the industrialists or a governmental system.

York agreed with Frame's contention, adding that "it is not a question of blame, but rather a question of recognizing the scope of the problems and relationships which have brought the problems of pollution." The chemistry professor expressed concern over the assumption that resources are inexhaustible, and he said that the consumer is, in a great degree, the villain in the ecological scheme since it is he who has created a demand for the use of industries' products, such as electrical power.

"When it comes to a choice between clean air and whether the individual will be able to watch 'Bonanza,'" York said, "I'm afraid he will say, 'To hell with clean air; give me 'Bonanza.'"

Trethewey (note his article in this edition of the *Bulletin* on the use of resources) said that it would have to be the consumer who will pay the tax on use of resources, and he criticized present allocation of resources.

Trethewey said he did not view exhaustibility of resources as being at the core of the issue at hand, since he thinks that once resources are suitably taxed resource allocation and use would improve.

Panel's Ecology Talk Concludes Program

With fewer specially-scheduled Parents Weekend events competing with the panel discussion which culminated the ecology series, attendance in the Biology Auditorium was considerably greater than the turnout for each of the three lectures.

On the panel were Mansfield; Robert D. Burns, moderator for the discussion and professor of biology; Richard J. Trethewey, assistant professor of economics; William V. Frame, assistant professor of political science; Owen York, Jr., professor of chemistry; and Stanley H. Anderson, assistant professor of biology.

Mansfield opened the discussion of environmental problems with a brief summary of his address given earlier that day. He reiterated a need for public recognition that it will take time for industry to become geared to new, stringent pollution control standards, simply because of the time taken to perfect the means of control and to construct the machinery for that control. He also repeated his contention that the use of electric power is a vital force in improving, rather than diminishing, the quality of life.

Anderson gave three categories of pollution: (1.) the poisoning of the ecosystem (eg., use of DDT which impairs the hatching of eggs), (2.) altering of the environment (eg., heat pollution, a problem plaguing the power

A Man Named

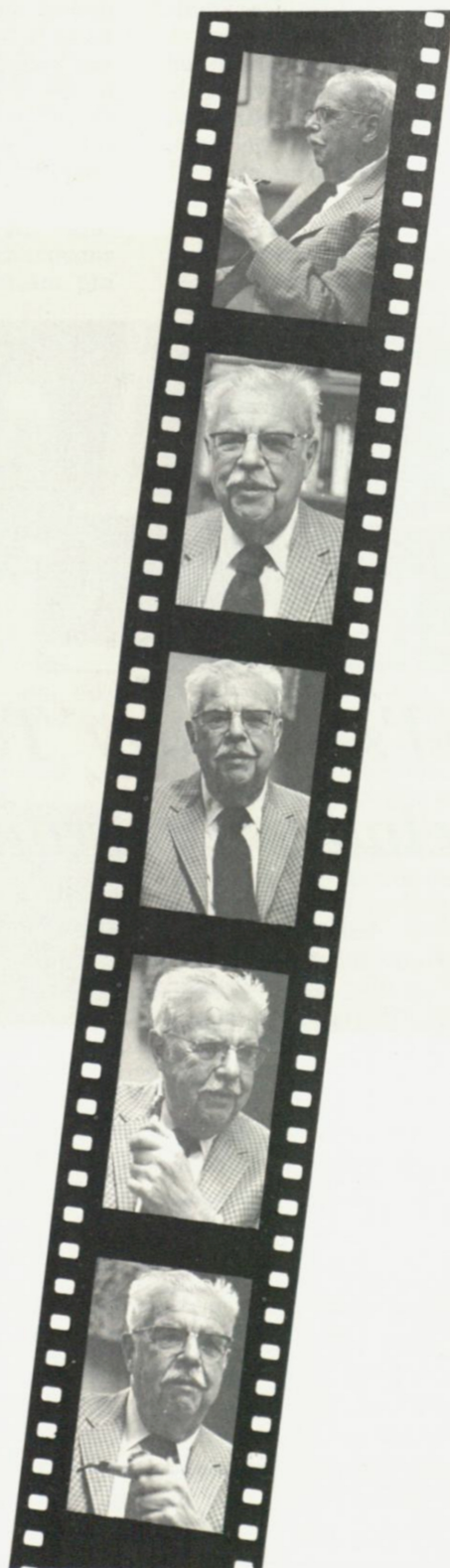
STU

By Dennis R. Pollock
Bulletin Editor

An outspoken affable young man named Stuart R. McGowan, Class of '28, occasionally substituted as lecturer in a history class taught by one William F. Peirce, president of Kenyon College, during Peirce's absences from Gambier during the academic year 1929-30. In doing so, McGowan began an association with Kenyon that has lasted 42 years, longer than any other faculty member in Kenyon history, with the exception of the man whose lecturing position he assumed, President Peirce.

McGowan, who received an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree at Kenyon's commencement exercises this year, retired at the conclusion of academic year 1970-71. The man who occasionally taught what Thomas Greenslade, a 1931 alumnus and college archivist, calls "Fat's History" (for "Fat" Peirce, as he was tagged by students), has many rich memories of his four decades at Kenyon.

"President Peirce offered me the job of 'assistant to the president' in 1929," McGowan said. "The real title should have been office boy or attendant. Much of the time my chief duties were chauffeuring the president to alumni meetings and correcting his class papers, and I was also pressed into service as a bachelor to fill in on



bridge parties when a fourth was needed."

McGowan, for all his jibes about his first Kenyon appointment, obviously was grateful for the job offered him in those Depression days. He states frankly that he came back to Kenyon, after graduate school at Case Western, for economic reasons. His regard for his boss, Peirce, also cannot be underemphasized. "Peirce literally created the liberal arts image," McGowan said of the man who was associated with Kenyon for 45 years, including 41 years as president. "He brought excellent teachers to the college."

Beginning with his substitution for Peirce in the history course, McGowan was never to abdicate his role as teacher, but he was to serve in a variety of administrative roles in his 42 years. In McGowan's Kenyon College career he has held these titles: history instructor (1930-32); registrar (1937-62); assistant professor of political science and history (1933-41); associate professor of political science (1941-47); dean of students (1945-47); chairman of the Political Science Department (1948-52); and professor of political science and history from 1957 until his retirement this year.

The donning of so many administrative and teaching hats calls to mind one of the many students McGowan knew as dean and as professor, as registrar and as department chairman. Jonathan Winters, who attended Kenyon in 1950, does a routine in which he assumes altar egos with the donning of various hats, and Winters mentioned his teacher of so many years past when he appeared recently on "This Is Your Life." Winters talked of a chipmunk which carries the nickname students have tagged on McGowan. Carrying a strong rival of the "Fat" Peirce moniker, McGowan is "Stu McGoo" to two generations of Kenyon students, including alumnus Winters.

"Stu McGoo" however, will not talk of individual alumni. He refuses to single out the Jonathan Winters or the Paul Newman declining to comment on his recollections of such men's student days.

"My feeling about that," he said, "is that one can only offend by omission. There are so many who deserve mention, and only a few can be mentioned. All you could hope to do is to offend those whose names do not appear."

The writer and Mr. McGowan wish to make this disclaimer — if your name is not Jonathan Winters or Paul Newman, you are still remembered warmly by a man the students call "Stu McGoo."

Of all the persons he has worked with in his Kenyon career, McGowan seems to have highest praise for another individual who found it necessary to don an unaccustomed hat.

"One of the unsung Kenyon heroes was Dean (Frank E.) Bailey, who served as acting president of the college for 1956-57," McGowan said. "It was he who held things together in a very trying time."

Not long before Bailey's being made acting president,

he and McGowan had significant roles in what may have been Kenyon's greatest crisis — the destruction by fire of Old Kenyon in 1949.

"As registrar at that time, I had to take a roll call to find who had survived the fire (seven students died in the burning building)," McGowan said. "I had to roust the telegraph operator out of bed and send out telegrams of reassurance to those parents of sons we knew were living. For some of the corpses, no identification was possible. As the fire raged, Dean Bailey went in to check on the students."

More pleasant memories include his days as assistant professor in 1933, when he was given that title, a supposed promotion from instructor, "although I was making the same salary as I was the year before." During this time, curriculum revision was undertaken and the honors program was introduced. In 1937 McGowan became registrar, continuing to teach. "It's good, in a way, to have a registrar who also teaches," McGowan said, "since he is better able to deal with things if he has to follow his own stupid orders."

McGowan chuckles over the practical lesson in politics he received when he became vice-chairman for the Knox County Democratic Party Committee during 1939-41, and found himself in the middle of a machine politician's bid for governor.

During the Second World War he was a member of the county's Selective Service Board No. 2, and he recalls the crowded conditions of wartime Kenyon. "There was a great ROTC war effort at this time," McGowan said, "and, then, after the war there was a great influx of GIs in their late 20s who came to Kenyon, moving into its three dormitories, sleeping four in a room."

During World War II, McGowan, as registrar, enrolled six Japanese students who had been in American concentration camps which were developed for the Japanese.

McGowan, in addition to his work with the selective service and with the political party, was a member of the Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce from 1931 to 1962.

Kenyon's Faculty Athletic Committee's representative to the Ohio (Athletic) Conference from 1945-63, he was OC president in 1950. As one of the original founders of the conference McGowan recalls Kenyon's withdrawing from the conference for two years because of a restriction against playing of freshmen in varsity sports. That ban was, of course, lifted.

"I'm strongly in favor of the conference's ideals and theories," McGowan said, "but the practices of some conference schools leave a bit to be desired. There is a split between those who say that collegiate athletics are not professional, then act accordingly, and those who say that collegiate athletics are not professional, then go out and prove they are."

"I don't think athletics at Kenyon will ever be self-

supporting," McGowan said, "but as long as there are 11 men here who want to play football, there should be the chance to play football. We should only get out of athletics if the students push it, and I haven't seen any evidence of that as yet."

The Kenyon which graduated McGowan in 1928 and the Kenyon of today are different, different in size and in the coming of women to the Village of Gambier to enroll at the Coordinate College for Women.

"For my first time ever in a Kenyon classroom, I taught women," McGowan said. "They were in a seminar I taught this year, and I'd say only that it was a good experience. I'll put it this way — there wasn't a single girl in the class who was stupid; I can't say the same for the males."

With the tripling of the faculty's size since McGowan joined the faculty as the youngest member in 1929 (the next youngest was 20 years his senior), there have been some other changes, McGowan said. One of the additions is an increased formality. "An awkward faculty bureaucracy could develop," McGowan said. "There has always been an administrative bureaucracy, but I fear that the faculty may increasingly be taking upon themselves some of the administrative functions. This tendency makes me uneasy for the future."

During the picture-taking session for the *Bulletin* article, McGowan chatted with a student, then told him he

was going to be rewarded for his efforts in assisting with the photography.

"Now you see that fourth shelf down from the ceiling there," McGowan said.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, you see that thick red book on Vietnam."

"Yes."

"Well don't let that one confuse you. You know more about Vietnam than I do. I want you to pick out a couple of books to the left of that one. That'll be your reward for helping us here."

The student picked up a couple of books and left the small office, on the wall of which hangs a picture of college founder Philander Chase. McGowan said he found it at the Gambier dump.

In leaving, the student passed a small card on McGowan's door. On the card are McGowan's office hours, and penciled around the card are notes from McGowan's students, jibes on his retirement, on not finding him there, or the paper he just graded. Replies by McGowan, jotted in red ink, kept the informal dialogue going. Every student comment had a reply from the man who used to occupy a book-lined office in Ascension. That's Stu McGowan. And the lesson revealed in the writing on the card for his office hours was obvious: "NO OFFICE HOURS ON SATURDAY."

Stu: We were passing
these and wanted to say that
we have had and still do HAVE THE
GOODS ON YOU.

However, we noted yr.
planned retirement (heh heh; good disingenuous,
ol' buddy), and decided that maybe we didn't
need to bother.

SO... have a pleasant
and retiring retirement free from tormen-
tors such as we (us?). This is the
last message. Ω,

Desperate Men
(accept no substitutes -
then others are charlatans)

Women Win at Lacrosse In Their First Home Game

A soggy McBride Field on an overcast Wednesday, May 5, was the site for the first intercollegiate home game in the two-year history of the Coordinate College for Women. Braving the downpour that opened the 4 p.m. lacrosse match with Wooster, the lady Lords gave their fans something to cheer about — a 7-6 victory over their guests.

Earlier in the season the women had played Wooster to a 7-7 tie, then played Ohio Wesleyan University to a 7-7 deadlock. Then, with a much less than capacity crowd on hand at McBride Field, because of the rain, they registered their victory to cheers of: "Go Lords," "Go Kenyon," "Go Ladies."

Cheering from the stands as zealously as any other spectator was Doris Crozier, dean of the Coordinate College. Miss Crozier talked before the game of the high male students turnout for a field hockey game with Denison at Granville in the autumn, which the women lost 13-0, but the cheers were the same — "Go Kenyon," "Go Lords" "Go Ladies."

At the "Kenyon women's" bench for the lacrosse game was Mrs. Janet Kelley, part-time head dormitory resident, physical education instructor and adviser to the team.

"Before the Athletic Department provided us with equipment for field hockey," Mrs. Kelley said, "the girls practiced with brooms. We had only one substitute in field hockey, yet we played teams such as Denison, which had four full teams of girls with whom they could substitute freely."

The lady Lords were 0-2-1 for the field hockey season, tying Bowling Green State University at one goal, losing to Denison, and bowing to Otterbein 10-3.

Then came lacrosse, and why lacrosse as a women's sport?

"It, like field hockey, was their idea," Mrs. Kelley said. "We have a lot of women from the Eastern United States, and they frankly know more about the game of lacrosse than I do at this point." Mrs. Kelley and Dean Crozier agreed that the playing of women's sports at the Coordinate College would continue to be channeled by the requests of the women.

The women, Mrs. Kelley said, have no reluctance, when it comes to playing lacrosse, to getting dirty. This was evidenced by the turnout for the Wooster game, despite the rain-drenched field.

"So far as the 'dangerous' part of the game is concerned," Mrs. Kelley said, "in women's lacrosse a woman may be ousted from the game for dangerous checking. We use sticks that are slightly smaller, but just as solid, however the goal we use has wooden supports rather than the men's aluminum braces, so that we don't get so much of a carom from the goal."



SIDELINE SUPPORT — Doris Crozier, dean of the Coordinate College, helps root the college's lacrosse team to victory in its first home intercollegiate athletic event.

The women practice lacrosse in the winter and spring for six hours a week, practicing for three two-hour sessions weekly, but as the Wooster match approached, scrimmages became the order of the day.

During very inclement weather practices are held at the Wertheimer Field House, and although the women do not at this time have their own dressing room, that does not deter their participation in the field house practices. A common sight in the women's restroom at the field house on a practice evening is a stack of women's clothing.

And the women have their own uniforms now — a navy purple and white.

Go Ladies.



ON DEFENSE — Dorinda (Kim) Mayhew, of North Madison, Ohio, a student in the Coordinate College for Women, is close on the heels of a goal-bound Wooster lass. Rallying to cheers of "Go Lords," the Coordinate College stick-ladies topped Wooster 7-6. Miss Mayhew was also field hockey captain for the distaff Lords in 1970-71.



Ted Wedig steers Donna Grennell through a problem. Wedig and Peter Held, another Kenyon sophomore, team up as specialists in math tutoring. Held solemnly claims that math was his worst subject.

THE YOUNG TEACH THE YOUNG

"A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIENDS"



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"As long as the need is there, and the college kids see it, it won't die. If I created an artificial need, or built too much structure into the program, that might kill it," speculates Ed Greenwald, principal of the Gambier (Ohio) Elementary Schools, trying to explain why the almost formless tutoring program he has going works at all. Students, most of them freshmen from nearby Kenyon College, make short-term agreements with him to give a few hours a week to tutoring kids who need it. Not just culturally deprived kids, and not necessarily slow learners, but anyone who's having a little trouble.

Greenwald spends no money at all, and it stretches things a bit to even call him the sponsor of the program. He thinks he gets the free help because his college tutors feel freedom to innovate in their work with the elementary kids. They get direction from the elementary teachers about which subjects to cover, but there are no tutoring manuals and no dusty pedagogical lectures.

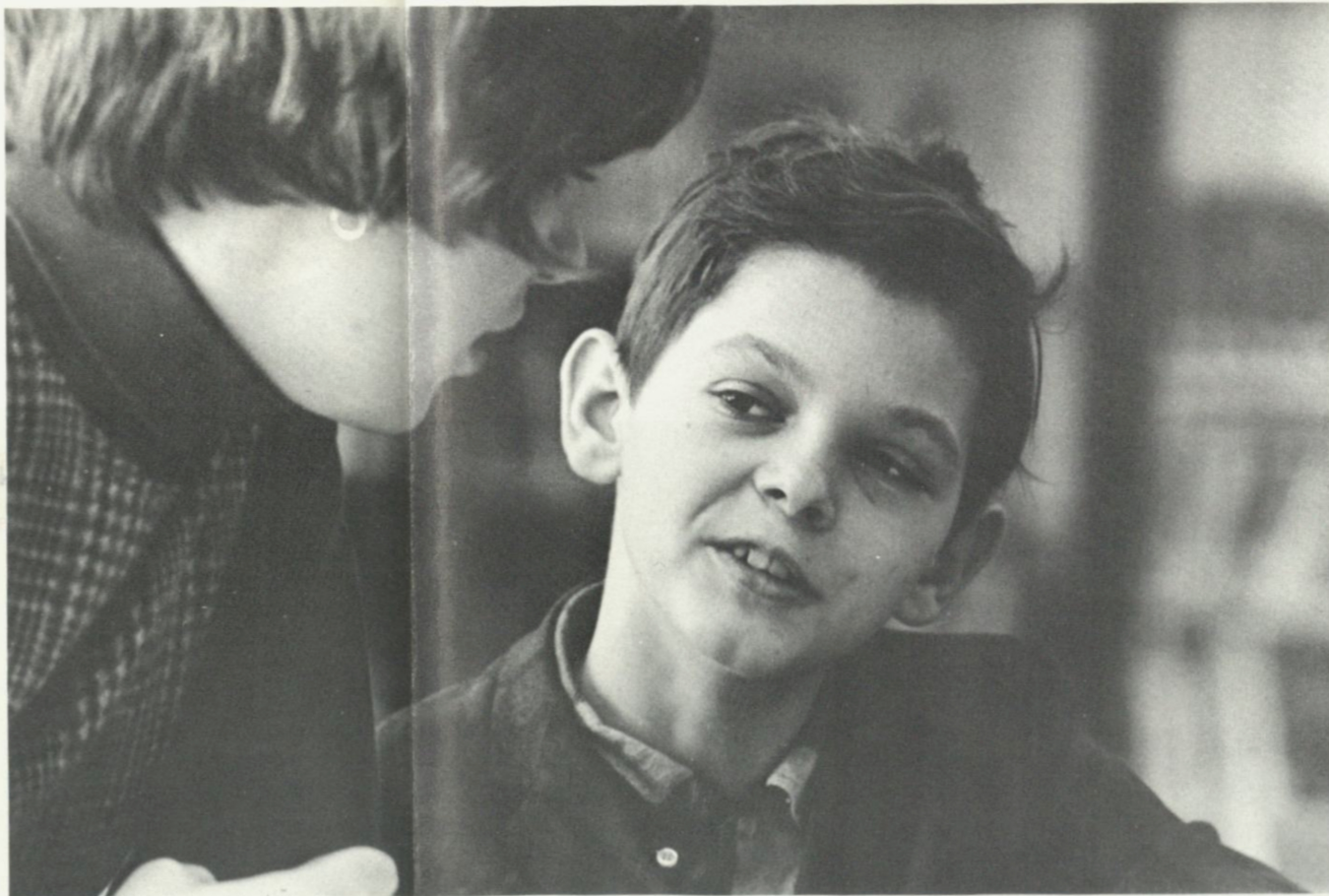
Ideally, Ed Greenwald would like to keep tutoring on a one-tutor-to-one-student basis. But as the demanding Kenyon College curriculum speeds up in midwinter and spring, some of his tutors drop out temporarily. That's

OK, no pressure, but then some kids must double up with another tutor. And some college students prefer to teach in teams or lecture. When last seen, one sophomore had a rigorous civics class going, complete with class elections featuring posters, buttons and some of the bluntest speeches ever heard.

After you watch all this awhile, a different kind of light begins to dawn. Sure, it is important that the elementary kids get help with their academic problems, that they step from grade to grade with grace. The tutors supply that help, just as a regular teacher does. But the extra, the critical ingredient, is the boost to the self that special, individual attention provides, regardless of the subject. One tutor noticed: "I think they need someone they can pretend to be." They are bright, these Kenyon College freshmen, with SAT scores averaging over 600. (The national average is about 475.) And when a dozen of them gathered in Peirce Hall to explain the tutoring program, they first bent their intelligence on convincing the LOOK writer that their commitment of time and energy was of no special note, and that they certainly weren't martyrs or do-gooders. Noted. They wished it mentioned that Greg Lenske, who is no longer at Kenyon, had much to do with getting them interested. Right on, Greg Lenske. And some said that the really successful program Kenyon students have going is at the Mt. Vernon State

Scott Ward, at the board, gets help from both the tutors and a jury of his peers. Together, they plumb the mysteries of prime and composite numbers.

Look Photos by Bob Lerner



Tom Cheek, top, confides to Gay Garth that books about the Old West fix his interest. That led to talk about what life would be like without modern conveniences. Below, Kathy McMillan lingers after a painless math session with Stephen Hughes.



Institute, where 45 students take along guitars and teach simple songs and end their gentleness to troubled minds.

Then they were willing to talk about tutoring. Listen to their voices: "Around the wintertime, I got the feeling I was becoming over-cynical. This place can turn you into an elitist. (But) children sort of see the world as a place of miracles. So I went. Before you start to tutor, you have to be a friend. If you go down there (to the elementary school) on an ego trip, you'll become an authoritarian. And that's what the teacher is."

"You see they're getting restless, so you stop and play a game. You can change with the student. It's just that they want attention so badly." "Yeah, no one ever listens to them talk." "... I don't try to mold the child, I don't think I have the right to do that." And so they went on about this program of no special note for another two or three hours.

(Editor's Note: Today, according to Coordinate College student Gay Garth, one of the volunteers, the tutoring program is still an active one, with some 50 students at work in the Gambier public school system and at Mount Vernon's Central School. The tutoring program was one element of film footage recently aired during a WBNS-TV newscast in Columbus, Ohio.)

**By David R. Maxey,
Managing Editor of Look**

18

By Dennis R. Pollock
Bulletin Editor

When three members of the Kenyon College swimming team replied to one item in a questionnaire for sports publicity purposes this year each of them logged a simple numeral "18." The question asked in the form: "What is your chief sports ambition?"

Within weeks of completing this form, members of the swimming team realized that "chief sports ambition" — by taking the eighteenth consecutive Ohio Conference title.

"What to this time has been your biggest sports thrill?" asks another question on the publicity form. Swimmers, like anyone else, are evenly divided between those who don't take the time to answer and those who do give a reply. The reply is, again, usually in numerical form — "16," "17" — or it is the place a swimmer took in national competition to achieve All-American honors, for these men of Kenyon are not swimming in a pushover conference, taking a single title in a state-wide conference and calling it quits for the season. Last year the Lords were sixth in the NCAA College Division Championships; they were fifth the year before and second in 1969.

How does it happen that a college that does not give athletic scholarships, and that emphasizes academic performance over athletic performance, is able to do it — to win conference title after conference title and place each year among the top ten collegiate teams in the nation?

This is an excerpt from a simple mimeographed sheet

Coach Dick Sloan gives his swimmers at the beginning of each season:

"Three Main Objectives":

1. Develop a team spirit and pride.
2. Win dual meets.
3. Readiness for the Ohio Conference Championships and Nationals.

Six Basic Factors in Training Program:

1. Strength (muscular)
2. Endurance (muscular)
3. Conditioning (cardio-vascular)
4. Technique (general and individual)
5. Speed
6. Relaxation

The first item on the agenda — developing team spirit and pride — does not come from encouraging a "swimmers' clique," notes Tom Edwards, dean of Kenyon College and the man Coach Sloan calls his "assistant coach." Edwards piloted the swimming Lords to ten of their Ohio Conference (OC) championships before retiring to his full-time position as dean. Edwards said the swimmers have always been encouraged to pursue other campus interests, to avoid a system of camaraderie that excludes non-swimmers.

John Davis, a sophomore from Mansfield, Ohio, whom Sloan described as "swimming like a corkscrew" when he arrived at Kenyon, said of that pride, "If you think you're second rate, you become second rate." Sloan's description of Davis' first efforts at Kenyon do not amount to derision. After saying that Davis "swam like a corkscrew," Sloan added, "What he lacks in ability, he makes up in determination, and it shows in his achievements." Davis, like so many Kenyon swimmers is a self-effacing young man who described himself as a mediocre swimmer in high school. These are among his achievements at Kenyon: setting a new OC, varsity and Ohio Wesleyan pool record, swimming the first 1,000 of the 1,650 in 10:36.3; with a 17:39.9 for the full 1,650; logging a new varsity record of 4:59.8 in the 500; then attaining All-American status as a member of the 800 freestyle relay team, on the 400 freestyle relay team, and in the 1,650 freestyle.

Rich James, a freshman from Tucson, Arizona, also talked of team spirit, and the man who attained All-American status in five events and whom Sloan calls "Kenyon's greatest swimmer since Larry Witner (Class of '69)" dodged questions on his own prowess, talking instead of the way the other members of the team excelled

Excerpt From Swimming Fact Sheet

"... We are looking for a better than average student with combined verbal and math SAT scores of 1000+ or better, and a class rank in the upper 2/5, with a sincere interest in competitive swimming or diving. Freshmen are eligible for varsity competition. Our swimming team has won the Ohio Athletic Conference Championship the last 18 years. The past three years we have placed 2nd, 5th, and 6th in the NCAA College Division Championships while qualifying several for the University Division meet as well. Approximately ten College Division All-Americans are produced annually, with seven individuals winning NCAA Champion honors over the past three year period. We also have one National record holder. Our 1969 Team Captain was the first Kenyon College recipient of a Post Graduate NCAA Scholarship, based on academic and athletic achievement, and extra-curricular activities. More than 80 per cent of Kenyon's graduates go on to further education in law, medicine, the sciences, business and the arts . . ."



in their efforts to bring home conference and national honors.

"The team spirit," James said, "comes from knowing at the beginning of the year that we have a job to do." James, a B+ average student with a double major of religion and philosophy, is a swimmer of few words. Asked what makes Sloan a good coach, James replied, "He knows what he's doing." Asked what would happen if Number 19 did not come, he replied, "If we lose, we'll just congratulate the winner."

Exchanges of greetings, sloganeering, and general pep talks are among methods of psychological preparation for the tough competition at year's end. Sloan said a common greeting exchanged by swimmers throughout the season is "Hi, Champ." Bill Wallace, a junior from Cleveland Heights, who will be a co-captain next year, said that the numeral for the year is a principal greeting for swimmers. During his time on the Hill, he and his classmates have said "Good Day" with, "16," "17," and "18." Next year it will be "19," and Wallace, an All-American, said that, as a senior, he does not want to be a senior with the team that breaks the string. So he hopes that one year hence the swimmers will be exchanging a greeting of "20."

These are among the "psyching-up" steps Sloan used last season:

- A sign above the door to the natatorium reading, "Through these doors have walked 17 Ohio Conference championship teams."

- A sign that read, "Will it be Number One?" (in red to remind of the perennial threat of the Big Red One of Denison) "or will it be Number 18?" (in Kenyon purple and white).

- The numeral 18 was lit on Kenyon's scoreboard throughout the year.

The "winning tradition" is inevitably mentioned as a reason for the continued success, as though it were the accustomed thing for a small liberal arts college of high

SWEET VICTORY — It's everyone into the pool after another in the string of Ohio Conference victories is added for 1971. Everyone includes Dean Tom Edwards (circled), who coached the Lords to ten of their eighteen consecutive conference crowns.

academic standards to out-perform all other Ohio schools and rank in the nation as one of the best — to be so near an all-time record of 21 consecutive conference titles accrued by Yale, of the Ivy League. Obviously it takes more than believing it can be done and sprinkling about a few slogans, some pep talks, and some desire. It takes work, and it takes the support of alumni and swimming fans.

Alumni involvement in the third item under the "Three Main Objectives" — Readiness for the Ohio Conference Championships and Nationals — involves both morale-building and help with technique during training. Among alumni returning this year to remind the swimmers that there is a "winning tradition" at Kenyon were Larry Witner, a 1969 alumnus who took a leave from the army's U. S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center where he is training for Olympic competition; Keith Bell, a 1970 alumnus who spent a week of vacation time helping Coach Sloan time the athletes; Bill Koller, Class of '70; and Pete Cowen, a classmate of Koller's. All are former All-Americans. The alumni help extends beyond talking up a winning tradition and assisting in timing. James said, "Keith Bell helped me a great deal with my turns." Considerable work throughout the season goes into those "Six Basic Factors in Training Program" — strength, endurance, conditioning, technique, speed and relaxation. While the objective of "winning dual meets" was not consistently met this year (Kenyon was 3 for 4 in 1970-71), the preparation for the culmination of the year is constant, except for a period called "taper." Davis describes "taper" this way, "Much of the team spirit comes during 'taper.' It's a time when you rest and build up, when you feel a surge of energy."



Doug Neff (above) shows the style that has made him an All-American each of his three years at Kenyon. This year's All-Americans (below) are (starting at bottom left and going clockwise) Bill Wallace, John Kirkpatrick, Jim Fackler, Neff, John Davis, Rich James, Jim Loomis, and Mark Frank (center).

Photos used in this article, with the exception of the picture of the pool celebration provided by the "Collegian," were taken by Thomas Greenslade, a 1931 alumnus and college archivist.

The most important part of the taper is the building of confidence." The building of strength and endurance comes first, and this requires considerable dedication from the aspiring swimmer.

"It's not easy to be a dedicated athlete at Kenyon," Dean Edwards said, "to spend so many hours each day during the season swimming mile after mile. First, there is a lack of emphasis on athletics here, and, secondly, there is the emphasis on academics. Yet, it's gratifying to see so many students excel in the sport, while maintaining good grade averages and still finding time for other campus activities."

Edwards, who has been an avid swimming participant as competitor, coach and fan since 1938, said that some must wonder what is the limit to performance — where will the breaking of records end? Each year, particularly in the past decade, the standards have become tougher, the times needed to qualify for national competition more exacting.

"Out of the hard work, though, comes the joy of excelling," Edwards said. "The men have a chance to measure themselves, in a sense, to know and understand themselves better."

Wes Tutchings, a 1961 alumnus and Kenyon's assistant director of admissions, who has followed the team's





"Asked what made Sloan (left) a good coach, James replied, 'He knows what he's doing.'"

efforts faithfully since his student days, said that he felt the number one reason for the team's continued success is the hard work. "So many of them are at the pool by 6:30 a.m. each day," he said, "and they swim for miles and miles."

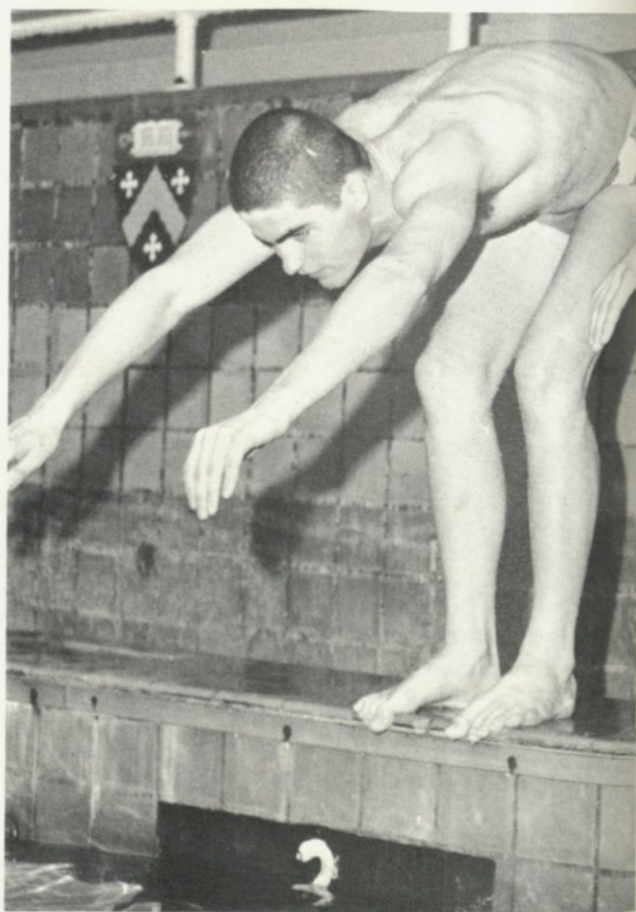
When all is ready, with the training and rigorous drills completed, a few heads shaved to give the feeling of added strength as they split the waters of the OC championship's pool site, it is the spectator, like Tutchings, who steps in to help spur that last ditch effort to bring it all together — to take Number 16, or 17, or 18, or 19, or 20 . . . "At the conference meet," Tutchings said, "you see students you have never seen before on campus, rooting for Kenyon." Like no other Kenyon sport, the zeal shown at an OC swimming championship reaches crescendo proportions.

"The crowd is worth 20 to 30 points to us," Coach Sloan said. (Kenyon won by 44 points in 1971.) "This year the doors to the pool at Ohio Wesleyan were to be opened at 6:30 to admit spectators. Instead, they were opened at 6:15 to admit the scores of Kenyon fans standing outside chanting '18, 18.'" Sloan, who left Lakewood High School in Cleveland to accept the position as Kenyon coach, said he still recalls fondly his first Ohio Conference Championship meet at Ohio Wesleyan.

"Kenyon is the last team to be introduced, while all the other teams in the conference are already at poolside and seated at benches," Sloan said. "Now, my father and grandfather and a brother, who broke several OWU records, are graduates of OWU. When we walked out of the dressing room the entire OWU bench stood and applauded."

Davis said of winning an OC meet, "It's ten times greater than anyone could say."

There are the skeptics, swimmers who are told in their freshman year that there is an exhilaration that comes with winning the conference crown that tops anything they have experienced. One of those skeptics was



OUTSTANDING PROSPECT — Rich James (above) has been called by Coach Dick Sloan "Kenyon's greatest swimmer since Larry Witner (Class of '69)." James, a freshman, attained All-American status in five events this year.

senior Bill Wallace. "My freshman year everyone told me how great it would be," he said. "But it's something you just must experience." And Coach Sloan and his "assistant" Edwards, men who do not lack ability to articulate, will use only one word of description for the magic performed at the OC finale — "indescribable."

How much longer can the exhilarating experience of winning an Ohio Conference championship title be enjoyed by the men of Kenyon. Sitting at the top of the state's small college swimming heap and, in fact, ranking highly in the nation, must make one feel like a target, ever on the alert for the spoiler. And that would-be spoiler is all too well known to Kenyon swimmers and their fans. The swimming rivalry with Denison has been intense in recent years. "For a number of years, including this one," Dean Edwards said, "Denison opened its season with better swimming potential man-for-man than Kenyon. But because of the compulsion to win, we were able to retain the title."

Davis, who attained All-America status in 1971, said, "It's not that we have the best swimmers in the conference. It's just that as soon as we walk into the meet we know we are not going to lose. As long as we consider Denison a threat, we'll never lose it. One reason we win is because the burden to swim well is on everyone."

Edwards gives one word of caution, saying that the

ability to attract the good swimmer, like the ability to attract the good student, will depend on the continued energy to do so. He says, pointedly, that Kenyon cannot rest on her laurels.

Getting and keeping swimmers is no easy task, but Kenyon seems to have one important thing going for her. "There isn't a single person on the team who considers himself just an athlete," Davis said. The fact that a Kenyon education is a big drawing card for would-be swimming All-Americans is illustrated in the remarks by Sloan on the alumni who were members of the 1969-70 team. "Let's see now, one is in law school, another is in dental school, one in medical school and a fourth in graduate school in mathematics."

Once the student-swimmer has arrived at Kenyon, keeping him on the team is also not easy. "There is no sport at which you can tire yourself more physically," Sloan said. "Your whole body is tired by swimming miles each day." Each year Sloan loses a few outstanding swimmers who have simply tired of the sport, usually young men who began swimming in their early teens and who have tired of the exacting drills and can sustain no longer the desire to excel.

The standards for an Ohio Conference champion are tough. Sloan cited times at the OC meet this year that would have placed swimmers among the top 12 finishers in the Big Ten championships. It was in 1953, Edwards said, that the nucleus of a strong team appeared to set Kenyon's standards of performance and spirit. Bob Bartels, now at Ohio State, was the coach for that team which started the string of OC championships. Edwards took over in 1954-55 and for 10 years continued to spark the dedication of his swimmers. In 1965 Dick Russel stepped in to head the drive for Numbers 12, 13, 14, and 15, and for the past three years Sloan has kept it going.

And the men who swam for Kenyon before the string of 18 wins was started were no slouches either. Coach Chuck Imel, a Mount Vernon resident who is still quite active in coaching area youth, saw the inception of the swimming program at Kenyon with the completion of Shaffer Pool, and he was at the helm for the winning of a number of conference titles.

Through the years the outstanding swimmers of Kenyon have included Edwards' Phil Mayher ('62), holder of conference records in the backstroke from 1962 until this year; Tom Hoffmann ('62), Mike Claggett ('64), Tom LaBaugh ('64), Dave Evans ('63), Dave Gullion ('64), and Gene Ruth ('62). Russell's stalwarts included Doug Hutchinson ('68), Greg Kalmbach ('69), and Witner. Sloan's swimmers have included Bell, Cowen, and four-year All-American Koller, the first athlete in Kenyon College history to be awarded an NCAA Post-Graduate Scholarship. Koller is now a student at the Ohio State University Medical School.

Will it be Number One next year (in the Big Red One of Denison) or Number 19 (in the purple and white of Kenyon)? When any of the swimmers are asked what would happen if the string were broken, there is inevitably several seconds of silence. They don't know an answer because they have never thought of it, says the outstanding athlete James.

Without a hint of arrogance in his manner and quite matter-of-factly, Davis, the corkscrew turned swimmer, said, "I never think of Number 19 not coming. We will not lose as long as I am here." And he does not mean "because" he is here, but because the pride the team feels will be here as long as he is. Davis will be graduated in 1973. There are several proud men to take his place, including one Rich James, an All-American, a national record holder, a Kenyon student.

Swimming Records — Kenyon College

SCHOOL RECORDS

50 Yd. Freestyle	22.00	Witner 1969
100 Yd. Freestyle	47.70	Witner 1969
200 Yd. Freestyle	1:46.71	Witner 1969
500 Yd. Freestyle	4:59.16	Davis 1971
1000 Yd. Freestyle	10:36.60	Davis 1971
1650 Yd. Freestyle	17:37.34	Davis 1971
100 Yd. Breaststroke	1:01.40	Koller 1970
200 Yd. Breaststroke	2:16.84	Koller 1969
100 Yd. Butterfly	53.27	Neff 1969
200 Yd. Butterfly	2:02.65	Neff 1971
100 Yd. Backstroke	55.00	James 1971
200 Yd. Backstroke	2:00.24	James 1971
200 Yd. I. M.	2:04.65	James 1971
400 Yd. I. M.	4:38.83	Murray 1971
400 Yd. F.S. Relay	3:15.17	Kirkpatrick, James, Davis, Wallace 1971
800 Yd. F.S. Relay	7:25.26	Wallace, Bell, Cowen, Witner (1969)
400 Yd. Medley Relay	3:38.36	Witner Koller, Neff, Wallace (1969)
DIVING	Offenburger 604.45 pts.	(1969)

CONFERENCE RECORDS

22:00	Witner (Kenyon) 1969
47.70	Witner (Kenyon) 1969
1:48.30	Witner (Kenyon) 1969
4:58.68	Reister (Denison) 1971
10:36.60	Davis (Kenyon) 1971
17:39.86	Davis (Kenyon) 1971
1:01.90	Koller (Kenyon) 1970
2:18.20	Koller (Kenyon) 1970
53.50	Neff (Kenyon) 1970
2:00.98	Woelfel (Oberlin) 1971
55.69	James (Kenyon) 1971
2:01.18	James (Kenyon) 1971
2:04.65	James (Kenyon) 1971
—	No Event —
3:17.80	Nummy, Eifrig, Garrison, Reister (Denison) 1970
—	No Event —
3:41.70	Lucas, Koller, Neff Wallace (Kenyon) 1970
377.90	Hathway (Denison) 1971

POOL RECORDS

22.2	Witner (Kenyon) 1967
	Kirkpatrick (Kenyon) 1971
48.8	Witner (Kenyon) 1967
1:50.7	Reiser (Ashland) 1970
5:10.8	James (Kenyon) 1971
10:56.2	Davis (Kenyon) 1971
18:55.2	Heller (Ashland) 1970
—	No Event —
2:20.4	Batizy (Ohio U.) 1970
—	No Event —
2:00.4	Goff (Cincinnati) 1970
56.9	James (Kenyon) 1971
2:05.0	Mayher (Kenyon) 1962
2:04.8	Perrin (Miami) 1970
4:31.4	McCoy (Ashland) 1970
3:21.2	Wallace, James, Davis, Kirkpatrick (Kenyon) 1971
7:52.5	Wallace, Cowen, Kirkpatrick, Howard (Kenyon) 1970
3:46.8	Perrin, Hinton, Jonas, Roberts (Miami) 1970
343.85	Hathaway (Denison) 1971

... from the podium ...

The following are among addresses given at Kenyon and its associated Coordinate College. Included are speeches by Distinguished Visitors in Residence for the Public Affairs Conference Center, Edward C. Banfield, urban affairs expert, and Saul Alinsky, organizer of the poor. Most of this material is taken from news reports in the "Mount Vernon News."

Lord Caradon Discusses Middle East

The solution to peace in the Middle East is success, not victory, according to Lord Caradon, former British ambassador to the United Nations, and former governor of Palestine, Cyprus and Jamaica. He spoke to Kenyon College Tuesday evening, March 9, on the subject, "What Hope in the Middle East."

Lord Caradon prefaced his remarks with some comments on the value of the United Nations in world diplomacy.

"There is nothing wrong with the United Nations but the members," he said. "The instrument is good because through it, the smallest country can be heard."

The British diplomat said the United Nations is the new center for international diplomacy, the machine for all multi-lateral development.

"The final peace in the Middle East will come by success, not victory. This is the purpose of the United Nations, and through that body we should be able to establish a permanent peace in this troubled area of the world."

Caradon, who was directly responsible for writing the resolution passed by the U.N. in 1967 to stop the Israeli war, said that through individual diplomacy and talks with other representatives, he was able to determine that a permanent peace in the Middle East would have to come through withdrawal. This became the basis for his proposal to the U.N.

"Within one square mile of New York City, 126 nations and their representatives are within a phone call of each other. It is the only place in the world where you can

call a representative in the morning and meet with him in the afternoon."

The British foreign expert who spent many years in the Middle East, said he realized before any peace effort could be started in this area, three illusions had to be removed.

"First, there will be no military success in the Middle East. Second, time is not on the side of peace, for if time is expended too lavishly, Jerusalem will be destroyed. Third, neither side in this issue is going to suddenly find themselves in agreement."

Caradon, who served in the U.N. under the British Labor Party and is now employed by the organization on an individual basis, said his efforts to stop the seven day war in Israel and the U.A.R., came about after he talked with the representatives of both Israel and the U.A.R. on an individual level in New York.

"I talked first with Eben of Israel and he told me that all Israel wanted was a permanent peace. I then spoke with the Arab representative and he told me these people wanted only a withdrawal of Israeli forces. I knew then the peace would come through a withdrawal, the premise I based my resolution on in the U.N."

Caradon continued by saying the peace sought in the Middle East will proceed only on an orderly basis and with certain steps being taken.

"It must first be determined what are secure and recognized boundaries. This will have to be determined by some neutral party, perhaps a commission appointed by the United Nations. The proposals of this commission

might not be acceptable, but they could furnish something with which to prime the pump of negotiations.

"Second, the refugees should have the right to stay in Palestine or return to Israel, and should be compensated for their loss in either case. Money, in this situation, would not be an issue, for instead of other countries furnishing just refugee aid, they will be contributing to a permanent solution.

"Third, Jerusalem should be an undivided city, with both the Arabs and Jews having sovereignty over their own sectors, and free movement to the holy places being

guaranteed. If the Israelis try to hold the city by force, or if the Arabs try to regain it by force, permanent bloodshed will result."

Caradon said much progress in this peace venture has been made in the past month, but the proceedings, in his opinion, should now move toward a peace conference with the Arabs and Israelis meeting directly across the table.

"Nobody wanted this war in the first place, and I think the only final solution will come through direct peace talks," the statesman concluded.

Banfield Rebuts Urban 'Crisis' Claim

The nation's "urban crisis is one of a misconception of the facts," Edward C. Banfield, professor of urban affairs at Harvard University, told a Kenyon audience on April 8.

Speaking at Kenyon as the first of this year's Distinguished Visitors in Residence, an activity of the Public Affairs Conference Center, Banfield opened his lecture by stating that there are three mistaken impressions concerning urban life: (1.) that material conditions in the city are dreadful and getting worse, (2.) that we are a sick society because of these material conditions, and (3.) that massive government expenditures on the physical environment is the necessary means of righting these conditions.

Concerning the first claim, Banfield said that "for most people conditions in the city are excellent and getting better all the time." He cited developments in education, health, alleviating of poverty, and solving of racial ills as examples of such improvement.

"The better off we are the worse off we are," Banfield said in rebuttal of the second point. He said that because of rapid improvement of conditions in the city and in the country there is discontent, not because conditions are poor. Increased expectations because of improved conditions, he said, is one of the paradoxes which has led to the supposition that a crisis exists in cities.

Of spending to remedy urban problems, Banfield said, "Government programs, however massive, will not solve the problems of the cities but will, instead, make them worse." He cited the working at cross purposes of urban

renewal and expressway building as an example of the compounding of difficulties because of government programs. Urban renewal, he said, brings members of the middle class into the city, while the expressway takes those individuals out of the city.

"Urban renewal," Banfield said, "has destroyed more low income housing than it has created."

He then pointed out problems not stemming from any of the three supposed urban difficulties.

"A fiscal crisis exists because it is inexpedient to redraw city boundaries to include the suburbs," Banfield said. Hence, he said, that vital physical resource is not fully used.

The problem of congestion could be controlled to a great degree, he said, by taxing of drivers and by staggering work hours, but, again, "that solution is inexpedient."

He said there were few politically acceptable, feasible solutions to many problems simply because it would not be politically wise to offer certain solutions.

"Crisis mongering has become a growth industry in the United States," Banfield said. He acknowledged that "crisis situations" seem to exist because of different viewpoints of the inner city dweller and the suburbanite, but he said that an area that appeared impoverished to the suburbanite was an improvement for the inner city dweller and that because of the increased visibility of the lower class in the city (rather than in the country) there seemed a rise in poverty.

Legislation Called Repressive

A vehement attack on the 91st Congress was leveled by Frank Wilkinson in a speech at Kenyon College Thursday evening, April 15.

Wilkinson, a member of the Committee Against Re-

pressive Legislation, leveled his attack at the repressive legislation he claims this session of Congress has either created or supported.

"The repression is not only aimed at overt criminal

acts, but also is directed at peace movements and other movements which advocate any form of social change."

Wilkinson said two bills in particular are exemplary of the type of legislation recently passed by this session of Congress in its attempt to stifle, in particular, the peace movement.

"We have had laws on the books for 21 years supporting the creation of concentration camps. Congressman (John M.) Ashbrook has advocated not only that this bill should be continued, but that it should be expanded."

The bill, he said, allows the President to detain people suspected of criminal acts against the United States, or people who might commit these acts, without the approval of congress.

"Much of the blame for this repressive legislation lies in the fact the federal government under President Nixon has the laws, but refuses to support or enforce them. In Mississippi, election laws have been changed in direct violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, but (Attorney General John) Mitchell has refused to review or enforce this law, and allows the black people to be deprived of their right to vote."

In addition to the actions of the attorney general,

Wilkinson said, Nixon has also refused to listen to the "very good commissions he has himself appointed."

He noted that the Commission on Civil Rights stated that a general breakdown in civil rights enforcement was occurring, but "Nixon suppressed this report until following the November 1970 elections."

Wilkinson said the Scranton commission's report on campus violence was a condemnation of FBI undercover agents on various campuses around the country, but this report was also suppressed until after the election.

"Along with the concentration camp bill, we now have the Washington, D. C. Crime Bill with its general use of the 'no knock' rule, which completely takes away the fourth amendment's right to privacy in the home. Likewise we now have the Organized Crime Act of 1970 which in 70 pages never defines organized crime, but has provisions for the special dangerous defendant and liberal wire tapping laws which give the FBI almost unrestricted surveillance powers."

Wilkinson concluded that few people in this country do not believe in law and order, "but these repressive laws were passed in the name of crime prevention, yet the government itself just recently reported that crime is on the decrease and was before these bills were passed."

Alinsky Talks of Middle Class Liberal

Saul Alinsky, an organizer of the poor and disadvantaged of the ghetto areas, spoke with candor on the subject of liberals at Kenyon College Thursday evening, May 6.

The final Distinguished Visitor of the term, Alinsky commented on the liberal: "I have been tough on them in the past. I even commented that a liberal is one who puts his foot down firmly on thin air. But I have changed."

The change, Alinsky explained, came out of the need for the liberal, for the liberal has emerged as the middle class people of America.

"This is the first time in history the middle class of people has emerged as such a large percentage of the total population. There is power in so large a group, and it is this power we need to help the poor gain their objectives."

Alinsky said the middle class has become as needy a group as the ghetto dweller. "The dilemma of the middle class is utter confusion. The low income people have a sense of direction, but the middle class person has reached those goals and still does not have the direction he seeks."

Extending the example, Alinsky said the ghetto dweller sees a goal, obtaining a house, owning a color televi-

sion set, or the ability to send his children to college. But the middle class person has attained these things, yet he does not have the happiness from these abilities and possessions.

"Liberals represent a segment of the middle class. They have an aversion against polarization and they are definitely afraid of criticism. But to get action, to move in any direction, the people must polarize and they must be ready to deal with criticism."

Commenting on other issues and problems during an extended question-answer period, Alinsky said:

—"The march and the veterans in Washington were beautiful. But the actions of the last several days are turning people off.

—"Three and a half years ago, it was considered treason to be opposed to the Vietnam War. But you kids (the college students) have made more than 70 per cent of the people aware the war is wrong. Don't lose it. Get out and work to preserve that opinion and get some action.

—"No commitments have been lived up to where just mass demonstrations were used. Alabama and Mississippi are examples of that. You must build a power base, elect your candidates, and then make a move for change."



MANNING RADIO — Communications Lt. Harvey Matthews mans the College Township Volunteer Fire Department's radios in the seven-year-old firehouse. Matthews is one of the veterans on the force and he said fire calls average around ten per month.

Fire-Fighting Unit Featured

This article is reprinted with the permission of its writer, Pat Heydinger of the "Mansfield News Journal." It appeared in the "News Journal" on March 21. Heydinger also took the photographs which appear in this reprint.

Nestled among the rolling hills southeast of Mt. Vernon is Gambier, a small, unassuming village that looks much like colonial Williamsburg, Va., in its outward appearances.

A small, plaza-like island bisects the main street. On one side are small, pleasant stores and the village's main restaurant. On the other are private homes, offices and the United State Post Office.

Behind the post office, tucked in a small, concrete block building is the College Township Volunteer Fire Department. Unless you're really looking for it, chances are you won't even see it. To residents of Monroe and College Townships, Kenyon College and the Village of Gambier, however, what's stored in that small building and the attached wood-framed garages is mighty important.

Until 1962, the volunteer fire department wasn't much. Approximately 10 men answered all fire calls and did their best to serve some 5,800 people.

Then the department was re-organized. Twenty men started fire prevention and rescue courses. Eighteen passed. Since then, the department has grown steadily so that it now has 36 members.

On November 24, 1963, the department moved into the newly-constructed steel building. Piece by piece, equipment was added to the department. A fully equipped, Cadillac ambulance was purchased in September, 1966.

In 1968, voters approved a fire levy by a walloping 388-12 margin, and the money for a new \$28,000 combination pumper-tanker was provided. Later a grass fire fighting unit was added. This past January another used ambulance was purchased, fully equipped with oxygen, resuscitator, cots and all other types of emergency equipment.

On March 15, Kenyon College trustees approved bids on a new \$12,000 van-type unit, which will also be used as an emergency rescue unit by the department. The department is also in charge of a Civil Defense truck, which is sent to all parts of Ohio on mercy missions.

Within two or three minutes, a full squadron of men and equipment can be on the scene at any place in the village. Not a bad re-organization project.

"We've had only help and cooperation from everyone in the village and at the college in our projects," Chief Hobart Brown said. "The voters have backed us all the time, and the college has donated equipment and given all the cooperation we could ask for," he added.

Not that the firemen don't help themselves.

The College Township Fire Department is the proud producer of "Old Fire House Mustard," which it makes every year and sells across the state and nation. "We've even had it approved by the Department of Agriculture," Chief Brown said. "People come from all over, or send in requests to buy the mustard . . . we've never had any trouble selling it at all."

The department is a beehive of activity, all the time. At least one man is near the firehouse most of the day and night. Whenever a fire call is received, telephones

in the homes of 20 firemen ring automatically. The firemen are told the location of the fire, and they respond immediately. At least three men attend every piece of equipment, and efficiency is their byword.

So far this year the department has made 27 runs. In 1970 only 75 calls were received. This year it will be much different, since the funeral directors in Knox County are no longer providing ambulance and hospital transportation services.

To meet the new demand, all firefighters are now taking emergency first-aid and rescue courses as certified by the state. Upon completion they will receive a certificate from the state. (The course is being taught by instructors through the Knox County Joint Vocational School.)

Fire service and ambulance runs don't cost township residents a penny other than what they pay in fire-supported tax levy money. And yet the department is still operating in the "black."

How do they do it? No one has a really good explanation. "It can't be the money," Chief Brown said. "We don't make any," he laughed.

Some say it's the mood of the town . . . they say the spirit of American colonialism is not dead. But whatever the reason, the College Township Volunteer Fire Department is doing its job quickly and efficiently, to the quiet approval of all 5,800 residents of this area.

Students, Bankers Businessmen Join In Unit's Efforts

They range in age from 80 to 19.

Some are bankers, some merchants, some farmers. Even the village mayor, Richard Baer, is a member. And yes, college professors and college students belong too.

That's the College Township Volunteer Fire Department.

Why would any man, especially ten college students and college professors, join such an organization? Surely not for money . . . there's none in it.

"Students, I feel, would be good in any fire department," said Chief Hobart Brown. "We always have six to eight who are sincerely interested in becoming members.

"Over the years, I suppose we've averaged eight to ten students and college people per year on the staff," he added. "Right now, we even have a waiting list for students and people at the college to become members. Ever since that first year, when we mentioned to the college that we wouldn't mind having students and college people on the staff, we've never had any problems filling up the unit. In fact, we've had to enlarge the department from 30 to 36 members because so many college and townsmen wanted to join," he added.

"We try to keep the department very active with continual training and performing of many public services.



ALL AGES — Men from 80 to 19 years old are members of the College Township Volunteer Fire Department. Here, Don Cooper studies his first aid manual prior to a Tuesday night meeting.

We try to keep in close contact with people by our yearly newsletter, the events we sponsor and, of course," he said as he smiled, "our mustard."

"Students are very much eager to become members. All it takes is one time out with the trucks when he is faced with an emergency situation that he doesn't know how to cope with. This creates, I believe, in the student a feeling that he wants to help . . . that he wants to be able to do something," Chief Brown said.

"Most of the students we have here have been Eagle Scouts or senior lifeguards . . . they're just that type of kid . . . this is the way most kids have been brought up," Chief Brown said.

Charles Rice is a member of the unit. He is also a professor of psychology at Kenyon College. "I think the real reason I joined the department was that, while I have been involved in committees and so forth, all our contributions have been verbal . . . nothing really happened. By joining the fire department, I have established a very good criterion . . . there is actual participation and involvement on my part . . . this is the most rewarding result of the experience," he said.

"It's also a complete break from academic life," he added. "I think the students' main reasons for joining are mainly the same as mine. I also think they feel they are making a positive contribution to society . . . they're doing something really useful for society . . . that they're really making a contribution."

Ted Primak is young, tall and lean. A recent graduate, he is now assistant professor of religion at Kenyon College. He's also a volunteer fireman.

"Coming from New York City, I took it for granted that fire protection is supplied by the city. When I learned that volunteers are protecting my family, I thought



GIVING DEMONSTRATION — Chief Hobart Brown shows the volunteers how the pumps operate on the unit's newest piece of fire-fighting equipment, a 1968 \$28,000 combination pumper-tanker. Training sessions are held each Tuesday night at the firehouse.

it was my duty to share," he said. Another student said, "I guess I never outgrew my childhood dreams of being a fireman . . . I've found out, though, that a fireman's job is perhaps the most dangerous around."

Whatever the reasons, the College Township Volunteer Fire Department is a moving, vibrant thing. And whether or not college students, college instructors, bankers or businessmen are providing the protection, no one seems to care.

And maybe that's what it's all about anyway.



CUTTING MUSTARD — Members of the department show off one of their prime money-making projects, "Old Fire House Mustard." Each year the department makes the mustard and receives orders from across the state and country. Considering this year's mustard making are (from left) Chief Hobart Brown, Robert Gorsuch and Harvey Matthews.



GOING UP

A third dormitory being added to the Coordinate College complex rises to its nine-story height (opposite page). The new dorm, to be opened in September, was topped out in mid-May. Participating in those topping out ceremonies were (below, from left) Samuel S. Lord, Kenyon's vice president for finance; Pamela Carmichael, who entered the Coordinate College as a freshman in 1969 when the school joined all-male Kenyon in the Village of Gambier; and Doris Crozier, dean of the Coordinate College for Women.

(Photo opposite by Pat Heydinger, "Mansfield News Journal"; Photo below by Thomas Greenslade, '31)





Job Line

The material below is the first installment in Kenyon's Job Line service, whereby notices of "Positions Wanted" and "Positions Available" will appear regularly in editions of the *Kenyon Alumni Bulletin* and *Along Middle Path*. The service involves no cost for the placing of a notice of a position sought or a position available. It is requested that, if at all possible, notices be typed and double-spaced, giving first a general occupational area. A maximum of 70 words will be used, and notices may be submitted to:

Editor, Kenyon Alumni Bulletin

Office of Public Relations

Kenyon College

Gambier, Ohio 43022

POSITIONS WANTED

ECONOMIST. PH.D. (September 1971) seeks teaching, administrative or editorial position. Ohio, New Orleans, Britain, Delaware, or Western Pennsylvania preferred. Specialties: regional, development, monetary, international, history, thought. Experienced as administrator (4 years, U.S. government), editor and teacher. 30, married. September 1971. Write James J. McLain ('62), 4716 Wallingford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

GUIDANCE, PLACEMENT COUNSELOR, OR PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Kenyon B.A. 1938 and graduate studies at the University of Michigan in law and psychiatric social casework. Have worked principally as employment officer and in public relations. Money and geography are not prime considerations; creative challenge is. Active, productive and in excellent health. Resume upon request. Write J.K. Patterson, Lockbox 104, Akron, New York 14001.

SALES, MARKETING, DEVELOPMENT. Kenyon B.A. in chemistry, 1964. Experience in chemistry includes undergraduate work, U.S. Army, research work (Cleveland), Capital Sales (Milwaukee). Very active in civic and professional societies. Presently partially involved in new family antique business. Oriented to humanitarian and technical-economic considerations. Business development and profit oriented. 33, single, will travel. Will contribute 5 percent of gross annual earnings to the Kenyon Fund. Write Joseph Everly, Route 2, Box 65, Crestline, Ohio, or phone (419) 683-4307.



ALUMNI NOTES



ON VACATION — George I. Zollinger, of Washington, D.C., Class of 1921, vacationed recently at Dorado Beach, Puerto Rico.

'06

June 7 marks the 60th wedding anniversary for Mr. and Mrs. **Morton B. Koblitz**, of Shaker Heights, Ohio. Koblitz recently wrote the Office of Public Relations at Kenyon requesting that information concerning the Coordinate College be mailed to his son, Adam, whose daughter will graduate from high school this year. A former student of the Kenyon Military Academy, the elder Koblitz recounted in his letter how he established a telegraph line on the academy grounds after a fire destroyed KMA and claimed the lives of three of his fraternity brothers.

'08

Mabel R. Gordon, for 60 years the wife of **Ralph F. Gordon**, '08, died in October 1970. The late Mrs. Gordon was a frequent visitor to the Kenyon campus.

'17

Dana E. Hill
1254 Hathaway Ave.
Lakewood, Ohio 44107

'18

Carl R. Brick
1099 Madison Ave.
Painesville, Ohio 44077

'21

David L. Cable
5826 Briarwood Lane
Solon, Ohio 44139

'22

The Rev. Benson H. Harvey
West Chesterfield
Mass. 01084

John de Boer Cummings has recently returned from a seven week tour of the Iron Curtain countries of Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

'23

John P. Wolverton
2031 Temblethurst Drive
South Euclid, Ohio 44121

'25

Theodore C. Diller
135 S. LaSalle
Chicago, Ill. 61603

L. L. Hawk has retired as a director of Aro Corp., a pneumatic tool and control producer. Hawk was also a senior vice president and treasurer.

Hal Hyde has retired after 18 years of service with the Board of National Ministries, Presbyterian Church of the United States.

'26 Richard B. Lyman
290 Baxter Blvd. (A-3)
Portland, Maine 04101

Willis Howard Lamb reports that after having retired after 39 years of service with the Bell System he is employed part-time by the Chase Manhattan Bank in the Wall Street area where, he says, "the bulls are trying to outshine the bears."

'30 R. Wells Simmons
1630 Sheridan Road
Wilmette, Illinois 60091

'31 James Attwell Hughes
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
180 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Novice G. Fawcett, president of The Ohio State University, has announced his tentative retirement from that office effective Sept. 1, 1972. The Board of Trustees made the statement that they knew of no one who has made the contribution to the university that he had, and expressed concern over finding a capable successor.



Novice G. Fawcett, '31

Myron V. Robinson, who has been director of the Canton (Ohio) Recreation Department has decided to retire after 37 years of service. He plans to move to New Port Richey, Fla., near Clearwater.

'32 The Rev. Charles R. Stires
Amagansett, Hedges Lane
Long Island,
New York 11930

E. A. Champion is presently branch manager of the Akron-Canton, Ohio branch of the Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.

The Right Rev. John P. Craine, Bishop of Indianapolis, was the guest speaker at the 88th annual convention of the Diocese of East Carolina.

'33 James Newcomer
Vice Chancellor for
Academic Affairs
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas 76129

Bruce Gheen, president of Retirement Plans Inc., has been named a trustee of Huron Road Hospital in Cleveland.

'35 Mr. James R. Alexander
145 East Market St.
Bethlehem, Pa. 18018

The Mount Vernon (Ohio) Public School system has designated an award in honor of the late **Roger Lee Walton**, to be given each year to an outstanding chemistry student selected by the science faculty. Names of winners of the award will be inscribed on the plaque named in honor of Mr. Walton, who taught for 30 years in Mount Vernon.

'36 Robert P. Doepke
1228 Edwards Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

Robert Lee Boyd, who recently retired from the Singer Company as an engineering consultant, has been named an associate professor in the Department of Applications Engineering at the State University Agricultural and Technical College at Alfred, N.Y.

'37 Robert W. Tuttle
Southleigh, R.F.D.
Cuttingsville, Vt. 05738

Robert H. Dhonau is currently treasurer of the Cincinnati Founda-

tion for Mortuary Education. He also serves as business manager of the Cincinnati College of Mortuary Science, which the foundation operates.

Newell A. Lasher, executive vice president of the Huntington Township (New York) Chamber of Commerce was presented the 1970 "Man of the Year" award by the Huntington Kiwanis Club for making his Chamber of Commerce one of the "finest and largest in Long Island."

'38 David W. Jasper, Jr.
115 Hampshire Road
Syracuse, New York 13203

'39 M. Hooker Lytle
710 Harman Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45419

G. William Allaman has just completed 30 years with Pan American World Airways with the rank of flight captain. For the past year he has been Captain on one of the Boeing 747's on Pan Am's international routes.

'40 Lawrence G. Bell, Jr.
200 Libbey-Owens-Ford
Bldg.
P.O. Box 489
Toledo, O. 43601

'41 Charles V. Mitchell
3305 Dorchester Road
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44120

John W. Clarke, a member of the English Department at Gettysburg College (Pa.) spoke to students of the college and read some of the poetry from his work, "Nature and the Commonplace," in a recent lecture.

Ken Ray used the Alumni Directory a while ago to find **Don E. Becker '39** and **James H. Badger '40** for a luncheon reunion where he reports they "had a ball and a barrel of reminiscences."

'42 Donald G. May, M.D.
3431 Pine Grove Lane
Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001

James D. Logan has assumed duties as vice president for financial affairs and treasurer of Temple University (Pa.). He reports his children are enrolled at Sarah Lawrence, Lake Erie College for Women, Holy Cross and the University of Pittsburgh.

'44 Peter W. Cloud
472 Hazel St.
Glencoe, Ill. 60022

Dr. Thomas Stevenson Smith, president of Lawrence University, (Appleton, Wis.) spoke to the American Association of University Women in Manitowoc, Wis. last month. The subject of his talk was "The New Crisis in Higher Education."

'45 Robert W. Ballantine
1809 Herkimer Drive
Jackson, Mich. 49203

'46 Dr. James C. Niederman
Sperry Rd.
Bethany, Conn. 06525

John M. Kaufholz, Sr., of Canton, Ohio, reports that his marriage has celebrated its 28th anniversary and that he has celebrated his 25th year with Diebold Inc.

C. H. Porter's home was destroyed by fire in March. Now residing in a nearby apartment until his house is rebuilt, he also started a new job in March with the Universal Casting Corp.

'47 Devin K. Brain
1313 Mayland Drive
Cincinnati, Ohio 45230

'48 David Harbison
640 Dartmoor
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

David W. Endsley is president of Endsley's, Inc., a full line food service distributor for East-Central Illinois and West-Central Indiana. His son and daughter are enrolled in Wisconsin State University and Ripon College respectively.

'49 Dr. Bernard S. Hoyt
400 West Washington Blvd.
Grove City, Pa. 16127

Andrew J. Bowers, a former director of rehabilitation for British Columbia (Canada) has become the executive director of the Blind Shop of the Southern Tier Association for the Blind in Elmira (N.Y.). This is the first executive director of the Blind Shop, as no person had ever served in that exact capacity before.

Daniel P. Dunlap has been transferred to Atlanta, Ga. as account

manager for the local office of Dresser Air Tool. He anticipates, however, a short stay in Atlanta since the company appears to want his services in the Boston region. His new address will be 1940 Johnson Ferry Rd. N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30319

'50 Louis S. Whitaker
Principio Recess
RR #1, Box 338
Wheeling, West Virginia
26003

William K. Hass has been appointed professor of neurology at New York University School of Medicine. He and his wife, Barbara, and their three teen-age children, Carolyn, Wendy and David, still reside at 38 Leonard Ave., Tenafly, N.J.

Robert Stix, a vice president of U. S. Shoe Corp., has been elected a director of that corporation.

Donald J. Thompson has accepted a position in the Trust Department of Cambridge Trust Company, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. His present address is Weston Road, R.F.D. #1, Lincoln, Mass. 01773.

Ronald Tinlin is now vice president and general manager of ITT American Electric in Memphis, Tenn.

'51 The Rev. John A. Greely
22 Craftsland Rd.
Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167

C. E. Frazer Clark, who "discovered" Hawthorne while at Kenyon, has had published "The Nathaniel Hawthorne Journal," the first volume of a projected annual, of which he is editor. The 300-page "Journal" contains much unusual and unique Hawthorne material garnered from Clark's collection which is one of the most extensive in the United States.

Jonathan Winters was recently honored on "This is Your Life" on the NBC Television Network. **Jeff Robinson**, '49, who roomed with Winters, also appeared on the show and referred to a chipmunk they kept as a pet and named "Stu McGoo."

Alan D. Wright has been named to the board of the Lakeland (Ohio) Civic Orchestra.

'52 Peter O. Knapp
5983 Turpin Hills Dr.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45244

Peter D. Paisley has been with Beche and Co. as a broker in the Akron office since 1967, and he reports "it's a hard way to make a easy living."

Peter E. Voss recently returned from Northeast Brazil where he visited factories and offered technical, sales and management tips as a member of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization task force. Due to the excellence of his report to the United Nations, he is being considered to lead a mission of a similar sort to Afghanistan. Voss was also just elected to the Board of Trustees of the Young Presidents' Foundation, a part of the Young Presidents' Organization, which is composed of executives who have become presidents of their company by the age of 40. He is president and chief executive officer of Northeastern Inc., of Canton, Ohio.

'53 Joseph A. Rotolo
3674 Townley Road
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122

R. Jeremy McNamara has been associate dean of Monmouth (Ill.) College for the past academic year. He is also teaching with the college's English Department.

'54 Ronald A. Petti
78 Ski Hill Road, Box 378
Ogden Dunes,
Portage, Indiana 46368

'55 James A. Hughes, Jr.
300 N. State Street
Apt. 4212
Chicago, Illinois 60610

John L. Clark is presently working as a public health analyst for the Bureau of Community Environmental Management of the U. S. Public Health Service after receiving a Ph.D. in Environmental Health from the University of Cincinnati in June, 1970. His main concern is injury and accident control.

Lee Eberle notes that his oldest son, Christian, is presently completing his freshman year at Kenyon.

'56 Arthur M. Wolman
1092 Park Lane
Middletown, Ohio 45042

'57 J. Thomas Rouland
Executive Director,
The Federal Bar Assoc.
1815 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

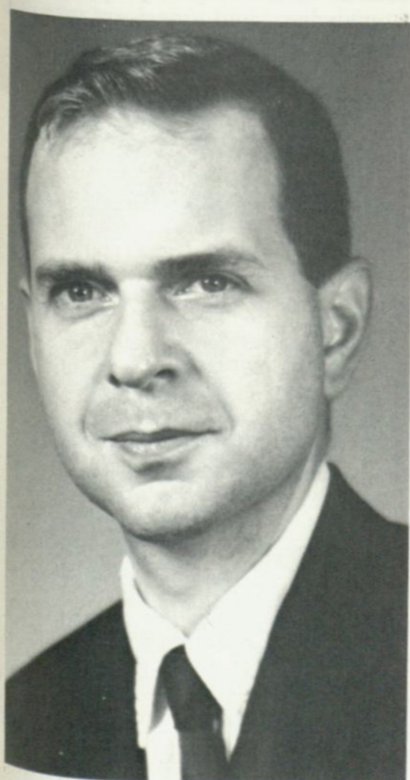
Rev. Robert E. Black has resigned his parish to become chaplain-counselor at the Undercliff Mental Health Center in Meriden, Conn. He is also serving as pastoral counselor at the Adult Psychiatric Clinic, Meriden-Wallingford Hospital in Meriden.

Samuel Wiltchik will be installed as a Fellow of The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists at its annual meeting on May 3-6. He is living presently at 3875 Jackson St., Riverside, Calif.

'58 Robert S. Price
1034 West Upsal St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19119

Alan M. Campbell has been appointed graphic arts marketing manager of the Fasson Division of Avery Products Corp. in Painesville, Ohio.

Sheldon M. Fisher welcomes a new addition to his family: a daughter, Rachel Haya, born in November. He also reports that he has won the Northeast Ohio Squash



Stanley G. Fullwood, '58

Racquets Association Class B
Championship for 1971.

Stanley G. Fullwood is now assistant secretary in the contract and law division of the casualty-property department at Travelers Insurance Companies. He is now living at 273 Simsbury Rd., West Granby, Conn.

Richard H. Haude reports that, along with a change of address, he also has a new son, Steven. He is working as an associate professor of psychology at the University of Akron and lives at 1038 Dells Circle, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

Alan Holliday has joined Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc. of Boston as a copywriter after having been with Creamer, Trowbridge, Case & Bosford in the same position.

Eric Jacobsen has been assigned to Headquarters, U.S.A.F., in Washington, D.C., as executive officer to the director of applied intelligence, assistant chief of staff of intelligence.

Sheldon Polster has announced that his first child, Daniel Seth, is now a "terror at 14 months."

Donald Peppers has become a half owner in Four Kings Stable, Inc. He and his partner race a trio of horses, "Staunch Rule," "Happy Beau" and "Banquet Lady" at Thistledown Race Course in Cincinnati.

'59 Hugh S. Gage
Stonewall-2700 Upton St.,
N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Chauncey D. Leake is teaching a no credit course on ethics, logics and aesthetics for Ph.D. candidates at the University of Calif. in San Francisco.

John W. Liska, Jr., is spending the months of May and June in Dusseldorf, Germany working at Henkel & Co. a West German soap and detergent manufacturer as a cooperative exchange representative.

Dwight S. Reed, Jr., announces the birth of a son, Douglas Stafford, born on the last day of March.

Edmund J. Sprankle announces the birth of a daughter, Deborah Jean.

'60 The Rev. Richard S. Kerr
2598 Williams
Denver, Colorado 80205

Ross Gelbspan will be editor for a proposed five-day-a-week tabloid newspaper called "Brooklyn Today." The newspaper will utilize the best of modern, computerized printing techniques.

Philip Levering was elected a member of the board of directors of the Film Library Information Council, an organization of librarians which aims to promote wider and more effective use of films and other non-print media by public libraries and the communities they serve.

Wilson Roane is stepping down after several years of service in the Kenyon Alumni Association of Chicago. He hopes to continue to aid in Kenyon's aid and development and is presently a member of a subcommittee of the Executive Committee that deals with developing local alumni associations.

'61 Norman R. Hane
741 35th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50312

Edward S. Van Riper has announced his engagement to Barbara Anne Issing. He is manager of Marsh and McLennan International's office in Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

Joseph P. Skripek is practicing law with the firm of Barbaris & Skripek, Esqs., 1102 Hamburg Turnpike, Wayne, N.J. His family consists of his wife, Jean, and two sons, Michael and Craig.

'62 John C. Oliver
3 Alleghany Center
Apt. 725
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212

Charles Albers and his wife, Judy, have welcomed their third child, Laura Jane, born on Feb. 3. Albers is employed as a senior investment analyst with the Guardian Life Insurance Co. in New York City.

Stephen M. Chaplin is currently serving as special assistant to the counselor for public affairs in the American Embassy in Mexico City.

John R. Knepper has been named director of studies at Shady Side Academy in Fox Chapel, Pa. In this capacity he will have primary re-

sponsibility for the academic program of the school.

The Rev. John McGill Krumm, rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York City, was recently consecrated as the sixth bishop of the Southern Ohio Diocese. The Rev. Krumm was an honorary member of this class.

Howard I. Polish is now assistant chief of internal medicine at Ft. McPherson Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia. He is living in Atlanta with his wife, Annette, and two daughters Tracey and Julie.

Richard Alan Rubin is attending George Washington Law School after serving as a special assistant to New York City Mayor John Lindsay for Model Cities. He published an article in the March issue of "The Washington Monthly" on state government.

Eugene D. Ruth, Jr., is in the final completion stages of a Doctorate from Columbia University. He was recently appointed Director of Middle School of The Calhoun School of New York City.

Kim Stevens is in the foreign service of the Department of State. He is married and has two sons, Geoffrey and Jason, and is on assignment in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for at least another year. His address is American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, APO New York 09676.

'63

Calvin S. Frost, Jr.
433 N. Drexel Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43209

J. N. Brown III, after having completed law school at Western Reserve University in 1966, is now a trust officer at the Old Phoenix National Bank in Medina, Ohio. He is married to the former Lora Lee Ballinger and has two children, James IV, and Elizabeth Ann, and his hobbies remain hunting and fishing.

John R. Coughlan, Jr., has obtained his master of education in history and philosophy at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus. His address is 4751 Air Defense Squadron (ADC) Eglin AF Aux. Field #9, Fla. 32544.

J. Curtis Cree is manager of marketing and public relations of the First-Knox National Bank, Mount Vernon, Ohio. His first child, James Curtis III, was born on Feb. 16.

Steven L. Goldberg is in his second year of residency in pathology Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York. He is now living in New Jersey.

Richard C. Foster is an instructor of French at St. Luke's School in New Canaan, Conn. 06840. He received his M.A. from Middlebury in 1970.

The Rev. Frederic L. Houghton is now acting warden of St. Mary's Theological School in Odibo, P.O. Oshikango, Ovamboland, S.W. Africa.

Robert Iredell IV has recently been promoted to account manager, retail advertising; and media buyer at Hesselbart & Mitten Advertising of Akron, Ohio.

Eugene Kraus, Jr., has filed for Fort Wayne (Ind.) city councilman of the Fourth District in the Democratic primary. He said he entered the contest because the Fourth District presents the challenge of representing a "truly cosmopolitan" area, citing the fact that the district includes residents from varied ethnic and racial groups with diverse income levels.

Neal M. Mayer is now a partner in the law firm of Coles & Goertner and reports that his second child, Amy Lynn, was born on Aug. 10.

David Pharis is a therapist at the Pritzker Children's Hospital in Chicago, a hospital for emotionally dis-

turbed children. His private practice is primarily limited to married couples, but he is also active with individual adults and children.

'64 John J. Camper
2715 S. MacArthur, Apt. 184
Springfield, Illinois 62704

John J. Camper and Cleraire Uguccioni were married on March 27 in the Unitarian-Universalist Church, Oak Park, Ill. **Thomas F. Black**, '64, was an usher. The couple is living at 2715 S. MacArthur, Apt. 184 Springfield, Ill. 62704.

Andrew Walston Jackson has announced his engagement to Joan Francis Vogt of Evanston, Ill. Jackson is presently associated with a law firm in Chicago.

Thomas D. LaBaugh has been appointed director of admissions of Hope College in Holland, Mich. The appointment is part of a restructuring of the admissions office, whereby, it is to be under the supervision of the dean for student affairs.

Henry K. Moffitt, Jr., was recently named Soldier of the Quarter for the 45th Field Hospital in Vicenza, Italy, where he is assigned as an x-ray technician. He was selected for his soldierly appearance, knowledge and performance of duties and military courtesy.



Henry K. Moffitt, Jr. (left), '64

Alexander McNamara will begin teaching German in September at Virginia Commonwealth University. His address is: Foreign Language Department, VCU, 910 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. 23220.

Joseph I. Moore is now church school superintendent and a lay-reader at Saint Simon's Episcopal Church in Arlington Heights, Ill.

Lloyd Saltus II has been elected an assistant trust officer in Manufacturers Hanover Trust's personal trust department.

Bruce D. Twine is a captain in a dual purpose organization at Tan Son Nhut AB, Vietnam, that has earned the U.S. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with special "V" device for valor in combat. He is an intelligence officer with the 6250th Support Squadron.

'65 William S. Hamilton
2051 Courtland Ave.
Norwood, O. 45212

James Edward Annabel was awarded a Ph.D. in economics by Princeton University in February.

The Rev. Frederick L. Eastham was recently elected a member of the board of directors of the Commission on Religion in Appalachia, the vehicle through which 17 major denominations and ten state councils of churches funnel monies, planning, strategy and manpower in ministering to the needs of this large area.

N. Stevens Newcomer is working for the law firm of Green and Lackey in Toledo, Ohio. He is living at 5516 Airport Highway in Toledo.

Thomas R. Sant is enrolled at Ohio Northern College of Law, after spending four years in the explosive ordnance disposal division of the Navy.

Peter Scarlet directed an NET film called "Take me out of the Ball Game," that was shown on March 15 on most educational television stations.

Jeffrey P. White is with the Law Center at 12th Naval District Headquarters, Treasure Island, San Francisco.

'66 John C. Rohrer
380 E. O'Keefe, #20
Palo Alto, Calif. 94303

Martin L. Madorsky, who is doing a surgical internship at North Carolina Memorial Hospital, announces the first birthday of his daughter, Karen.

Richard A. Poetker is working at the First Wisconsin National Bank in Milwaukee after receiving his M.B.A. from Bowling Green (Ohio). He has two children, Christopher and David.

Richard F. Randles received his M.S. in statistics from the University of Rochester (N.Y.) in June. His new address is 649 Van Alstyne Rd., Webster, N.Y. 14580.

Peter A. White is engaged in private practice in Cleveland with the law offices of Thompson, Hine & Flory after having completed a year as law clerk for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

'67 Lee P. Van Voris
203 New St., Apt. B-2
Syracuse, N.Y. 13202

Douglas B. Fritz was married on March 22 to Linda Rae Guthrie in Estero, Fla. Fritz is a second year student at Case Western Reserve University School of Dentistry.

Mark L. Gardner is now teaching at Eastern Illinois University and is married to the former Jacqueline D. Jenkins.

E. R. Hallowell will receive his B.A. in English at Cambridge in June and will be at Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., as a Danforth teaching and research fellow during the next academic year.

Norman C. Hartsel is associated with the law firm of Shumaker, Loop & Kendrick in Toledo (Ohio). His address is 811 Madison Ave., Suite 500, Toledo, Ohio.

John F. Landis was promoted to captain in the United States Marine Corps and is stationed at MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan, until September.

R. L. Reynolds hopes to be discharged from the Navy in June and plans to return to law school by July.

William S. Schnall has been accepted as an intern in pediatrics at the University of Washington, Children's Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle. His new address after graduation from Cornell Medical School will be 4500 Sand Point Way N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98105.

Michael E. Smith is a special services officer at Wright-Patterson AFB and was married to Virginia Claire Blakeney on Aug. 8. In attendance were **Tim Hollinger**, '70, **Larry Stewart**, '70 and **Mark Skoning**, '71.

Michael L. Ulrey is writing his dissertation for a Ph.D. in mathematics at The Ohio State University, while conferring with his thesis advisor at the University of Illinois.



David L. Vaughn, '67

David L. Vaughn has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement in Southeast Asia. He is now serving as a pilot in a unit of the Aerospace Defense Command at McClellan AFB, Calif.

Douglas B. Wood received the Distinguished Flying Cross for combat action in Southeast Asia. He is now a T-37 jet trainer instructor pilot with a unit of the Air Training Command at Columbus AFB, Miss.

Lee Van Voris will be graduated from the New York Upstate School of Medicine on May 30, and will begin an internship at Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital.

Kamen N. Zakov reports his marriage to the former Risa Janickas and that he is presently interning at Chicago Wesley Memorial Hospital and plans to begin his residency in internal medicine in July.

'68 Howard B. Edelstein
925 Superior Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Peter D. Bakutes was married in January to Ruth Werle. In attendance were **Chuck Bedell**, '65, and **George Johnston**, '68. Bakutes will

move to San Francisco this July where he will work for the Internal Revenue Service in the regional counsel office.

Christopher T. Connell is studying at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass.

Howard B. Edelstein, the class agent, reports that he is engaged to Emily L. Dancyger of Cleveland.

Mark S. Geston is engaged to Gayle Howard, sister of **William Howard**, '70. The wedding is scheduled for June 12 in Columbus, Ohio. Geston will graduate from New York University Law School in June and will go to work for Boise Cascade.

Arthur Hensley has completed two years in the Marines and is now enrolled at Suffolk University Law School in Boston. He is married to the former Elaine Karamellis and can be reached at 37 Jaques St., Somerville, Mass. 02145.

Goeff Hackman and his wife, Sue, both received M.Ed. degrees from Western Carolina University this year. He has a doctoral fellowship at the University of Illinois for the next academic year and plans to study Hindi in his major field of concentration, South Asian Linguistics.

Douglas F. Hutchinson is to be married to Joanne Lea Lewis in June in Mendham, N.J., with **Peter Walker**, '69, serving as best man. Hutchinson attends the University of Tennessee College of Medicine and will receive his degree in December.

Charles W. Kenrick has been elected the article editor of the *Duquesne Law Review* for 1971-1972. He anticipates graduating from the Duquesne University Law School in Pittsburgh in June of 1972 and reports his address as 418 Hoodridge Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15234.

Daniel Hale Melcher was married to the former Carol Shanower of Severna Park, Md. and is presently living in Ann Arbor, Mich., where he is a doctoral candidate in English at the University of Michigan.

Ralph H. Poole III is stationed

at Bien Hoa in Vietnam as a 1st Lt., Infantry, with an advisor team. He will be home and discharged in mid-summer.

Michael Schultz announces the birth of a daughter, Celia Ernestina, on Jan. 28.

John D. Sutcliffe is working at the University of Michigan toward a Ph.D. in English while teaching two sections of freshman during the school year.

Carl Thayler will read at a poetry festival to be held in July at Thomas Jefferson College in Michigan. In addition, a collection of his poems entitled "The Providings" will be published by October.

David B. Wallace is engaged to Christine Lum and is serving in the Navy in Washington, D.C.

William Yost has returned from Vietnam and has taken a job in Chicago. His new address is C/O William Bennet, 88 W. Schiller St., Chicago, Ill. 60610.

'69

Edward E. Shook, Jr.
443 N. 26th Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40217

Gerald L. Atkins has announced his engagement to Cornelia Clark Kennedy. He is presently teaching in the Teacher Corps Program at the University of Kentucky.

David T. Bayley, a 2nd lieutenant in the Air Force has graduated from the weapons controller course at Tyndall AFB, Fla.

David B. Bell is working for the Veterans Administration as a management intern and is attending graduate school at George Washington University in the field of public administration.

Peter H. Brennan is engaged to Harriet Pund Hudson and plans to be married on Aug. 14. He is a student at the Georgetown University Law Center and a staff member of the "Law and Policy in International Business Journal."

Dr. Michael Ference, Jr., an honorary member of this class, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Engineering, a private organization sharing in the respon-

sibilities given the National Academy of Sciences under a Congressional charter.

Daniel F. Grum is a sophomore at the medical school of Northwestern University in Chicago, Ill.

William F. Kruger is serving in the Army and is stationed in Thailand.

Peter C. Lathrop was graduated with an M.B.A. from the University of Michigan in May.

Peter D. Lawrason, a student at Duke University School of Medicine, has announced his engagement to Pamela Anne Knowles.

Edgar Lentz is engaged to Sharon Henry of Pasadena, Calif., with the wedding set for July.

John P. Leslie, who is now in Vietnam with the army, was married in March to the former Diana M. Brooks, **Tom Ulrich**, '69, and **James Hecox**, '69, were in attendance.

William Lokey was on the Kenyon campus April 14 to give an address entitled, "America's Scientific Involvement in Antarctica," based on his experience as manager of the Field Party Processing Center, a survival equipment warehouse established at McMurdo Base.

Gregory L. Offenburger is enrolled in his second year of dental school at The Ohio State University.

Carl Olsson gleefully reports, "finis 'Nam, finis Army — 88 days."

W. Bruce Robinson is a National Teaching Fellow at Concord College, Athens, W. Va.

Lawrence H. Witner is at the U.S. Army Pentathlon Training Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas 78234.

'70

Edward R. Pope III
819 East 95th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44108

Christopher Blauvelt is in India with the Peace Corps for the next year.

Peter Cowen is teaching 10th grade English and coaching swimming and tennis at St. Paul's School in Garden City, N.Y.

Carl M. Leichter is attending the Cornell University Medical College

and is engaged to Susan Beth Haynes.

Paul Keiner is to be married in August to Deborah Thomas of Ware, Mass. He is currently doing graduate work in English and education at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn.

William F. Paraska has been reassigned to the First Aerospace Communications Group at SAC Headquarters in Omaha, Neb. His new position will be telecommunications operations officer.

Robert Poll was married in August to the former Leslie Tompkuis. Among those in attendance were **Robert Ficks**, '70, **Jay Natoli**, '69, and **Andrew Stewart**, '70. Poll is now working on his master's in Business Administration at Indiana University.

John Rinka, who has just completed his first year of coaching at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., was featured in an article in the March 26 edition of the "Palm Beach Times." It was reported that he guided the Brandeis freshmen to a 10-4 record with a run-and-shoot offense and a pressing zone defense.

Elliot Robinson has announced his engagement to Linda Ann Brett-holz of Staten Island, N.Y. The wedding is to be on Aug. 21 in Kingston, Pa.

Allen Scarboro is now an M.A. candidate at the Hartford Seminary Foundation and teaches biology at the Westford Academy of West Hartford, Conn. In addition, he produces, directs, engineers, records, hosts and is an announcer for five weekly radio programs broadcast on WDRC, WPOP and WRYM, all located in the Hartford area.

Donald Sweetser is completing his second year of teaching in Newark (N.J.) Public Schools and plans to make that his career.

David S. Thompson is now a freshman at Case Western Reserve Medical School and is living with his wife, Catherine, at 12832 Euclid Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio 44112.

Robert G. Zatroch is finishing his freshman year at Case Western Reserve University Dental School. He can be reached at 2171 W. 104th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44102.

OBITUARIES

Norman R. Holzapfel, '12, died on Oct. 17, 1970, in Sandusky, Ohio.

Paul A. McCaughey, '15, died on July 15, 1970, in Alhambra, Calif. A former accountant, he had been in retirement for 10 years.

Harry Gordon Gorsuch, '31, a native of Mount Vernon, died on Feb. 7 in Parma Heights, Ohio. He was associated with the Decker Reichert Steel Co. for almost 40 years, and for several years he served as vice president of sales. He is survived by his widow, Jean, and three sisters.

Roger Lee Walton, '35, a lifelong resident of Gambier, died on Oct. 4. He was a teacher in the Mount Vernon School System for thirty years, and was teaching at Mount Vernon High School at the time of his death. Survivors include his widow, Francis, and two sons, Roger and Mark.

Richard J. Wilson, Jr., '41, died June 30, 1970, in Cleveland. Survivors include his widow, Maxine.

K. Elmo Lowe, H. '47, for 48 years associated with the Cleveland Play House, died in January 1971. An Actor and director for many years, Mr. Lowe became the top administrator of the Play House in 1958.

The Rev. Robert B. Muhl, '50, died on Jan. 8 at the age of 40. The rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Williamsburg, Pa., he was making hospital calls when he suffered a heart attack. He is survived by his widow, Anne, and four children.

Thomas F. Berlin, '54, director of marketing for a New York Stock Exchange firm in Cleveland, died on January 12 of a massive coronary attack. Survivors include his widow and two children.

Richard N. Norris, '51, died on Nov. 28 at the age of 50. A self-employed lawyer, he was also very active in Mount Vernon civic affairs. He is survived by his widow, Mary, and their two children.

Edwin Shepard, Jr., '51, died on Oct. 14, 1970, after a two-year struggle with failing kidneys. During a 10-year association with Republic Steel Corp., he rose to the rank of assistant district sales manager for the Chicago area. Survivors include his widow, Doris.

Charles E. Opdyke, '57, an outstanding soccer and lacrosse player during his years at Kenyon, died on March 15. After his graduation from Kenyon, he became a physician, spending three years serving the native populations in the Congo. Later, in addition to organizing community health clinics to serve the poor in Indianapolis, Dr. Opdyke did much to encourage the training of native Congolese, so that they could give medical care to their own people. His colleagues at the Methodist Hospital set up a fund in his name to further this second goal. Contributions may be sent to:

The Charles Opdyke Educational Fund Account
Methodist Hospital
Indianapolis, Ind. 46202

Dr. Opdyke is survived by his widow, Sandra, and his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Opdyke.

The Rev. Theodore O. Wedel, H. '60, died in October at the age of 78. A clergyman for over 40 years, The Rev. Wedel was also the author of several books. After his retirement several years ago, he became a visiting professor at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass. and guest-lectured at other colleges and seminaries. He is survived by his widow, Cynthia, and two children.

The Rev. Lauriston L. Scaife, H. '66, who served as the bishop of the Western New York Episcopal Diocese for over 20 years, died on Sept. 19, 1970, in Buffalo. He is survived by his widow, Eleanor, and two children.

Lewis E. Casner, '67, a varsity lacrosse player at Kenyon, died on July 19, 1971 in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam. A 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps, Mr. Casner died of injuries sustained while co-piloting a helicopter in combat. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Casner, two sisters, and a brother.



Aug. Edouart fecit 1827

This silhouette of Hanna More, one of Kenyon's greatest benefactors, has been purchased by Thomas B. Greenslade, college archivist and a Kenyon graduate in the Class of 1931. Greenslade purchased the silhouette in January 1970 from the National Portrait Gallery in London, where it has been since 1966 when it was discovered and presented to the gallery. Writing at the top of this material, too faint for reproduction here, reads: "Correct likeness of the celebrated Miss Hanna More at Barleywood the 12th June 1827 by A. Edouart."