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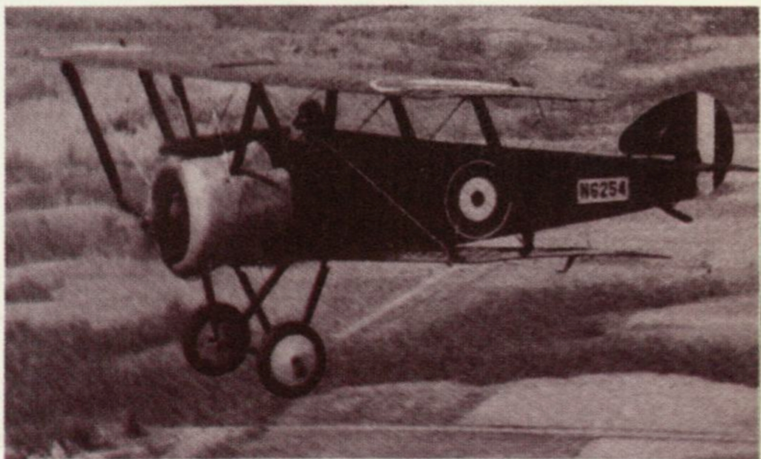
Kenyon Alumni *Bulletin*

July - September 1971



He Fought The Red Baron

Alumnus Recalls Battle
With German Ace, Page 8



DENNIS R. POLLOCK

Editor

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ALUMNI REUNION WEEKEND

I FOUGHT THE RED BARON

M. Curtis Kinney

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Bill B. Ranney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

NEW COMMITTEEMEN AND OFFICERS

THE INVENTION OF THE TINTYPE

Thomas B.
Greenslade, Jr.

HOW DID WE EVER GET HERE?

Richard H. Timberlake

THE BLACK REVOLT AS RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE

Robert A. Bennett, Jr.

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IN THIS ISSUE

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ON THE COVER

(from top left and clockwise)

• Alumnus M. Curtis Kinney, '10, trained as a cadet with the Royal Flying Corps on the Curtiss JN-4D ("Jenny"). (Photographed and published by Joseph F. Morsello.)

• As the Red Baron (center) chases a British flier, Capt. Roy Brown (in pursuit of the man whom Kinney had fought the day before) prepares to fire a shot through the heart of the German ace.

• Alumnus Kinney waged his dogfights with the standard "Sopwith Camel."

• Baron von Richthofen records his last two victories, bringing his total of downed Allied planes to 80.



Alumni Reunion Weekend

Photos by Jeff Bell, '72

1

A Time for Trophies

- (1.) At Saturday's (June 5) Alumni Luncheon, Gerald N. Cannon, '51, accepts a trophy for low gross in the field of alumni in the Alumni Handicap Golf Tournament.
- (2.) Edgar G. Davis, '53, receives the Gregg Cup, the highest honor the college can bestow on a graduate, for his alumni activities.
- (3.) John P. Wolverton, '23, accepts the Class of '21 award for his class, which had the greatest percentage of members contributing to the annual Kenyon Fund this year.
- (4.) David L. Cable (left) and Donald C. Mell, both Class of '21, receive the Peirce Cup (for the class with the greatest percentage in attendance at the annual alumni gathering) from Bill Ranney, president of the Kenyon Alumni Association.



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4

A Time for Frivolity

- (1.) and (2.) Calvin S. Frost, '63, a member of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, displays Astaire-like qualities as he dances with Mrs. Allen Martin, wife of Kenyon's director of development, at the Reunion Weekend dance.
- (3.) Mr. and Mrs. Stuart R. McGowan, '28, enjoy a dance style that is not quite so frenetic as that of our Mr. Frost.
- (4.) William C. Williams, '54, displays the parking ticket he received from law officials in the downtown metropolis of Gambier.
- (5.) William W. Graham, '21, tries out one of the swivel chairs in the Jessica Roesler Gund Commons of the Coordinate College for Women.
- (6.) A poster depicting William O. Hurd, '52, promotes the 1972 gathering.
- (7.) The field for the year's Annual Handicap Golf Tournament included (from left) Jeff Spence ('69), Pete Mondron ('66), Henry Curtis ('60), Bill Williams ('54), Jerry Cannon ('51), Perry Trinkner ('50), Dave Harbison ('48), and Wally Graham ('21).



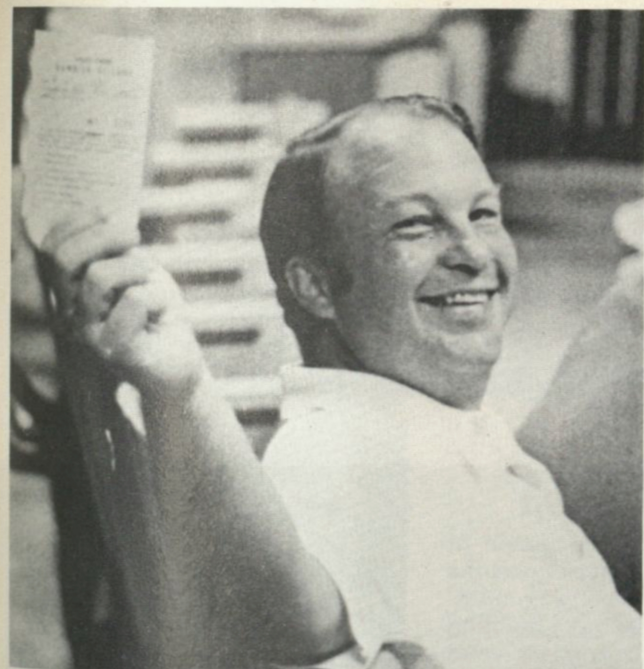
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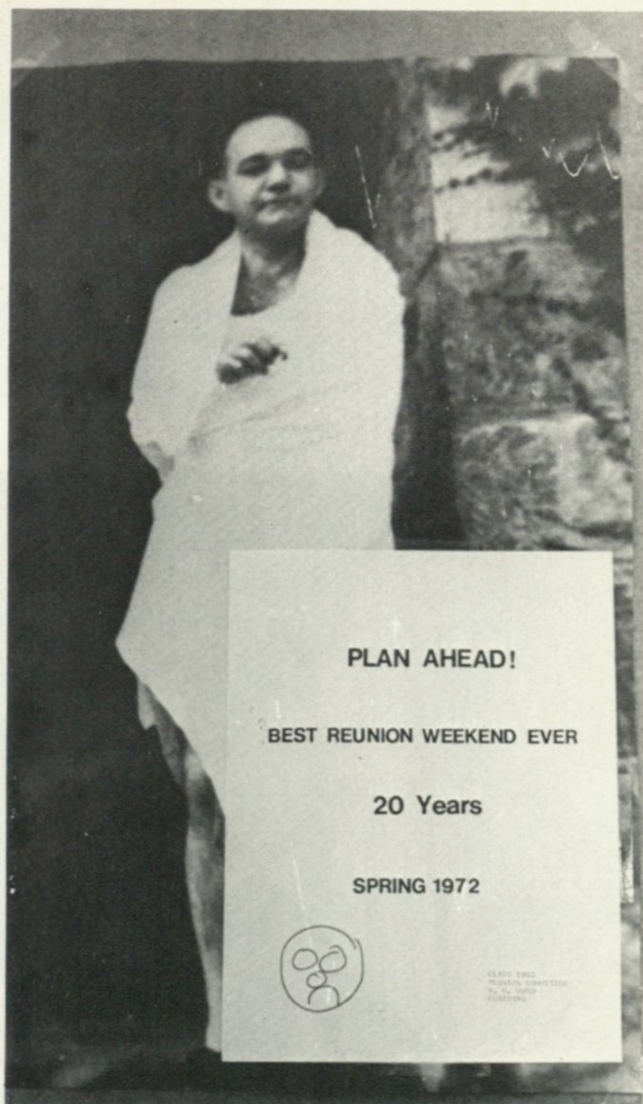
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PLAN AHEAD!

BEST REUNION WEEKEND EVER

20 Years

SPRING 1972



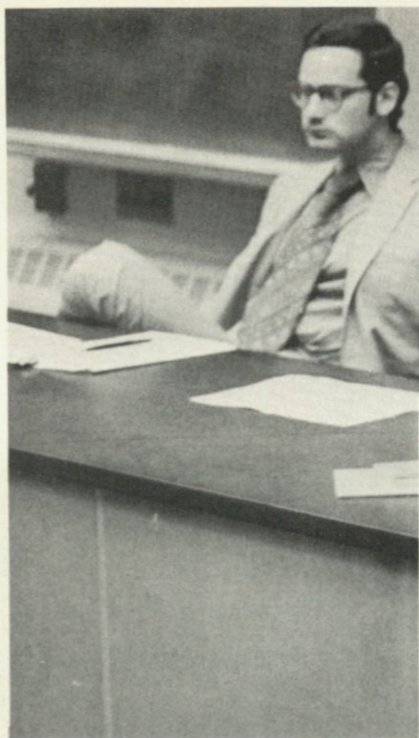
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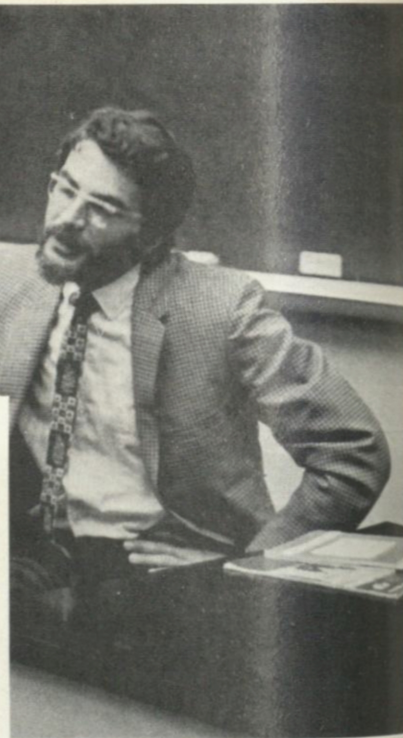


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A Time For Discussion

(1.) Alumni heard a discussion of relations among Israel and the Arab states on Saturday morning in the Biology Building Auditorium. Participants were (from left) Lewis A. Dunn, instructor of political science; Provost Bruce Haywood, moderator for the discussion; and Robert H. Goodhand, associate professor of French.



2

(2.) Dr. James C. Niederman, '46, discusses with Kenyon faculty members the prospect for a three-day session of continuing education seminars for alumni in the spring of 1972. Participating in that discussion are (#4 below, from left) Political Science Prof. William V. Frame, Dr. Niederman, Chemistry Prof. Owen York, Jr., Religion Prof. Richard F. Hettlinger, Alumni Affairs Director William H. Thomas, Jr., and English Prof. John C. Ward.



3

(3.) Robert G. Smith, vice president for development at Ohio State University and keynote speaker for the weekend, discussed "Kenyon — At Death's Door" on Saturday afternoon. Smith's address was a warning to alumni and college officials to avoid complacency.



4

A Time To Be '21 ...

- (1.) At the Alumni tent, Class of '21ers Dave Cable (left), the class agent, and William Stuart recall their years at Kenyon.
- (2.) Members of the Class of '21 mark their 50th reunion.



2





1



... And A Time² To Be Class of ??

- (1.) James Maxwell, son of Dr. Paul R. Maxwell, '21, enjoys an ice cream cone in the bus used to transport children of alumni during the weekend.
- (2.) Later, the young Mr. Maxwell gets a pony ride with assistance from Belinda Traucht, a leader in children's activities.
- (3.) Another children's activity was a farm tour, including a look at the year's crop. Phil Morse (left, rear) and Bill Heiser (in Kenyon shirt) are members of the coaching staff who helped supervise the children's activities.

3



- (4.) One of the prospective members of the Class of ??, Jeff Chase, feels he has the better end of the bargain in cone size.
- (5.) A member of the Class of ?? is certain to develop quite an appetite, considering the weekend's schedule, and commons feeding plans were made for precisely that eventuality.
- (6.) A few leaps on the trampoline are among the exercises that spark the hearty appetites of the youngsters . . .
- (7.) . . . Then it's back to the chow again, as Sarah Frost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Frost, '63, sits down to a meal-topping-off piece of pie.



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ABOUT THE AUTHOR. M. Curtis Kinney, 83, is president of J. S. Ringwalt Co. Department Store in Mount Vernon, Ohio. A fighter pilot with the British in World War I, the 1910 alumnus, is seeking a publisher for a book he has written called "I Flew A Camel." Discharged as a first lieutenant and awarded the King George Medal and Victory Medal, he started work with Ringwalt's in 1919, and he continues to work full time for the Mount Vernon department store.

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I Fought The Red Baron

By M. Curtis Kinney
Class of 1910



CADET KINNEY — Author M. Curtis Kinney, '10, stands in 1917 before the Curtis trainer he flew as a cadet in Canada with the Royal Flying Corps.

WHEN CHARLES M. SCHULZ' beloved beagle, Snoopy, in the Peanuts comic strip, goes into his dream-world role as a World War One aviator he may scream at the night sky, "Curse you, Red Baron!"

It is no secret to many Americans that the original Red Baron was no comic strip character. He was the very real German Baron Manfred von Richthofen, who flew a flaming red Fokker plane. He shot down an incredible count of 80 of our Allied planes. The day after I had a brush with him in the skies over France in the spring of 1918 and lived to tell the tale, he was himself shot down.

I do not know if there are any others still living who tangled with Von Richthofen in the air. Many hundreds of us shared Snoopy's desire to bring the Red Baron down, and shared Snoopy's frustration at being unable to do so (if we were lucky enough to meet him in the air and come home alive).

I did not know, when I went to Canada to join Britain's Royal Flying Corps in 1917, that it would be my lot to tangle with the man who was already the greatest flying ace on either side of the battle line. His full name was Baron Manfred Albrecht von Richthofen, known, respected and feared as the "Red Baron" of Germany.

I could not have foreseen that in my one encounter with this deadly foe, over the trenches near Amiens, France, I would be saved the fate of so many Allied aviators who met his bright red Fokker triplane and fell victim to his amazingly skillful maneuvering and deadly machine gun bullets. Or that the famous Red Baron would escape my fire — only to be shot down the very next day by one of my comrades.

During all my young manhood I wanted to fly. When the United States entered the war against Germany, I almost shouted "Here's my chance!"

My home town was Mount Vernon, Ohio, but, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, I was working in New York City. I went to a recruiting office to break the glad news that I was available — for the flying service, of course, which in those primitive days was a part of the Signal Corps, U.S. Army. Then the blow fell. The recruiters turned me down because of a defective ear.

At the M.I.T. Club I ran into a British officer who told me to try my luck with the Royal Flying Corps. Its name was changed to the Royal Air Force in April 1918. Age limit for that outfit was 25. At that time I was past 29 years old. At the RFC recruiting office on Fifth Avenue I answered the grizzled British sergeant-major's questions.

"How old are you?" With no hesitation I replied: "Twenty-five, Sir!"

So on August 1, 1917, in Toronto, an eighth generation American who had been turned down by his country swore allegiance to King George and his heirs forever.

Then followed the flying training. First, in Canada and Texas, it was the Curtis "Jenny" training plane used by both Canadian and American student pilots, then the British Avro in England, and finally the "Sopwith Camel" near the battle line in France. It was only 14 years after the Wright brothers had made history with their first powered flight at Kitty Hawk. "Flying machines" were still crude, fragile things — an engine fastened to a frail fuselage, wings of wood and fabric between struts held together with wire. But they flew — and that was all I needed to know.

My Sopwith Camel had a wing span of 28 feet and was 18 feet 8 inches long. Its empty weight was 889 pounds, less than some saddle horses. It carried 37 gallons of "petrol," enough for two and one-half hours of flying. It had a 110 horsepower Le Rhone rotary engine,

with a torque that had to be taken into account every moment in flight.

When I reached the front, Manfred von Richthofen, the Red Baron, had gained the reputation as the most daring and skillful flier, the most honored hero of the war. All our fliers, pilots and observers — English, Canadian and American — were required to learn all they could about this German scourge of the air, and either to stay out of his way or to shoot him down if possible. After the war, I read with intense interest his diaries and notes.

He was the eldest son of a nobleman whose estate was in Silesia. In 1904, at the age of 11, he entered military school. In 1912, thoroughly steeped in the hard traditions of Prussian military life, he was commissioned a lieutenant of cavalry, in a proud outfit known as the Uhlans. Richthofen enjoyed the cavalry, with its dash and color. But within a year after the war started, the flying machines made their appearance over the battlefields, droning along over the trenches that extended from the Vosges mountains in eastern France to Laon and Amiens and across Belgium to the English Channel. Manfred begged to be transferred to this new service, and in May 1915 he got his wish.

The purpose of the flying machine in those early days of the war was to carry an observer over the trenches, first to photograph what he saw, then later to help direct artillery fire by tapping out messages in Morse code to telegraph sets on the ground.

The early pilots, usually noncoms, were considered no more than chauffeurs, while the observers were officers. If opposing planes came within close distance, the fliers smiled and waved. But soon the observers began carrying pistols to take potshots at the enemy in the air. That led, by late 1915, to machine guns, so that the fliers could engage in battle in earnest. There were no parachutes. It was a battle to the death, since if either the pilot or his machine was disabled they fell to earth.

Manfred von Richthofen was assigned to a squadron operating over the Somme. He carried a machine gun in the cockpit of his Albatros airplane. One day he spied a French plane and ordered his pilot to pursue it. At close range he let go and shot it down. In March 1916 he shot down another French aircraft. These two kills were never credited to his astonishing record of 80 victories in the air.

Tremendously excited by this new type of warfare, Richthofen decided that was the life — or death — for him. He became irritated at his pilots for their clumsy handling of the machines under his crisp orders, and begged to be permitted to fly alone. Asked how he would handle a machine gun while guiding his airplane, the cocky Baron replied:

"A way will be found, *Mein Herr!*"

A way was found. Almost at that moment word reached the German High Command that a young Dutch aircraft engineer, Anthony Fokker, working in Germany, had invented a gear that would synchronize with the turn of the engine and allow a machine gun to fire through the whirling blades. The British improved the device by



ACES MEET — M. Curtis Kinney meets each workday with this poster which hangs on the door of his office at Mount Vernon's Ringwalt's Department Store. Given to him by his daughter, the poster has been slightly modified by the World War I veteran, so that the verb "love" has been changed to "hate," a continuing reminder to the Kenyon alumnus of his skirmish with the real Red Baron.

an impulse through a tube of oil which activated the trigger. It was still hard for me to believe that this could be done when I joined the Royal Flying Corps, but in all my experience at the front I never heard of a bullet hitting a blade among all the airplanes above the trenches of the fighting front.

This invention, plus numerous improvements in Fokkers' aircraft, plus the amazing skill and daring of Manfred von Richthofen, made possible his brilliant career as the greatest ace of all times.

Richthofen was with one of the first squadrons sent to bomb the Russian front. He spent several months throwing bombs over the side of his airplane upon Russian targets. He tired of that, for he craved man-to-man combat. One day in August 1916 he was visited by Capt. Oswald Boelcke, who was then the first German ace, having shot down eight enemy planes. Boelcke invited the Baron to come back and fight on the Western Front, and Manfred gladly accepted. He was given intensive flight training and assigned to one of Boelcke's squadrons of single-seater fighter airplanes.

Captain Boelcke was the leading German expert in the technical phases of the new war of the air. He carefully picked the men of his squadrons for their skill and daring, and taught them all there was to know about air combat of that day. He selected about a dozen for an elite fighting group — with Manfred von Richthofen, of course, among them.

Manfred wrote in his notes (as translated into English): "The idea of fighting on the western front attracted me. There is nothing finer for a young cavalry officer than the chase of the air!"

Manfred quickly mastered all his teacher's tricks: how to turn and twist to avoid getting hit, how to come in between the sun and the quarry, how to maneuver for best position under the tail of the enemy machine. His

account of bringing down his first British plane has these words:

"In a fraction of a second I was at his back with my excellent machine. I gave a short series of shots with my machine gun. I had come so close I was afraid I might dash into the Englishman. Suddenly, I nearly yelled for joy, for the propeller of the enemy machine had stopped turning. I had shot the engine to pieces. . . ."

The happy hunter concluded his account by adding, in the spirit of chivalry in warfare that died with World War I: "I honored the fallen enemy by placing a stone on his beautiful grave."

From then on, Baron von Richthofen surpassed all his comrades on the German side of the Western Front in kills from the air. He was calm, calculating and completely fearless. He never took any needless risks to show off his bravery. He insisted on using a trigger on his machine guns, instead of the inventor's button, for as a hunter he felt more at ease pressing that trigger. Most of his kills were from a position under the tail of the victim, where, with deadly accuracy and at exactly the right moment, he poured those synchronized shots in a blazing stream.

Richthofen was shot down in March 1917, and survived. He and four others of his squadron were attacked by 15 British planes. Richthofen's Albatros was punctured by numerous machine gun bullets, but fortunately for him his aircraft did not catch fire and he was able to land behind his lines. Later, he suffered a head wound, but returned to his squadron proudly wearing a bandage.

By the time I entered the battles above the muddy, blasted terrain over the Western Front, the name of Baron von Richthofen was all too familiar among my British comrades to the left of us and the French to the right. He had changed from an Albatros to a Fokker biplane, and then to a specially built Fokker triplane. The latter was undoubtedly the most beautiful aircraft flown in the war. Slower than the biplane, it still — at least in Richthofen's hands — was very maneuverable.

Richthofen had experimented with attempts to camouflage the airplanes of his squadron. Finding it was no use he went to the other extreme and painted his Fokker a

bright red. No other aircraft had that solid color. He permitted his subordinates to use two or more colors, such as red and white or green and white. His squadron, as it roared through the sky in search of prey, was a startling, glorious, fearful and colorful mass, each with the Black Cross on wings, fuselage and tail.

From then on he was called "the Red Baron." The French called this enemy ace "le diable rouge" (the red devil), while both English and French added unprintable but appropriate adjectives. Within two months Captain Boelcke's bag of planes, mostly English Bristols and Sopwiths, with a few French Nieuports, grew from 20 to 40. Baron von Richthofen, meantime, was adding to his number of victims. He wrote of Boelcke:

"We had a delightful time with our chasing squadron. The spirit of our leader animated all his pupils. We trusted him blindly."

On October 28, 1916, as Boelcke was chasing a British aircraft, one of his own squadron collided with him in the air. The German ace fell with his shattered plane, while the other pilot landed safely. Baron von Richthofen then had no rival as the leading airman of the German command.

On November 23rd, after Manfred had brought down an English fighter and had landed in the mud behind his lines, he was escorted to meet an officer with a great coat covering his rank, who commended Manfred for his courage. Next evening the Baron was told that the officer wanted to see him again. It proved to be the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who presented Manfred with the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha medal.

The Baron was given his own squadron to command. He selected about 40 of the best German fliers on the Western Front. They gave him the same loyalty that he and they had given their late hero, Captain Boelcke. He always referred to his fliers as "my gentlemen." With true Prussian arrogance, the Baron wrote in his notes:

"In my opinion the aggressive spirit is everything; and that spirit is very strong in us Germans. Hence we shall always retain the domination of the air."

Richthofen's squadron, called *Jagdstaffel* by the Germans, was the first to be known as a "circus." Later in

CULVER PICTURES

IN REVIEW — The Baron (front) stands in review with his famous squadron, the "Jagdstaffel," an elite flying group.



the war we were to hear much about the exploits of the circus of American fliers led by the gallant aces Maj. Raoul Lufbery and Capt. James Norman Hall, who later flew with Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker in the famed all-American 94th aero pursuit squadron.

When the Red Baron was informed, perhaps by a prisoner, that the British had organized a special squadron of fighters to bring him down, he played the trick of painting several other Fokker triplanes the same bright red as his own. Encountering that flock of blazing comets, English fliers usually discreetly withdrew.

Manfred's younger brother Lothar joined the squadron, and often flew close by the side of his commander. One day their father, the old baron, came to the aerodrome to visit his sons. He arrived just as both Manfred and Lothar landed their aircraft, and each greeted him with "Good morning, Father! I have just shot down an Englishman!" The *Vater*, Manfred recorded, was quite pleased, and enjoyed a good breakfast with his noted boys. The two aces placed the old baron outside their hangar with a telescope, and went aloft again. Before night Manfred had shot down three more aircraft — four for that day, while his younger brother had bagged one more.

On April 20, 1918, I met the Red Baron in the air. Our squadron, based at Worley, a tiny village north of the Somme River and northeast of Amiens, had been in the thick of it since I had joined it in early March. United States troops, as Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, had promised, were arriving in a steady stream. Hoping to end the war in victory before the Yanks could turn the tide, the German High Command had started a tremendous drive where the

trenches of the French met those of the British. The plan was to drive a wedge between the two armies, roll both back and move on to the sea. For weeks the enemy had massed his troops and artillery, and on March 21 the heaviest attack of the war had begun. About 100,000 German troops were put into action. Day and night, the big guns were on us, and the weary British and French in the trenches moved back in retreat.

Our airfield was directly in the path of the drive toward Amiens. On March 25th our planes were in range of the German guns. We moved our aircraft and equipment back to a field near Doullens. The next day, just five miles from us, a momentous meeting took place, at which Marshall Foch was named commander-in-chief of all Allied forces on the Western Front in order to unify our efforts. We needed it, on land and in the air, where Richthofen's circus was still running wild.

A man of intense pride in his achievements, Richthofen had a jeweler in Berlin make a silver cup for each of his victims. When he'd made about 60 cups the jeweler ran out of metal. The Red Baron also collected numerous souvenirs of his exploits — a propeller, struts, engines, instruments from planes that fell behind the German lines.

By this time Richthofen could have gone into a high administrative position in the German command, safe from the risk of death that went with every flight. He chose not to do so. He continued to lead his *Jagdstaffel* circus, his colorful planes swarming over the advancing German legions. Every day we lost several pilots and observers, and almost every day Richthofen counted another

CULVER PICTURES



FLYING CIRCUS — Baron von Richthofen (center) poses with some of his colleagues, members of his Flying Circus.

kill with his deadly red Fokker. We were to learn later that he had written his mother that he had given up hope of winning the war, now that the Americans were in it.

Much of our flying was low bombing and strafing when we were in range of gunfire. We'd come back with bullet holes dotting our fuselages and wings. Once both my longeron and an aileron were shot away — but I managed to nurse my wounded Camel back to the base. I had intensive training during those days of the big German assault in turning, twisting and putting that tricky, rotary-engine Camel into spins to get away from the bullets of the German fliers.

"Don't let the Hun get on your tail!" was the motto.

The weather on April 20 was mostly "dud" and there was little flying, but by late afternoon it cleared somewhat. At 5 o'clock an officer called us to attention. Two flights were ordered to take to the air at once. We made for the field and got into our machines.

Eleven planes took off — an offensive patrol of the two flights in V formation. I had no idea where we were headed. In those days only the flight commanders were briefed. We followed their lead. We noticed with surprise that our CO, Maj. Raymond Baker, who as chief administrative officer was not required to fly, was to lead a flight. We learned later that he knew we were to challenge the planes of the Red Baron.

Our flight was led by Capt. Cyril M. Leman, an Englishman, and following him were three Canadians, and myself, the lone American. We took off after Major Baker's flight; then hit squally weather and for a time lost him. Captain Leman kept a straight course toward the German lines, undisturbed by the separation. When we caught up with our comrades they were in the middle of a scramble with a large number of bright-colored planes.

"The Red Baron's circus!" I thought. And it was just that. Suddenly a stream of bullets slashed into the Camel right in front of me. I watched that British plane turn on its side and plummet to the earth, trailing its thick black smoke.

"The poor devil — not a chance in the world," I thought. Then I saw the plane that had sent that Camel and its pilot to earth — the flaming red Fokker triplane. Quickly it swung under another of our fighters, and I saw that British plane glide slowly down, obviously disabled, but not burning.

"It's Richthofen himself! Get him! Get him!" I shouted.

I pointed my nose at the "red devil" and pressed my controls. Both machine guns opened up. I saw my tracer bullets going toward the fuselage that held the cockpit of the Red Baron.

Then I heard a "pop-pop-pop" behind me. Thin blue threads of tracer bullets were passing through my plane. Glancing back I saw a green-and-white triplane driving on me. To save myself from a fiery death I jammed on the right rudder and pushed the stick forward, to make myself an impossible target. My plane immediately went into a spin, with full engine. I held her there for a few seconds, then straightened out.

All planes had left the scene of battle. It was a quick dogfight — in for a kill and then pull out. When I got back to base I found our squadron in heavy grief. The man who had gone down in flames was the CO, Maj. Raymond Baker.

The second pilot shot down by Richthofen was 19-year-old Lt. D. G. Lewis. We supposed he had also perished — until we learned he had landed inside the German lines and had been taken prisoner. The Red Baron had followed him down, and when he saw Lewis standing by the wrecked plane he zoomed low, waved and saluted.

The two planes shot down by Richthofen that day were his 79th and 80th — 81st and 82nd if his two early French kills had been on record. His victories had included pilots and observers of 20 different makes of British and French aircraft — practically all types operating on the Western Front at that time.

The two on April 20 were his last. That night he again received the praise of the German High Command and celebrated with a banquet at his base. Early the next morning, before going aloft, Manfred von Richthofen committed a grave error in the eyes of the superstitious. He allowed himself to be photographed standing by his Fokker triplane. His subordinates were astonished. All knew this meant bad luck.

On that April 21st the Red Baron dashed after a British flier, pulling away from his squadron far enough for a Camel flown by a Canadian pilot, Capt. Roy Brown, to get close to his tail. Brown pressed his controls, and the red triplane headed down. It crashed, but did not burn. A shot had pierced the heart of the great German ace.

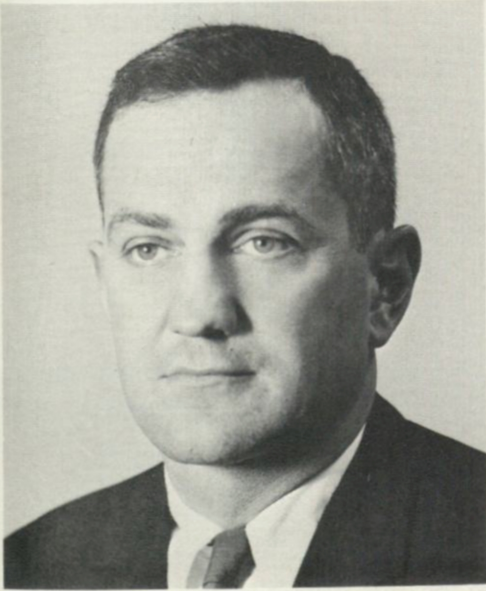
Baron Manfred von Richthofen's body was laid out in state in a nearby chateau. Allied fliers came in groups to pay their respects to the fallen foe. He was given a funeral with full military honors. An Anglican chaplain read the service. Six British pilots carried the casket to its grave in the churchyard of Bertangles, escorted by an Australian honor guard.

Over the German lines next day, an aircraft of the Royal Air Force dropped a canister containing a picture of Richthofen's flower-covered grave, and a message, "To The German Flying Corps. Rittmeister Baron Manfred von Richtofen was killed in aerial combat on April 21st 1918. He was buried with full military honors. . . ."

I continued in combat action, bombing German hangars, strafing trenches, going aloft for dogfights. I shot down a German observation balloon, and was in the flight that destroyed the Hun squadron at Epinoy. On August 10th I was cited for forcing "a hostile machine to land intact on our side of the lines." I won my share of honors.

On August 16th, at 10,000 feet, I got a German machine gun bullet in my right thigh. I made it down. The wound ended my fighting career. But I never forgot that brief scramble with the Red Baron, nor those gestures of honor given him in a war that ended the very idea of "honorable combat."

From the President Of the Alumni Association...



Bill B. Ranney

Dear Fellow Alumnus:

It gives me a great deal of personal pleasure in my 20th reunion year to have the opportunity as your Alumni Association President to explain and describe the on going programs and structure of your alumni organization and the office of the Director of Alumni Affairs.

We need to bring to the surface your particular talents and to use them in our alumni work. The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association is now structured in such a way that all of the latent alumni talent can be readily mobilized.

The current organization is the culmination of over 45 years of accumulative effort and we feel that our increased stature in the eyes of the college administration has been earned.

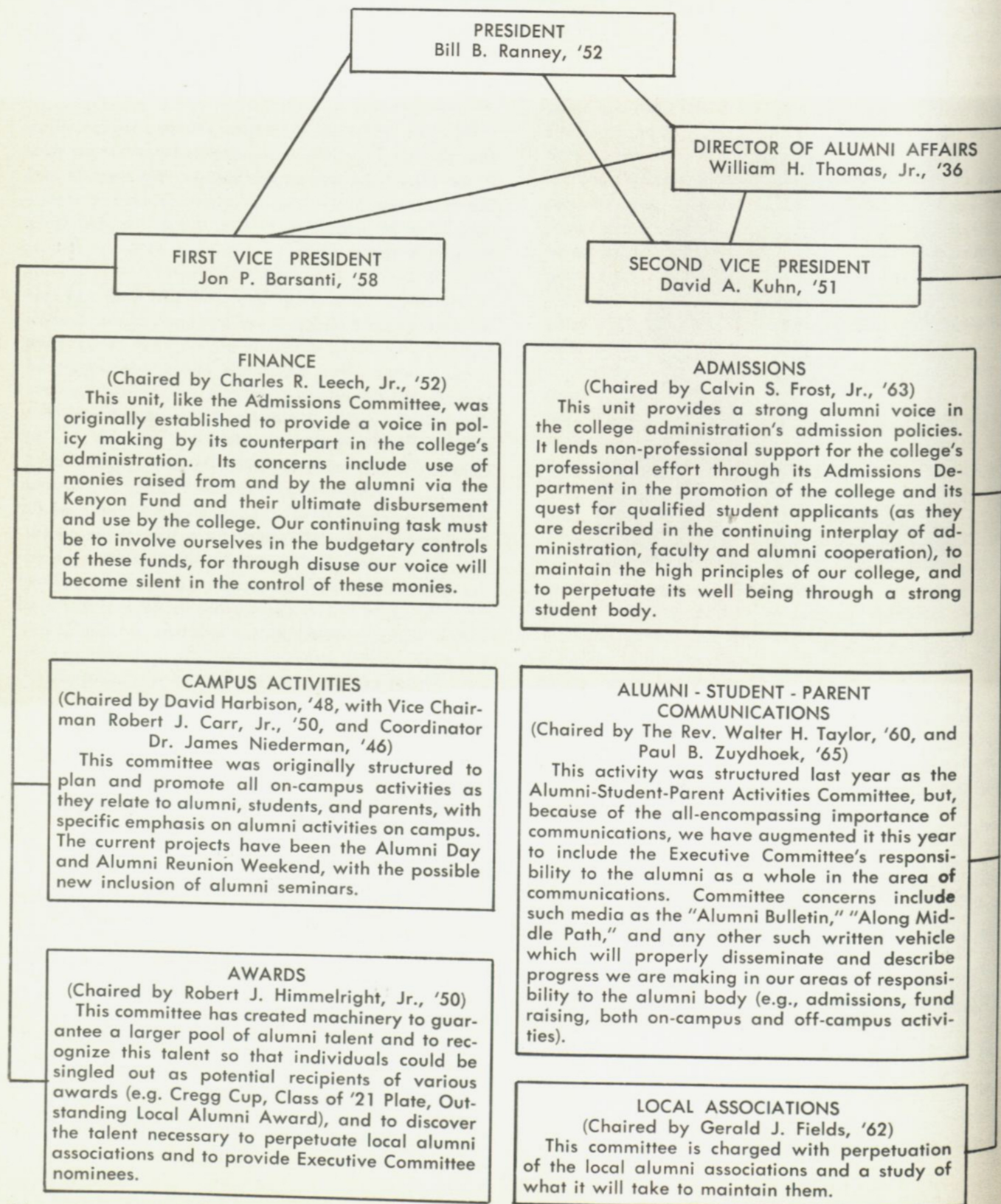
As you study the committee structure given on the next page we hope you will realize that you have a voice in the future direction of the college. We need to hear this voice, and you, as an alumnus of our fine institution, have an obligation to help shape the destiny of Kenyon in future years.

By an executive memo from President Caples in July, the Development Office is undergoing dramatic changes. Since Mr. Caples is intent on creating and re-organizing stronger ties between the alumni association and the administration, the Office of Alumni Affairs has been created. No longer a division of the Development Office, this office will be headed by William H. Thomas, Jr., '36, Kenyon's new Director of Alumni Affairs. Under the administrative restructuring, Allen F. Martin, Jr., director of development, will be responsible for direction of the development operation, heading the public relations activities of the college, and supervising all fund-raising activities of the college with the exception of the Kenyon Fund giving by alumni. Mr. Thomas will be responsible for all alumni matters, including the direction of the Kenyon Fund and alumni activities both on and off campus, and he will hold the office of Secretary in your association.

With this official recognition of the worth of strong alumni ties, we, as members of the Executive Committee, are anxious to accept the new challenge that is afforded us. We all recognize the challenges facing the private sector of education in these difficult times. We need and want to make the best use of the varied talents that you, the alumni, can provide for the solution to the many problems the college faces in the critical years ahead. The strengthening of these ties is the perpetuation of our Kenyon.

Bill B. Ranney, '52
President
Kenyon Alumni Association

Alumni Executive Committee Structure

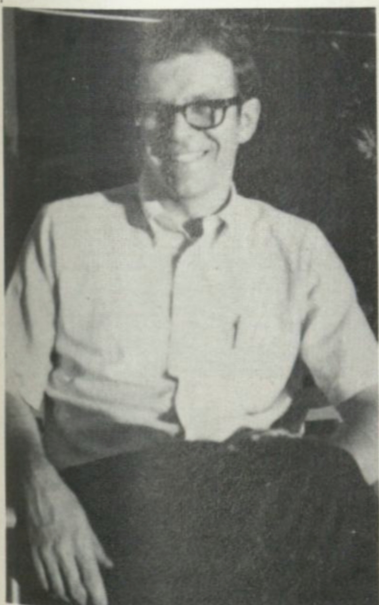


New Officers . . .

DAVID A. KUHN, '51, second vice president of the Executive Committee of the Kenyon Alumni Association, is assistant secretary with Oglebay Norton Co., Cleveland. A corporate attorney and member of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity and Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, he is a graduate of Western Reserve Law School and did graduate work in law at Georgetown University.

BILL B. RANNEY, '52, is the new president of the Executive Committee of the Kenyon Alumni Association, succeeding Herbert J. Ullmann, who has been elected to Kenyon's Board of Trustees. Ranney is president of The Cincinnati Sheet Metal and Roofing Co. A past Kenyon fund chairman, he captained the Lords football team during 1950-51.

JON P. BARSANTI, '58, first vice president of the Executive Committee, is manager with the accounting firm of Arthur Young & Co., Chicago. A resident of Evanston, Ill., he was elected three years ago to membership on the committee.



...And New Committeemen

THE REV. WALTER H. TAYLOR, '60, is rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbus, Ohio. He holds a bachelor of divinity degree from Virginia Theological Seminary.



PAUL B. ZUYDHOEK, '65, of Buffalo, N.Y., is associated with the law firm of Hitchcock, Philips, Lytle, Blaine & Huber. He is a graduate of Fordham Law School.



GERALD J. FIELDS, '62, an associate with Beldock, Levine & Hoffman, has an LL.B. from Yale and is a resident of New York City.



ROBERT J. CARR, '50, is associated with Beecher Peck & Lewis Papers in Detroit. He resides in Birmingham, Mich.



The Invention Of The Tintype



Thomas B. Greenslade, Jr.

**By Thomas B. Greenslade, Jr.
Associate Professor
of Physics**

On February 19, 1856 a patent for "photographic pictures on japanned surfaces" was granted to Hamilton L. Smith of Gambier, Ohio, and was assigned to William Neff and Peter Neff, Jr., of Cincinnati. Smith was professor of natural philosophy at Kenyon College, and Peter Neff was an 1849 graduate of Kenyon and an 1854 graduate of Bexley Hall. The process, most commonly called the tintype process, was to help elect Lincoln president, boost the morale of Union soldiers, and, before it finally disappeared in the first quarter of the 20th century, fill hundreds of thousands of family albums with durable and inexpensive pictures.

Tintypes may be recognized by the black or dark brown sheet iron backing on which the image appears. The pictures are usually quite small, sometimes under an inch in height, although tintypes were made as large as 6½ by 8½ inches. The quality of the image is satisfactory, provided that one views the picture at a normal

ABOUT THE AUTHOR. Thomas B. Greenslade, Jr., an associate professor of physics, has been a member of the Kenyon faculty since 1964. (His father, Kenyon's archivist was graduated from Kenyon in 1931.) Greenslade came to the college after graduate school at Rutgers University where he received his master's and doctor's degrees. He did his undergraduate work at Amherst, receiving his degree cum laude. "The Invention of The Tintype" is a result of interest in photography and its history shared by the younger Greenslade and his father.

viewing distance and not through a reading glass.

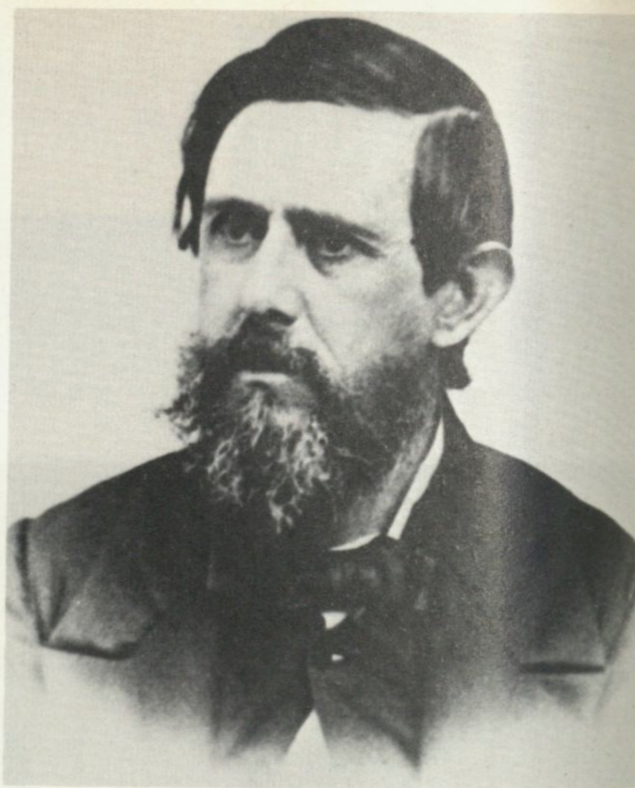
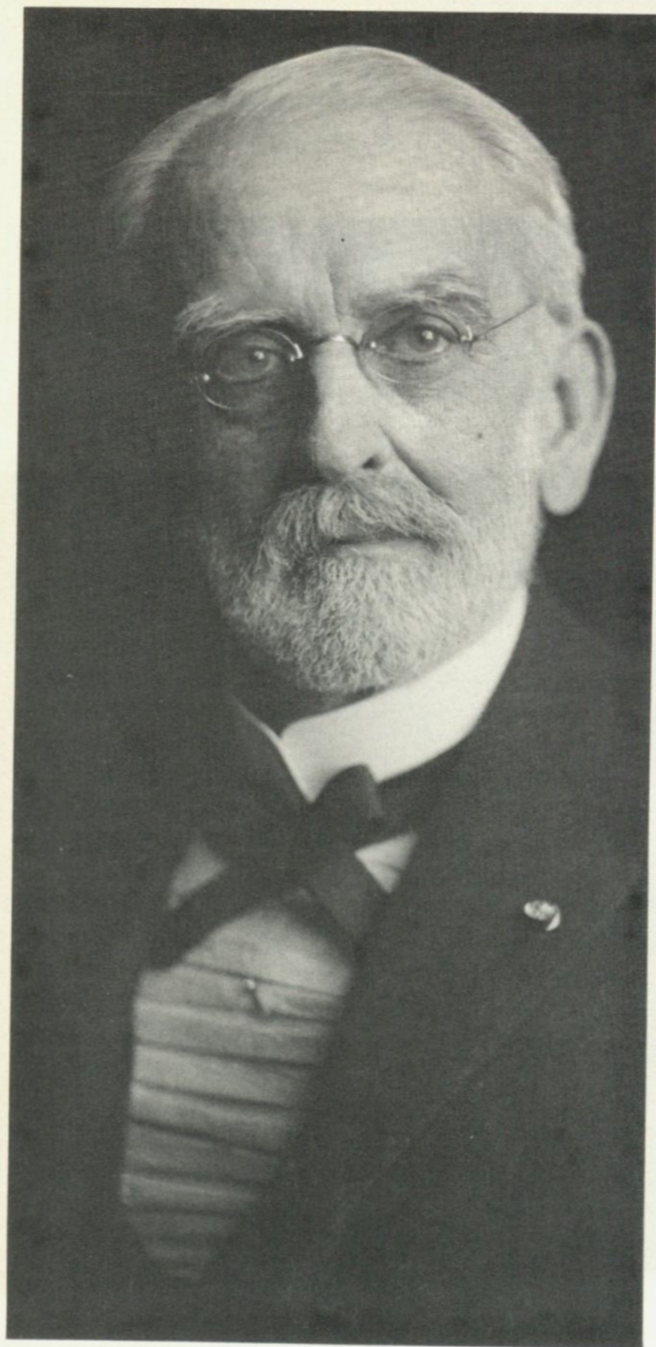
Hamilton Smith developed the tintype only 14 years after Louis Jacques M. J. Nicéphore Niépce, in France, and William Henry Fox Talbot, in England, announced the first photographic processes which produced permanent images. It is necessary to understand the complexities and limitations of some of the earlier photographic processes to appreciate the rapid acceptance and continuing popularity of the tintype.

The earliest photographic process which saw widespread use was the daguerreotype, which was developed by Daguerre in the years 1824 to 1839. One often hears the statement that Daguerre "invented" photography. Like most technological advances, the development of photography was evolutionary; in the same year of 1839 Fox Talbot published a competing process based on the same basic scientific information which Daguerre used.

Daguerre was also the creator of the diorama: enormous

LARGEST TELESCOPE — Following graduate work at Yale, in 1842, Smith constructed the largest telescope then existing in America, and he shared the directorship of the Yale Observatory.





Hamilton Smith, (above), inventor of the tintype, was professor of natural philosophy at Kenyon, and his colleague, Peter Neff, (left), was graduated in the Class of 1849.

mous paintings which used lighting effects to create a sense of motion. He took up photographic experimentation in order to make visual notes of scenes to be later incorporated in his paintings. At the recommendation of the physicist D.F.J. Arago, the French government gave him a pension for life in return for the public disclosure of his process.

The daguerreotype was made on a copper sheet with a thin layer of silver plated or laminated on the front. The silvered surface was buffed to a high polish and placed in a closed box containing a few crystals of iodine. The iodine vapor soon turned the surface of the silver

golden, indicating the presence of the light sensitive compound silver iodide.

The sensitized plate was placed in a camera and an exposure of five to ten minutes was made. The pictures could only be taken in bright sunlight, since the plate was insensitive to all light except the violet end of the spectrum. Colors in the red end of the spectrum did not register on the plate at all.

To render the image visible, the exposed plate was placed in a second box, containing mercury vapor rising from a cup of mercury heated by an alcohol lamp. Where light had struck the plate, mercury condensed in the form

of minute droplets, and in the shadow areas, where the least light had struck, no mercury condensed, leaving only pure silver. The silver iodide remaining on the plate was washed off with sodium thiosulphate, or "hypo," a chemical which is used for the same purpose today.

The mercury droplets on the surface of the daguerreotype were shinier than the silver backing, and so they appeared whiter than the bare silver. Thus, the highlights were composed of mercury and the shadows of silver. A daguerreotype could be seen only from certain angles; at other angles the silver scattered more light and a negative image was produced in which the highlights appeared to be dark and the shadows appeared to be bright.

The last commercial daguerreotype is supposed to have been made in 1879, giving a lifetime of 40 years for the process. It was to be superseded by processes using cheaper materials and requiring shorter exposure times. By 1853 the ambrotype, which was the direct ancestor of the tintype, was rapidly driving the daguerreotype from the market.

Unlike the daguerreotype, the ambrotype and tintype processes had the light-sensitive silver iodide spread on the surface of a plate of glass or iron. This resulted in a tremendous saving of silver and a consequent reduction in cost. Most of the silver in a daguerreotype was never used in the production of the image.

If silver iodide is to be placed on some sort of solid backing, it must be mixed with a binder to make it adhere to the plate. During the 1840s, egg whites were tried as a binder, but with only modest success. In 1851 an English sculptor, Frederick Scott Archer, discovered that collodion could be used to bind the silver iodide to the surface of a glass plate. Collodion is a thick syrupy liquid discovered a few years earlier and is made by the following process: cotton is treated with nitric acid and sulfuric acid to produce guncotton, which is highly explosive. The guncotton is then dissolved in ether and alcohol, producing collodion. This is obviously a hazardous process, yet in the middle 19th Century it was carried out by photographers in crowded cities with very few safety precautions.

To make a wet plate negative, a mixture of collodion and potassium iodide was poured on the top surface of a clean glass plate and the plate manipulated so that an even coating was obtained. The plate was then bathed in silver nitrate to sensitize it (silver iodide and potassium nitrate were formed) and put into the camera before the collodion had a chance to dry. After exposure the negative was developed in pyrogalllic acid and then fixed with hypo. The front of the negative was usually varnished to prevent scratches.

For a few years in the middle of the 1850s the ambrotype was popular. It is of interest only because it was a close relative of the tintype; the number of ambrotypes produced was quite small. The ambrotype was an underexposed wet plate negative on glass. When held up to the light, it was a negative. When backed with a dark background and viewed by light coming over the shoulder

of the observer, the negative appeared to be positive. The better ambrotypes were made on dark red glass to secure the necessary dark background, while cheaper ones had a backing of flat, black paint. In either case, the requirement for the background was that it reflect absolutely no light.

The reversal of tones to produce a seeming positive from a negative image can be explained as follows: The dark areas of the original scene are represented in the negative by nearly transparent areas which allow the dead black background to show through. On the other hand, the light areas of the original are represented in the negative by blackened areas. These areas are not quite as black as the background, and so appear light by contrast. Ambrotypes (and tintypes) have rich blacks in the shadow areas, but the highlights are always greyish.

Hamilton Smith's tintype process was a variation of the ambrotype in which the fragile glass was replaced by a thin sheet of iron. The patent specified iron, but mentioned that any solid or flexible material which could be blackened could be used as the base for the wet emulsion. Smith referred to his pictures as melainotypes (the prefix "melaino" meaning black or dark) and never used the word "tintype" to describe his invention. The tintype, of course, contains no tin. Another early name was "Ferrottype," which had already been used for a photographic process using iron salts instead of silver salts. Today a ferrotype tin is a chrome-plated sheet on which photographs are dried.

The election of 1860 and the Civil War combined to give the manufacturers of tintype plates and photographers using the tintype process a tremendous boost. A patent was issued in 1860 for the production of lapel buttons and medals bearing cheap and durable tintype portraits of the candidates. The pictures were produced by copying a master portrait with a multiple-lens camera.

During the Civil War, itinerant tintype photographers followed the armies, prepared to take pictures of the soldiers to send home. The durability of the tintype ensured that it would withstand the rigors of being sent through the U.S. mails. The photographers liked the process because the cost for materials was low, with a correspondingly large profit possible. A *New York Tribune* correspondent with the Army of the Potomac before Fredericksburg in 1862 noted that \$1 was charged per picture, with a net profit on each picture of 95 cents.

The tintype was a one-shot affair; a separate exposure has to be made for each picture which was finally produced. This placed it at a disadvantage to the wet-plate negative, from which a large number of paper positive prints could be made. To produce multiple copies, cameras were built with two or four lenses producing two or four pictures per exposure. The maximum number of lenses seems to have been nine. With such a camera, four exposures could be made on a whole plate sheet (which is 6½ by 8½ inches) producing 36 pictures with a useful size of ⅞ by 1 inch after being cut apart with tinsnips. More typical was the four tube camera which

produced 16 pictures on a quarter of a whole plate. These small pictures, which were called gems, were sold for as little as 16 for a dollar. One important property of the gem was that its small size helped cover up the inevitably slipshod workmanship resulting from such mass production.

The tintype suffered from low social status. Many large city galleries refused to make them. (Mathew Brady, the famous Civil War photographer, would not permit his New York and Washington galleries to make tintypes.) Instead they preferred to make wet-negatives, which brought a greater return, and produced superior pictures. The tintype, because it was finished on the spot, was ideal for the itinerant trade.

Most of the tintypes which we see today are on brown instead of black iron. It was found that the white highlight areas of the picture were more pleasing on a brown background than on a black background. Production of the brown pictures did not begin until 1870, which gives a useful reference point for dating the pictures.

Tintypes can still be bought cheaply in antique shops. I have bought them for as little as six for a quarter, and have gotten 6½ by 8½ inch whole plate tintypes for a quarter. When they are in cases, they run to several dollars. Quite often they are advertised as daguerreotypes,

and priced as such, but you can easily tell the difference by tilting the picture. The tintype can be seen from all angles, while the daguerreotypes has a mirror surface at certain angles. By all means, you should discourage dealers who want to sell you the fancy gutta-percha cases and throw away the picture.

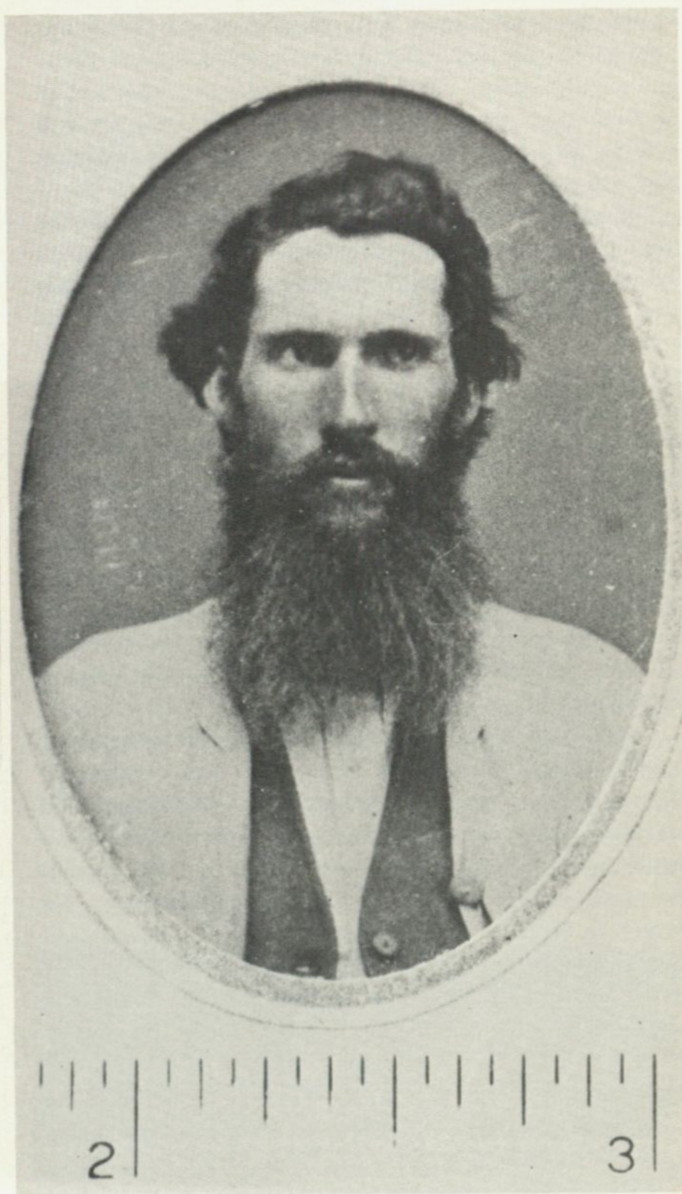
Hamilton Smith (A.B. Yale, 1839; A.M. Yale, 1842) was 20 years old in 1839 when Daguerre announced his photographic process. At that time, he was principally interested in astronomy, but one must infer that he tried making daguerreotypes soon after the details of the process were published in this country on September 20, 1839. Many others were experimenting with the new process, including the painter (and later inventor of the telegraph) Samuel F. B. Morse.

While at Yale, Smith constructed the largest telescope then existing in America, and he shared the directorship of the Yale Observatory. He published extensive observations of various nebulae, and was the discoverer of the Comet of 1844. In 1853 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (Physics) at Kenyon. He was one of a Kenyon faculty of seven (including tutors) teaching a student body of 65. Bexley Hall had 10 students and the Kenyon Grammar School had an enrollment of 85 boys.

"The standard faculty salary was set at \$600 per year plus a house . . . (in 1853)." Clifford Place (below) was Peter Neff's Gambier residence.



This Size
GEM PICTURES,
8 For \$1.00
 at
CROWELL'S GALLERY,
Mt. Vernon,
OHIO.



Above is the back of a gem tintype, and on the right is the front of the tintype with a scale given in inches.

Smith came to a Kenyon strikingly different from the one we know today. Walking south from the site of the college well in the middle of Wiggin Street, one first went up three steps and passed through the college gates. Of the major college buildings, only Rosse Chapel and Old Kenyon then existed, and both of the original buildings were later to be destroyed by fire. Rosse had recently been repaired to make its main room upstairs usable, during cold weather; the tree trunks (with the bark still on them) were no longer needed to prop up the roof. On the sites of Hanna and Leonard were faculty houses. Old Kenyon housed all of the students, provided classroom space, contained the library, and also had rooms for the Philomathesian and Nu Pi Kappa literary societies. To the north of the College Park, Bexley Hall was completed and in use, except for the rooms in the western end.

Tuition was \$30 per year, and room rent was \$12. Washing, fuel and light added another \$18 to \$25, and

board could be had at private houses from \$1 to \$2.50 per week. The total cost ranged from \$100 to \$170 for a forty-week academic year. The catalog for 1854-55 states that the double rooms were "large, neatly papered, and furnished with a stove." Reading between the lines, there is a hint that if you cooked for yourself, you could eat for 90 cents a week. The standard faculty salary was set at \$600 per year plus a house. According to historian George E. Smythe, the money was paid irregularly and the house leaked.

Professor Smith lived in a house to the north of Rosse Chapel. Nearby was a house called "Casco" after its builders, students named Caswell and Cusack. Housed in "Casco" was the 7½ inch refracting telescope given to the college by Peter Neff in 1856. This telescope was later remounted in the observatory in the tower of Ascension Hall in 1860, and it is still in the possession of the Physics Department.

The college year of forty weeks was divided into three terms, just as is done informally today, with the Christmas, Easter and trinity terms corresponding to our fall, winter and spring sessions. Science was reserved for the junior and senior students. The standard curriculum, which seems to have been taken by all students, had two terms of physics, two terms of astronomy, one term of chemistry and one term of mineralogy and geology.

Hamilton Smith left Gambier in 1868 in the upheaval which resulted in the resignation of Kenyon President James Kent Stone. Stone, while popular with the faculty and students of the college, had leanings toward the tractarian (high church) movement in the Episcopal Church. This led him into conflict with college trustees and Bexley faculty members. After one year as the president of Hobart College, Stone resigned again and went into the Roman Catholic Church. Along with him to Hobart went Hamilton Smith and several students. Smith was appointed to the chair of astronomy and natural philosophy at Hobart, and taught until his retirement in 1900 at the age of 82. He died three years later. At Hobart he became well known as a microscopist and at one time he had the largest collection of diatoms (algae) in America.

Peter Neff comes to us, both in his own writings and comments and writings about him, as a man of great and diverse energies and interests, and not without a certain irascible charm. His careers covered farming, the Episcopal ministry, photographic manufacturing and promotion, oil prospecting and exploration and geology. He seems to have savored verbal skirmishing, attacks and counterattacks on subjects which were not themselves of the highest importance, but matters which allowed full play of his temper. Some confusion can arise because of his name: his father was William Neff, his uncle was Peter Neff and he called himself Peter Neff, Jr., until the death of his uncle in 1879. His son, Peter, was then named Peter Neff, Jr.

After preparing for college at his father's private school in Yellow Springs, Peter Neff went to Yale in 1845. His health failed and he was forced to leave after his first year. After a year at Woodward College in Cincinnati, he transferred to Kenyon in the fall of 1847 as a junior. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa when he graduated in 1849.

Neff's father wanted him to be a farmer, and he did operate a farm owned by his father until 1851, but he later wrote that "my feelings and tastes were otherwise." He enrolled at Bexley Hall and got his B.D. in 1854 and was ordained in 1855. Chronic and severe throat trouble caused him to leave the ministry in 1866 after being at Christ Church in Yellow Springs from 1854 to 1856 and doing occasional ministerial work thereafter.

The part played by Peter Neff in the development of the tintype is best given in his own words. The excerpt below is from the Neff file in the Kenyon Archives.

When at Gambier, Ohio, in 1853-'54, I was associated with Prof. Hamilton L. Smith in experiments to perfect his invention of taking pic-

tures on iron plates, and I became enthusiastic with it, — so much so that in 1855, at the Yellow Springs, Ohio, I continued their development and the preparation of sheet iron, and persuaded Prof. Smith that if he would apply for a patent, I would prosecute it, and if granted, manufacture plates and introduce them, he being at no expense whatever. He consented, proposing that the patent should issue to William Neff and Peter Neff Jr., which was accepted and agreed upon. I then prosecuted the application for a patent, before the Commissioner of Patents, in Washington, D. C., and obtained a patent issued the 19th Feb'y, 1856, Prof. H. L. Smith, Patentee, issued by assignment to William Neff and Peter Neff, Jr., Assignees, "For the Use of Japanned Metallic Plates in Photography." At the time of my Father's death, in November, 1856, he assigned his interests in the patent and its business to me. My first experiments toward making it of commercial value were made in rooms over my Father's stable, on West Sixth Street, near Cutter Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The many difficulties in obtaining sheet iron thin enough to suit for my plates were insurmountable, and plainishing them did not remove its roughness, but in summer of 1856, with my Father's security, Phelps, Dodge & Co. imported for me several tons of Tagers Iron. This was among



FASTER SPEED — The short exposure times needed for the tintype made child photography practical.

the earliest, if not the first, importation of these sheets. I built a factory for japanning plates at 239 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, with rooms for operating and teaching their manipulation and uses, and the preparation by compounding chemicals. It was slow and difficult work introducing this new process, being everywhere met with opposition from daguerreotype dealers, but succeeded by sending out teachers to instruct daguerreotype operators.

My factory was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1857, and I then built at Middletown, Conn., and James O. Smith had charge of them and the work. My office was with James O. Smith, in Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.

It was in Cincinnati, Ohio, that I invented the "French Diamond Varnish," — a varnish for melainotypes and collodion pictures. It became the property of E. Anthony, New York, N.Y., 1858.

In 1856, at Cincinnati, Ohio, four thousand pamphlets, of 53 pages each, title, "The Melainotype Process, Complete, by Peter Neff, Jr.," were published for gratuitous distribution. In 1857 a booklet of 141 pages was published by Charles Waldack and Peter Neff, Jr., title, "Treatise of Photography on Collodion, — embracing full directions for the compounding of chemicals and their theoretical and practical application to the art in all its relations." These publications at that time proved eminently useful.

My patent about to expire, I sold my factory buildings and business to James O. Smith.

The manufacture and sale of these plates (cut and boxed to suit the plate holders in use in the camera for the daguerreotype plates) was very large. My agents were Peter Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio, who early bought the interests of Prof. H. L. Smith; E. Anthony, Scoville Manufacturing Co.; and Holmes, Booth & Hayden, of New York, N.Y.

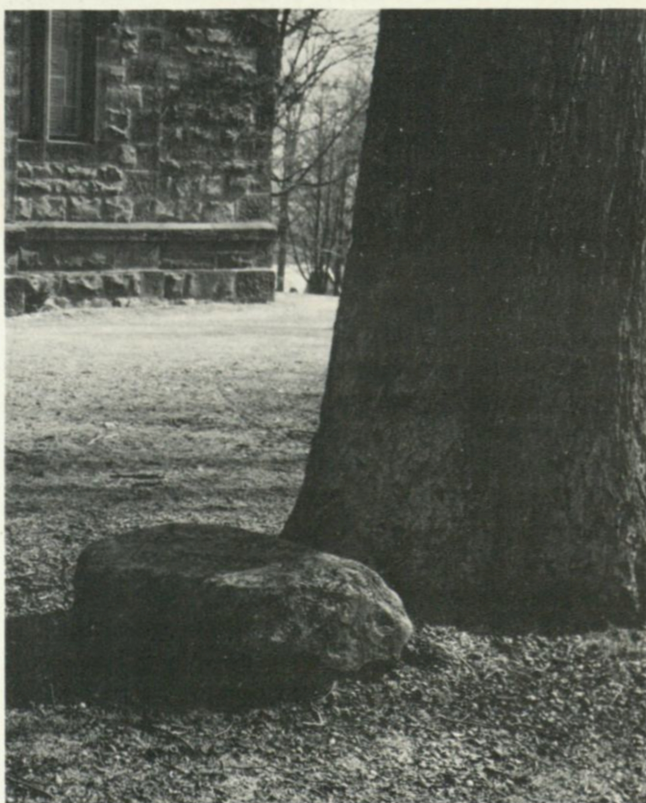
(A bronze medal was awarded by The American Institute, New York, N.Y., to Peter Neff, Jr., for the best melainotypes in 1856.) At the International Exhibition, 1876, I exhibited as Relics of Photography, plates and pictures for the purpose of showing the evolution of this art as it was twenty years previous. These relics were given to the Smithsonian Institute, by its request, May, 1891.

In 1860 Peter Neff moved to Gambier and bought the large Steamboat Gothic house on the corner of Wiggin and Ward Streets. Clifford Place, as it is called, had been built in 1858 by Robert Wright, a local cabinet maker, contractor and undertaker. Its first owner was a Captain Chastine Brown, who operated an Oyster Palace on the opposite side of Wiggin Street. Clifford Place was bought by the Psi Upsilon Fraternity in 1920, and sold to the college in 1935.

During the Civil War, Neff was the leader of the local anti-Copperhead movement. He was interested in geology, and toward the end of the war investigated the western Pennsylvania oil fields with the idea of locating and identifying the corresponding oil formations in Eastern Ohio. Oil and gas were found in his first well in Coshocton County, just over the eastern border of Knox County. Neff discovered that the gas from his wells was ideally suited to the manufacture of lampblack, and took out patents for the apparatus used in producing lampblack (which was used chiefly for pigments).

An amusing sidelight to his years in Gambier was Neff's running feud with the college about the bells of the Church of the Holy Spirit. The set of chimes was installed in the tower of the Church in 1879 and promptly came into conflict with Neff's insomnia. He calculated that the Westminster chimes and the hourly ringing of the bell added up to a total of 1,116 daily (and nightly) strokes. As part of his protest against the "cruel, inhuman torture" inflicted on him by the bells, he published a pamphlet called "The Gambier Chimes," and, in 1880 he purchased and presented to the college a device for shutting off the chimes at night.

Peter Neff died in 1903. He would be happy today; the Westminster chimes no longer ring every quarter hour. And the students who walk a relatively quieter Middle Path today cannot forget his name. There is a large stone under a tree by the western door to Ascension Hall, a favorite site for early fall and late spring classes. On the rock is inscribed "1889/Peter Neff/Class of 1849."



"There is a large stone under a tree by the western door to Ascension Hall, a favorite site for early fall and late spring classes. On the rock is inscribed '1889/Peter Neff/Class of 1849.'"

Alumnus Views The Economy

How Did We Ever Get Here?

By Richard H. Timberlake, Jr.
Class of 1943



Richard H. Timberlake, Jr., '43

(Editor's Note: The following article was written and set in type before President Nixon's announcement of wage-price controls. While the author does not, of course, consider the effect of those controls on the nation's economy, he provides some insight into the social forces which brought those controls.)

Any alumnus purporting to make critical professional comments on the passing political-economic scene is well reminded of a passage from the Gospel according to St. John: "... A prophet hath no honour in his own country." Therefore, let me be not a prophet. Neither let me be a charlatan promising quick and easy palliatives, nor a soothsayer declaring that all is well. Let me be rather what I am — a researcher of facts and events that form the history of monetary theory and policy in the United States.

Nothing is so continuous as history. It is a calculus of happenings, only very seldom broken by some dramatic and unforeseen occurrence. On a day-to-day view, every event seems to follow every other event with inevitable logic. Only after some interval can the observer look back and ask with incredulity: "How in the world did we ever get here?" How did a stable and benign 1960 turn for example, into a chaotic and problem-ridden 1970?

Monetary and fiscal developments during the ten-year period 1960-1970 provide what are perhaps the key answers to these questions. Both 1960 and 1970 ended with the U.S. economy in a minor recession. Unemployment

in both cases was right at 6 percent of the labor force. An optimistic way to look at these recessions is to note that 94 percent of the labor force were employed, and 97 to 98 percent if reasonable allowance is made for an irreducible minimum of unemployment of 3 or 4 percent. Federal government expenditures were a modest 15 percent of the gross national product in 1960; and if the economy was not hyper-active, at least it was not moribund. Furthermore, non-economic aspects of the social fabric were not in disarray. The effects and memories of World War II were finally fading into a past rather than dominating a present.

The social equilibrium was nowhere better demonstrat-

ABOUT THE AUTHOR — Richard H. Timberlake, Jr., is professor of finance and economics in the University of Georgia's College of Business Administration. He received his A.B. from Kenyon (1943), his M.A. from Columbia University (1950), and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago (1959). He taught at Muhlenberg College, Norwich University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Florida State University before coming to Athens, Ga., in 1964. Timberlake is the author of "Money, Banking and Central Banking" (Harper, Row, 1965). His principal teaching areas are principles, money and banking, economic thought, graduate monetary theory, graduate monetary policy, graduate value and distribution theory.

ed than in the elections of that year. The two major Presidential candidates tangled in a campaign as empty of major issues as the one in 1852 between Franklin Pierce and Winfield Scott. Nothing at all was said in the campaign, for example, about Vietnam. The Democratic candidate advocated physical fitness by taking long walks before or after breakfast, and the Republican candidate tried to show that he was human and just as much of a "good guy" as the other candidate. No campaign could have been better described as one of "pointless personalities." In the end the voting public responded more to the jock-strap image than to that of the solid citizen-small businessman. The winning margin of the popular vote was fifteen-one hundredths of one percent. The two houses of Congress, however, showed slight gains the other way, but in any case remained strongly middle-of-the-road, seemingly not dominated by ideologies and party principles but by the practical philosophy of live-and-let-live.

If the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations demonstrated well any political principle, it was the check-and-balance that develops between the legislative and executive branches in the absence of a "landslide" election margin. Eisenhower's Republican administration had to work throughout its eight years of existence with a Congress composed of a majority of Democrats. Kennedy's Democratic administration had nominal Congressional majorities but was continuously checked by a moderately conservative cross-party consensus. Regardless of party affiliations in these Congresses, neither Eisenhower nor Kennedy had "working" Congressional majorities favoring unified and coherent programs. Therefore, any changes in federal government activity were not going to be dramatic, discrete departures from what was already taking place. The actual programs proposed by both Eisenhower and Kennedy received agonizing reappraisals before independent and skeptical Congresses. Only 56 of 186 legislative proposals made by President Eisenhower were passed by Congress during the last two years of his second term. Kennedy likewise could be seen beating the rugs and raising dust in presenting "bold new programs" before each Congress during his term. But every year as the dust settled, only nominal undramatic changes in government activity were enacted. By 1965 the midpoint of the decade, governmental expenditures as a fraction of the GNP were slightly less (15.0 percent) than they were in 1960 (15.4 percent). Prices had risen from 103 percent of the 1957-59 average to 110 percent—hardly 1 percent per year, and probably a decrease if the overall improvement in the qualities of goods and services are treated as if they are increases in quantities.

The next five years became what seem now like a nightmare. A President was assassinated, which was bad

enough, but even this event did not presage the incredible turn of events that were to be presided over by the Johnson Administration. Not only was an undeclared "Administration" war escalated beyond anything imagined in the Congressional sanction of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, but comprehensive governmental programs reaching into every cranny of the economy were promoted and rubber stamped by an acquiescent Congress.

This dominance exercised by the Administration in the years 1965-68 was a reflection of the 1964 elections. Not only did Lyndon Johnson amass 61 percent of the total popular vote, but both houses of Congress reflected a similar sentiment, the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives being the largest since 1936. So ended for a time the Republican-conservative Democratic coalition.

The economic role of government in the economy and the state of the economy itself during the past five years are seen in a few simple statistics. Federal government expenditures almost doubled—from \$101 billion in fiscal 1964-65 to \$195 billion by 1969-70, and the government's share of GNP went from 15 to 20 percent. The price level rose by 25 percent, an increase that could not be excused by allegations of improvements in quality. The inflation, as indicated by this last datum, was the direct result of a 31 percent increase in the stock of money over the period. The escalation of the war in Vietnam inevitably required additional government expenditures, and the obsequious willingness of Congress to endow every welfare proposal of the Administration with alms and oblations added further fuel to the government's momentum.

Could anyone have believed that the United States was in such dire straits in 1964—by threats from a foreign power externally and from poverty and economic distress internally—that government expenditures would have to increase by more in a few years than they had increased in all the past 175 years? The contrast with 1935-1940 is instructive. At that time external and internal threats were real enough, dismissing for the moment the issues of whether the correct policies were followed. Was 1965-1970 a similar situation? Yet, here again was government intervention on a massive scale. What this example emphasizes is the Frankensteinian character of government. Let the check and balance between Congress and the Executive be upset and exploited by a willful executive, and if no convenient "crises" are around that require the benevolent intervention of government, some will be fabricated. It makes little difference whether it is a real depression with real poverty and a real Hitler in 1935 or contrived poverty with imagined inequities and a Ho Chi Minh in 1965.

Government intervention on a massive scale is almost always accompanied by inflation, and the last half-decade

is typical. Inordinate government spending in and of itself, however, is not the root cause even though it may initiate the process. If the government spent only what it taxed, it would have no significant price level effect on the economy. However, when the government generates a large fiscal deficit by exorbitant spending, it must finance the deficit by means of new security issues. By ingenious behind-the-scenes arm-twisting methods, the central bank then is enjoined to "assist" the treasury in its job of floating the new issues. The central bank buys some of the securities, not by paying out existing money in the mode of a private person, but by creating new money, and not ordinary money but high-powered money — bank reserves on the basis of which banks can then create multiples more of money.

During the period 1960-1965, for example, the central bank in the United States (the Federal Reserve System) created about \$5 billion of high-powered money on which the banking system built \$22 billion of new "ordinary" money (currency and demand deposits subject to check). This volume of new dollars was an increase of 16 percent. In the last five years of the decade, the central bank created \$20 billion of high-powered money on which the banks built \$51 billion of new money, an increase of 31 percent.

These data explain most of the statistical side of the inflation. The social problems of an inflation, however, have ramifications beyond the mere increases in the price level. Indeed, if all prices simply increased by a given percentage and if no one was more a creditor than he was a debtor, the economic consequences of an inflation would be minor. But all prices do not increase proportionately, and very few people have followed Polonius' remonstrances to Laertes on being a borrower or a lender. In addition, rapid price level increases generate an air of public uncertainty. The lay public is not ordinarily aware that the government through the central bank is provoking the inflation. It seems to be a random occurrence that may get worse and worse. Government officials encourage this mystical concept of the situation in order to avoid the responsibility that rightfully rests with them. The bewilderment of the public is then fertile ground for the suggestion of direct wage and price controls, an action that would bring the government even further into a picture that it should be out of completely.

A libertarian who believes in limited government and in a free market economy operating at the initiative of private individuals under a system of rules, might hope that an inflation would temper the power and intervention of government. Suppose the government's receipts increase, but that all prices and incomes double due to an inflation. Does not the real share going to government get cut in half, too, so that its burden on the economy is no greater than it was? The answer is no; and the rea-

son is found in the structure of the "progressive" income tax system.

Let the government have control of the monetary system, as it does for all practical purposes, and let it inflate the economy with massive doses of new money, as it did during the last five years. All prices and incomes go up. But since incomes are taxed progressively, marginal dollars of income are taxed at higher and higher rates. No compensating adjustment is built into this tax framework for changes in the value of the dollar. So under a "pure" inflation in which real incomes stay constant and money incomes increase, all incomes move up higher in the tax framework, and the tax revenue going to the government as a *proportion of total real income* increases. Even without any inflation the same thing occurs. To illustrate, let the government carry out a "sane" monetary policy so that prices remain stable, but all incomes increase in accordance with normal growth in productivity. Money incomes are then real incomes, and they increase nominally every year; but the share of real income going to government still increases as long as the progressive tax structure remains unchanged. When both increasing productivity and inflation raise money incomes, the progressive income tax is doubly noxious.

This feature of the contemporary tax system argues that, if progressive income taxes are to be the primary source of tax revenues, marginal rates of taxation should be reduced periodically so that the government's share does not increase out of all conscience. Under the Johnson Administration, to the contrary, rates were *raised* by a "surtax" even while inflation was at its worst. The net result was that personal income tax receipts increased from \$62 billion to \$87 billion in just two years (1967-1969).

Probably the most disturbing aspect of the relationship between government and the economy is the asymmetric growth of government over time. When the government overinvolves itself in the affairs of society — whether it is to wage an unconstitutional, unpopular, inexcusable war or to force busing of school children to achieve racial balance, no consensus seems to emerge that would force it back into its limited role of referee and rule maker. Rather the programs called into being during an interventionist phase are held constant during the next "conservative" administration. Agencies and programs obtain a momentum of their own due to the internal self-interest of the people who have jobs in the programs. In 1966, much publicity was given to the huge Johnson budget of \$115.8 billion. Yet, here in 1971 is the Nixon budget of \$232 billion, not only double the Johnson budget but much larger than the previous year's Nixon budget. Inflation and all, is it possible that social "needs" have doubled in five years, or is government assuming the proportions of the Leviathan seen by Thomas Hobbes? One

who asks what political group or party is going to stop (let alone reverse) this trend simply courts derision. What is first seen as "desirable" government intervention is very soon regarded as "necessary." The SST, for example, may well be an economic boondoggle and an environmental threat, the argument goes, but its production was considered necessary by many to provide jobs for workers and revenue for the aircraft industry. [Thus, appears the political alliance of Senators Jackson (D-Wash.) and Tallmadge (D-Ga.). Both states have aircraft industries.] Quite obviously, if people did not have jobs with the government or with some occupation subsidized by the government, the resources left in private hands would be greater and would enable private industry to employ the labor otherwise employed by the government. To argue otherwise is to allege that without government no one would have a job.

Two axioms are frequently cited as necessary conditions for the existence of democratic rule. First, is the ability of the majority to get its will into action. Second, is the grace allowed the minority to express its dissent and to assume the role of majority if its arguments are persuasive enough at the polls. When current polity is viewed in this framework, a somewhat unusual emergence is seen. The Johnson Administration had a political vector not matched in force since that of the earlier Roosevelt Administrations. The effective dissent that ended its existence in 1968, however, did not come from a sharply critical Republican Right but from a humanistic splinter of the Democratic Left. A Republican Administration then was elected and is doing in foreign policy just about what a McCarthy Administration would have done and what a majority of the electorate want.

The Congress of the United States again has assumed a posture, tone, and party composition similar to that of the Eisenhower-Kennedy eras. Popular vote in the Presidential election of 1968 was as close as in 1960; and Congress, rather than continuing in its rubber-stamp relationship to the Executive Branch, is challenging the jurisdictional powers of the President on a number of important fronts. Unlike the situation of political reciprocity that develops when a President pulls in big majorities of congressmen on his coattails, a President of one Party must "work with" a Congress dominated by another Party. No congressman "owes" him anything. He cannot pull the big arm-twisting routine to ram through his foibles. Thus, any government programs that are approved at least have a cold-blooded review and consensus from both Congress and the Administration.

The progress toward sanity in economic policy over the last few years has been attributable to the return of this kind of political check-and-balance. The surtax of the Johnson Administration is on its way out. The money supply was cut back to 2½ percent per year in 1969, and

allowed to grow nominally at about 5½ percent during 1970. The reduction in the rate of growth in the money supply, while absolutely necessary to stop the inflation, also necessarily generated a minor recession.

Inflation, being at root a matter of price increases, may well continue for some time after the stingers have been taken out of the stock of money. For one thing it continues to be expected, so people spend their money to beat the anticipated price increases. In addition, many prices and wages are contractual and extend into the future. So an inflation, like any fire, cannot be doused, it can only be banked. Then lags and frictions in cost-price adjustments to a changed monetary environment make some unemployment inevitable.

The year 1971 is witnessing this process and the corresponding struggle in the Nixon Administration between policies that would be economically wise but which might be unpopular, and policies that would be economic folly but which might be appealing. The money supply, for example, has been increasing at an annual rate of more than 8 percent for the past five months. This rate certainly will shorten the recession "in time" for the elections of 1972, but it also will renew inflationary tendencies. The budget, too, with its "bold thrust" of welfare programs is aiming at next year's election, but it has in it many elements that conservatives thought they would not see for a while.

These factors argue that the President likes his job and wants to keep it for another four years. However, they also suggest the continued asymmetry toward bulky government even when a conservative is President. Can a conservative so alienate his supporters by this kind of liberal maneuvering that he loses more than he gains? Such a question is hard to answer with certainty. This much, though, is certain. No conservative can out-giveaway a Kennedy or a Muskie. The political posture he must assume in such a race is demeaning and out-of-countenance. Better that he stick to his guns and count on the dignity and reasonableness of his programs than pander to every zephyr of what seems to be popular opinion. He should rely on his "silent majority," knowing that even if it is silent its majority will be sufficient. If it is not a majority, it will not become one by the initiation of programs that are the special province of the welfarists.

The social fabric of U.S. society in 1971 shows much wear from the abrasions of the 1960's. The decade began and ended with a recession. Sandwiched in between was a pointless war, an unnecessary inflation, and attendant loss of faith in the integrity of government. Never has a well-to-do society so quickly fouled its own nest. The 1970s, however, are starting out with some indications of a return to a balance-of-power in government and (perhaps) some renewed reliance on the equity of a market economy. Let's hope this trend continues.



The Rev. Robert A. Bennett, '54

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The Gift of Faith: The Black Revolt As Religious Experience

By The Rev. Robert A. Bennett
Class of 1954

Two recent books contain an important message for black and white Americans alike, namely, that the black social revolution cannot be interpreted adequately simply in sociological-political categories as expressed in terms such as "upward mobility" or "self-determination." Black theologian James Cone, *Black Theology of Liberation* (New York: Lippincott, 1970) speaks of the biblical basis for the black revolt and traces the Black Church's role in what he identifies as the Gospel message of liberation (salvation) coming out of the black struggle. White theologian Gibson Winter, *Being Free: Reflections on America's Cultural Revolution* (New York: Macmillan, 1970) sees black consciousness and its rejection of so-called "color-blindness" and the melting pot thesis as a sign of the black community's desire to maintain its freedom through its ethnic-racial identity in a technological society that demands sameness, which in America is synonymous with (middle class) whiteness. In both of these analyses of the contemporary social situation the "other-

ness" of blackness is interpreted as a sign of personal integrity and human dignity as well as a mark of judgment against a society whose demand for conformity is fundamentally racist with respect to non-whites. This quest for uniformity is contrary to the basic tenets of the Constitution which would protect the rights of individuals and groups even against the majority will. The black struggle, therefore, has ramifications for the entire American community not only in its maintaining the spirit and letter of the Constitution, but more fundamentally in its own desire to strengthen and preserve this as a free and open society.

Cone focuses on the religious aspects of the struggle for the black community's spiritual as well as social-political identity. Winter uses this struggle as a sign of hope for those in the white community who would maintain their own identity against the increasing pressures placed on them by our modern technocracy. And these include not merely the "New Left" and "Turned-Off" portions of

the younger generation, but increasing numbers of thoughtful, religious older folk who are dismayed at the unresponsiveness of the national political-industrial leadership to fundamental demands of morality with regard to ecology, warfare, social needs, and basic human dignity.

America cannot understand the claims of black consciousness unless it also recognizes that such a thing as a black cultural heritage does exist in reality and not merely in rhetoric, and that racist structures within our society — the Church included — more than non-white socio-economic privation are the sources of current social upheaval. The validity of the claims of black history that there is a cultural heritage extending from the African homeland into the Americas cannot be separated from the charge that America as a society has continually shown its racist attitudes in denying the claims and the fundamental dignity of blackness.

Rather than rehearse the well-known sorry account of black oppression in white America, let us look rather at the heritage of the black community through the history of the Black Church in America. Winthrop Jordan (*White Over Black: American Attitudes Toward the Negro 1550-1812*, Baltimore: Penguin, 1968) offers a fine introduction to the chronicle of white racism, while Lerone Bennett (*Before the Mayflower*, rev. ed., Baltimore: Penguin, 1964) traces black history up to the civil rights movement in terms of the continuous struggle for black liberation from slavery through emancipation into the present. Just as the present social revolt has its antecedents, so the role of the Black Church within the struggle also has a long history, one which is still being written. White churchmen especially need to listen to this story inasmuch as the American churches have played significant roles not only in the abolitionist and civil rights movements, but perhaps even larger roles in shaping and supporting the structures in society which prolonged slavery, nullified the effects of Emancipation, and still resist the efforts of non-whites to become free, responsible groups within America on their own terms. The presupposition persists that there is but one acceptable cultural and theological heritage in America, namely, one that conforms to European — mostly northern European — traditions. Even the accommodation for "Protestant, Catholic, Jew" was an uneasy one for Catholic and Jew, and in actuality excluded non-whites or those who would maintain their ethnic identity such as Eastern Europeans — the Orthodox — and Orientals.

Black Church history, like the black cultural heritage, has a long history extending both into the African past and early American setting, but one which is still evolving into the present struggle for liberation. That history has a pre-history in the black awareness of God as universal creator in the African religions, and a contemporary history in an evolving Black Theology. Between antiquity and the present, the story of the black community's faith in God as creator and liberator has three stages: (a) black preaching and singing of freedom during slavery; (b) building of social-political institutions during Reconstruc-

tion; and (c) preservation of black identity and sanity during the era of repression and segregation between the end of Reconstruction — with turn-of-the-century Black Codes and lynchings — and the advent of the 1950s-1960s civil rights movement. What can be said about the distant past and the origins of black cultural and religious expression? In a very real sense the African heritage comes into the purview of history during the biblical period (between about 1900 B.C. and 200 A.D.) when the Hebrews came into contact with Africa through the Egypt of the Pharaohs and the early Christian Church became established there. Among the revolutions in biblical scholarship has been the increasing recognition that ancient Egypt must be viewed as an African phenomenon and not a white — so-called "caucasian Hamite" — intrusion, and that ancient Israel's cultural heritage must be seen in the context of its ancient Near Eastern — Afro-Asiatic — setting. Linguists such as Joseph Greenberg (*The Languages of Africa*, 1966) and Igor Diakonoff (*Semito-Hamitic Languages*, 1965) have recognized that the language of the Hebrew Old Testament belongs to a larger family of Afro-Asiatic tongues. Furthermore, the Hebrew sojourns into Africa via Egypt have had an effect upon both. Not only the brown skinned Egyptian, but the darker and black people on their southern border, the Nubians or Cushites (from the area of modern Sudan) appear in the Hebrew biblical record. In the Torah or Books of Moses (Genesis through Deuteronomy) this Cush appears among the great nations of the earth (Genesis 10). Note, too, that the so-called "curse of Ham" (Gen. 9:26) used to support black servitude in early America, is in actuality a "curse of Canaan" or non-Africans. Even more significant is that this passage is part of the mythological prelude to the biblical historical account of God's intervention into human history to save mankind, a "salvation history" which extends from Genesis 12 through the Book of Revelation in the New Testament. Cushites or Nubians appear in the army of King David (2 Samuel 18) and in the official staff of King Zedekiah (Jeremiah 38 and 39), and are among the first converts to Christianity (Acts 8). The prophet Amos reminds Israel that though she is a "chosen" people, God also loves other peoples such as the Cushites (Amos 9:7). The prophet Isaiah praises the beauty of this people (Isaiah 18) even as he warns King Hezekiah not to sign a military pact with the then 25th Cushite Dynasty of Egyptian Pharaohs. Even though the Bible translations use the term Ethiopian for Cushite in referring to peoples of the modern Sudan area rather than to Abyssinia, the references are clearly to dark or black Africans, as the Israeli (modern Hebrew) word for Negro, "Cushi," indicates.

The Afro-American heritage extends not only back into the biblical record, especially with the recognition of pre-Islamic North Africa as well as black Africa as representing a cultural continuum and continental phenomenon, but also into the area of African religions. Black Anglican theologian John Mbiti (*African Religions*

and *Philosophies*, Garden City: Doubleday, 1970, and *Concepts of God in Africa*, New York: Praeger, 1970), has done much to dispel the myth of African nature worship and heathenism in pointing out the African awareness of a universal creator god who is the sustainer of life. This contribution to our knowledge goes a long way to help us understand why the African slave accepted the Gospel of Jesus Christ even though it was given him by his oppressors in American slavery as a means to ease their consciences and to make the slave docile and obedient.

As we consider our slave ancestors' conversion to Christianity under these dubious circumstances, we are moving into the first stage of Black Church history in America. John Mbiti suggests that the creator, liberator God of the Old Testament was already known to the exiled African, but that Jesus came as a new word to these fathers of our present black community. The record of the first black preachers and the message of the sorrow songs and spirituals indicate that the slave heard even better than the white master the Gospel word about Jesus as the one who comes in our midst to free us from all forms of bondage, physical as well as spiritual. On the basis of what was already known about God as creator, and the easy identification with the bondage of the Hebrews and the Old Testament Exodus liberation, the modern miracle of divine grace is that despite the means of their learning of Jesus, those first Afro-Americans saw that, in the power of Jesus Christ, God was working in the present age to release this people from bondage. Black historian Vincent Harding calls this the "Gift of Faith" when he notes that the singing of the blues, no less than the spirituals, is an affirmation of life in the midst of oppression and suffering. He says, " 'Nobody knows the trouble I've seen, Glory Halleluiah' . . . What kind of madness is that? 'Nobody knows the troubles I've seen, Glory Halleluiah!' Obviously, this is speaking of the gift of faith, a faith that suggests that it is only in the midst of troubles like nobody has seen that there can develop some sense of the true meaning of the glory of human existence. I think that this is part of the meaning of our gift, the gift that has made it possible for us to continue." (*Katallagete* (Summer, 1967)).

It is certainly through faith in the God of creation that the black community recognized it would not be destroyed, but could know in its depths the joy of nature, body and life. It is also by faith that this community, then as now, both waits and works for liberation, as the songs of "Crossing Jordan" or "Joy in Heaven" or "Respect," speak on a double level, physical as well as spiritual, of crossing the Ohio and into Canada no less than into the next life. A sure sign of this was that in the antebellum South it was the black preacher who more times than not was the leader of slave revolts.

Liberation Struggle and the Gift of Faith

As the appropriation of the Gospel for its own made life bearable until there would be real release, so in Reconstruction and the second period of Black Church his-

tory the biblical word was expressed in the building of political-social institutions. W.E.B. DuBois has noted that after the Civil War the Black Church was the only institution America let this community run for itself. The backbone of political leadership and the concern for education was found in the Church. Northern churchmen and philanthropy greatly aided the cause of education, but by no means carried this on alone. It is of no little importance that the black churchmen within larger white churches played a role in establishing institutions for the black community. That role began in the Episcopal Church in the North just after the Revolution when, upon being ejected from St. George's Methodist Church (Philadelphia), with his comrade Richard Allen, Absalom Jones joined the Episcopal Church, established its first black congregation (St. Thomas', Philadelphia, 1787) and became its first black priest. Richard Allen went on to found the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Both men were concerned that their brethren should worship God in dignity and not have to suffer the abuse of those who would deny their very humanity. This movement, not of separatism but of freedom to worship God within the context of the black community, continued with the establishment of black congregations by black churchmen in New York City (St. Philip's, 1818), Baltimore (St. James', 1824), New Haven (St. Luke's, 1844) and numerous others after emancipation. Perhaps the most influential black Episcopal priest within the total black community was Alexander Crummell, eulogized by Booker T. Washington, and especially by W.E.B. DuBois in his classic, *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903). Crummell was refused admission to General Theological Seminary, New York in 1839, but he received his theological education in Boston and was ordained deacon in Boston's St. Paul's Cathedral by Bishop Griswold in 1842, and priest in Philadelphia in 1844. Crummell pursued further study at Cambridge University, England, was missionary and teacher in Liberia, and, returning to America, established St. Luke's in Washington, D.C. soon after the Civil War (the parish where the present Massachusetts senator Edward Brooke served as an altar boy in his youth). It was Crummell who established the Negro Academy in Washington, which became a vital institution for scholarship, black consciousness and solidarity with the African cultural heritage. Black priest and scholar George Freeman Bragg (*History of the Afro-American Group of the Episcopal Church*, 1922. New York: Johnson Reprint, 1968) tells the following incident of William Johnson Alston, an Oberlin graduate and a Kenyon-Bexley alumnus in the class of 1859, ordained deacon by Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio that same year and priest by Bishop Horatio Potter of New York in 1860:

" 'Being the only colored student at Kenyon College, prior to the abolition of slavery, Alston was the cynosure of all eyes; and, at times, not a little at a loss for companionship and even association. To such an extent was this true that on one occasion while taking a stroll in the suburbs of the old college town he was

confronted by a cow, who honoring him with a friendly stare, turned out of his way. . . . Delighted at the unusual recognition and courtesy shown him by the humble brute, Alston saluted her and exclaimed: "Good morning Mrs. Cow." . . . "

This rehearsal of the black Episcopalian's role should indicate that even within larger white church bodies, the black community would express at the same time its faith in God and its commitment to expressing the same through building black institutions and affirming the black heritage.

The third period or stage in Black Church history spans the period of post-Reconstruction repressions via segregation, disenfranchisement and lynchings. The significance of this period is that it has made clear that there have been but two periods of black existence in white America: slavery itself and the continuing struggle for liberation from forms of white racism. The height of this oppression came during the First World War when America, participating in a struggle to make the world safe for democracy, was the scene of lynchings by the thousands. In this time of brutal assault upon black men, the Church became the one place of refuge and solace. It dealt more and more in terms of what has been called, "compensatory religion," or means of escape from the harsh realities of life. The effect of that dehumanizing onslaught can be seen in the cry of the black poet Countee Cullen in his 1920's collection, *Color*:

"I doubt not God is good, well-meaning, kind. . . .

Yet I do marvel at this curious thing:

To make a poet black, and bid him sing!"

The new role of the Black Church was initiated with Martin Luther King's Montgomery bus boycott in 1957 and the subsequent civil rights movement that slowly gained momentum from this even more than from the 1954 Supreme Court decision ending segregation in public schools. The significance of the emerging black theology in this contemporary period is its revitalizing the faith of the slave ancestors who heard God's word on both the spiritual and physical level as a word of liberation (salvation). Black theology is informed by the biblical faith, by the "Faith of the (black) Fathers," and by the new gift of faith emerging within the present black consciousness in church and community. The message coming to us today through Scripture and the slave fathers (via black studies) moves us today to affirm blackness as the symbol of the African-American cultural heritage. James Cone speaks of God's identification with the black cause, while Gibson Winter sees in ethnic awareness a new context for personal freedom in our overorganized technological society. The theology or expression of God's reality today says that color does count inasmuch as it comes from the Creator, and it also affirms God's involvement within the course of human affairs to make his will for freedom and universal brotherhood known. These are not contrary to each other, inasmuch as God bids men join hands, not when they have been stamped into a mold of sameness — in America, colorlessness (whiteness) — but

when, standing in the context of their individuality and group identity they can respond with love and respect for that which is different. The gift of faith first expressed in the black preaching and singing during slavery has continued into the present struggle for freedom whether seen as personal or communal, or as physical (socio-economic and political) or spiritual. In terms such as these that faith represents not only the black revolt but the general cultural revolution sweeping America and the world.

The gift of faith which the exiled African received on these shores helped him to accept his color as a divine gift and not as the mark of degradation which the oppressor would have him and his descendants believe. Until this act of God of creation is affirmed, then no liberation struggle for the spirit, let alone the body, can succeed. It is the God who gives us life and the will to affirm it even in suffering who spoke to the slave who could shout: "Glory Halleluia!" and to the lonely William Alston who gladly accepted the smile of the humble Gambier cow. This God of creation spoke to the blues singer who cried, but kept on crying and singing, and though apparently silent to poet Countee Cullen in the 1920's has obviously been heard by the dying black G.I. in Viet Nam who wrote:

"How sweet the darkness

The darkness of my tomb

How sweet the solitude

No one to aim

No one to squeeze the trigger

No one to give pain — To this dead nigger

Man, I'm back to earth

They buried me down

And I'm the same color

A deep, dark brown. . . . "

("Viet Nam" by Jack DiNola of Trenton, New Jersey.)

God's gift of the body has been redeemed, of puritanical perversion, as his gift of color has been saved, from the racist's dehumanizing assaults, in the black experience which was affirming God as it affirmed its very existence. Such also was the word from one of the greatest of the black fathers, Frederick Douglass (born 1817). Writing in his abolitionist journal, *North Star* (1849), Douglass noted,

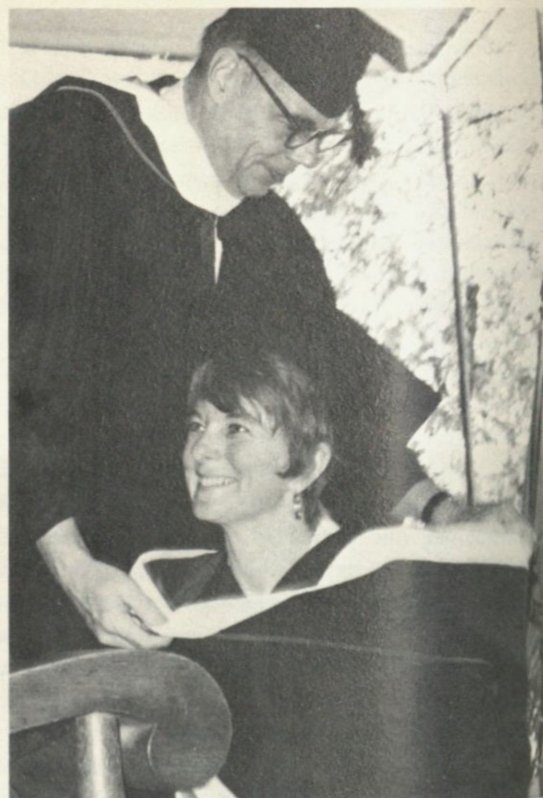
"We shall never die out nor be driven cut;

but shall go with this people, either as a testimony against them, or as an evidence in their favor throughout their generations."

This ultimately is the religious significance of the black revolt for white America. The black experience can teach Americans how to affirm their individuality, and it can teach ethnic groups to maintain their identity. It can express something of God's will for human relationships, but finally the black presence in white America is for this nation the test upon which she shall be judged by God Himself. Many things, hopefully, may be gleaned from the black-white dialogue on these shores, but how America responds to the challenge of this situation shall be the "testimony" for it, or against it, through the ages.



KENYON WOMEN — Three women were among the 186 Kenyon graduates at the 143rd Commencement. The college's first women graduates, all transfer students in the Coordinate College for Women, are: Belinda Bremner (left), of Chicago; Patricia B. Sellew (below), of Port Chester, N.Y.; and Mrs. Judith Goodhand, of Gambier. The Coordinate College will graduate its first full class in 1973.



COMMENCEMENT '71





CLASS PRESIDENT — Norman E. Schmidt, president of the Class of 1971, addresses his classmates and guests at the Senior Class luncheon.

**Photos By
Bill Bechtel, '73**

CAMERA CORPS — A battery of photographers, friends and relatives of the graduates, capture on film the special moments during Commencement 1971.

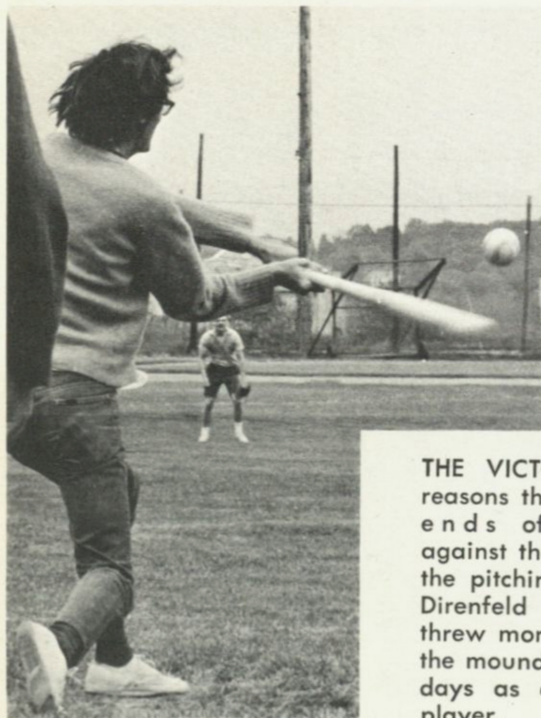


SENIOR SING — The steps of Rosse Hall, site for the class's singing of Kenyon songs during freshman orientation, is the concert stage for the Senior Sing of the Class of 1971.



ANDERSON CUP — Clark J. Dougan, of Parma Heights, Ohio receives the E. Malcom Anderson Cup as the undergraduate who, in the opinion of the undergraduates and the faculty, has done the most for Kenyon during the preceding academic year. Presenting the cup is Kenyon's Dean Thomas Edwards.





THE VICTORS — One of the reasons the seniors took both ends of a doubleheader against the faculty had to be the pitching of one Barry B. Drenfeld (above), who also threw more than a few from the mound during his student days as a varsity baseball player.

Registrar Pins Bars On Son

In ceremonies conducted in the Norton Room of Ransom Hall on Saturday, May 29, Lewis F. Treleven, '41, the college's registrar, pinned second lieutenant bars on his son, Peter, a member of the Class of 1971.

The 1941 alumnus, who assumed his duties as registrar in April 1971, retired from the Marine Corps as a colonel in 1968 after 27 years of service. His son has entered Marine Corps service after the commissioning which followed two summers of training in a Platoon Leaders Class administered through a Marine Corps activity in Columbus, Ohio.

Kevin A. Conry, '71, also received a Marine Corps commission in the May 29 ceremonies.

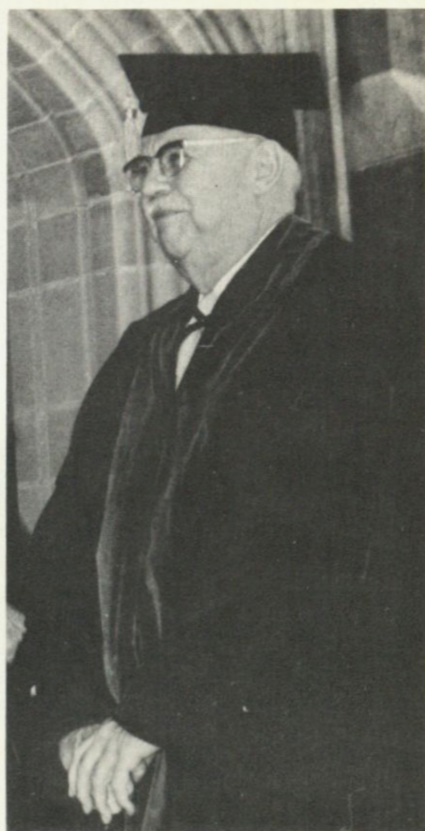
ROTC FINALE — The college's last group of Air Force ROTC cadets is commissioned during Commencement Weekend. There is no longer an ROTC activity based at the college.



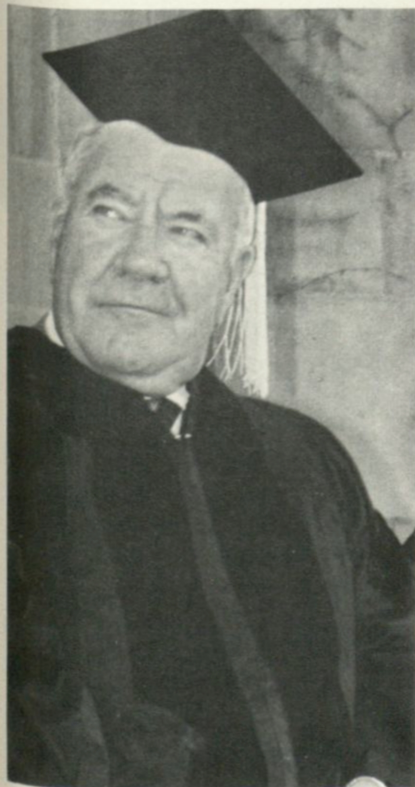
The Honoraries



D. BRUCE MANSFIELD, 1930 alumnus and president of Ohio Edison Company, received a Doctor of Laws Degree.



STUART R. MCGOWAN, 1928 alumnus who retired this year as Kenyon professor of history and political science after continued association with the college since his graduation in 1929, received a Doctor of Laws Degree.



EUGENE L. PARKER, an attorney with Burgess, Fullmer, Parker and Steck in Cleveland, received a Doctor of Laws Degree.



THEODOR H. GASTER, professor of religion at Barnard College and a prolific writer in his field of study, received a Doctor of Humane Letters Degree.



PETER TAYLOR, 1940 alumnus who has won critical acclaim nationwide for his plays, novels and short stories, received a Doctor of Letters Degree.



Alumnus' Play Premieres at Kenyon

The Hill Theater's world premiere of *Three Ghost Plays*, written by Peter Taylor, a 1940 Kenyon alumnus, brought near capacity crowds to performances May 27-28-29.

Among faculty members of the college's Drama Department who played major roles in the plays were:

Above: James Michael, professor of drama, with Mrs. Judith Goodhand, Class of '71, in a scene from *A Father and a Son*.

Below: James Patterson, assistant professor of drama, with Mark Lendrim, son of Frank T. Lendrim, associate professor of music, in a scene from *Missing Person*.

A third play was titled *Two Images*.

Harlene Marley, instructor of drama, was also featured in the plays, and she, Michael, and Patterson also shared directorial duties.

Daniel Parr, assistant professor of drama, designed the settings and lighting.



Peter Taylor, '40



Kenyon Job Line

We're Still Waiting . . .

The Kenyon Job Line service to alumni has, since its inception in March 1971, brought only three notices of "positions wanted" from Kenyon's alumni body. Since the cost for placing a notice is precisely zero, that response is a bit disappointing.

You may use the service to locate a job for yourself, or you may use it to help another Kenyon graduate. If you know of an opening within your organization, why not give a hand to a fellow alumnus. Please send the following information to the Editor, Kenyon Alumni Bulletin; Office of Public Relations; Kenyon College; Gambier, Ohio 43022.

- The job title.
- The name of the firm, its location, and its specialty.
- Your name and address, so that an alumnus can get a personal assist from you in applying for the position.

Considering the nature of today's job market, your taking a few moments to jot down the above information could be of considerable aid to a graduate of your college. And if you are job-hunting, do not hesitate to send to the "Bulletin" a description of the work you are seeking and your complete address.

Kenyon Job Line is a service for alumni. In order for the service to be of value, it must be used by alumni.



ALUMNI NOTES

Joseph C. Davis was the author of an article that appeared in the April 3 edition of the "Washington Post." The article dealt with practical aspects of home humidifiers.

George B. Hammond, a business consultant and secretary with the National Retail Merchants Association, interviewed and assisted in the selection from candidates to fill the post of president and chief staff officer for the NRMA. That organization is the largest trade group in the department store field.

D. Bruce Mansfield, president of Ohio Edison Co. of Akron and the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, was the principal speaker at the 21st annual Citations Award Dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in May at the Netherland Hilton in Cincinnati.

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

The Rev. Canon Donald G. L. Henning, D.D., L.H.D., the rector of St. Michael's and All Angels', Dallas, Tex., was married on Easter Sunday to the former Miss Kathryn H. Holland.

Richard C. Lord, internationally known chemist, served as a visiting professor during spring quarter at the University of Georgia. He was on leave from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the university Lord taught a course dealing with infrared spectroscopy, with special emphasis on the determination of structure in systems of chemical and biological interest.

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

The Rt. Rev. Philip F. McNairy, Bishop Coadjutor of Minnesota since 1968, became diocesan on Jan. 1. He is presently a member of the Episcopal Church's Executive Council and the National Committee on Indian Work.

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

sermon on April 25 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Norwalk, Ohio.

The Rev. Donald C. Ellwood has been made rector emeritus of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Windham, Conn., retiring from an active ministry of 42 years during which he led in the construction of two new Episcopal churches — All Saints' Church, Wilmington, Ohio, in 1929 and St. James' Church, Hartford, Conn., in 1958. His new address is 285 Ridge Road, Apt. 6B, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109.

Theodore C. Diller
135 S. LaSalle
Chicago, Ill. 60603

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

J. Thomas Grace
2800 Carew Tower
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

D. Morgan Smith
7510 W. Northwest Hwy, #3
Dallas, Tex. 75225

Harold Thebaud, who has lived in Bowling Green, Ky., for the past nine years, retired in July after 42 years of service as chief industrial engineer with the Chicago Division of the Kendall Co.

Thomas H. Sheldon
2118 N.E. 58th St.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33308

R. Wells Simmons
1630 Sheridan Road
Wilmette, Illinois 60091

William G. Caples, president of Kenyon, has been elected to a three-year term as a director of Buckeye International, a Columbus manufacturer of steel castings and plastics.

Robert A. Bowman
1652 Guilford Road
Columbus, Ohio 43221

Carl F. Holzapfel, 1021 Cedar Point Roadway, Sandusky, Ohio, was honored in April by the Firelands Area Kenyon Alumni Association on the 55th anniversary of his graduation from Kenyon.

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

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

Todd M. Frazier
167 N.W. Salem Ave.
Port Charlotte, Fla. 33950

Col. Todd Merle Frazier was married on June 11 to Ruth Baugh Myers, who was the widow of the late Owen J. Myers ('17). The couple was married in St. Columba's Church, Camarillo, Calif., and they are now residing at 167 N.W. Salem Ave., Port Charlotte, Fla. 33950.

Maj. Gen. F. A. Allen, Jr.
2139 Wyoming Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

David L. Cable
5826 Briarwood Lane
Solon, Ohio 44139

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

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

The Right Rev. Lane Wickham Barton, D.D., retired Bishop of the Diocese of Eastern Oregon, gave a

'34

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

Frank T. Jones, executive director of the Maryland Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association, has been elected president of the Maryland League for Nursing, Inc. Jones is the first male and the first non-nurse to assume the top leadership position within the Maryland League for Nursing.

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

John T. Stickney recently joined the First National Bank of New Jersey as vice president in the Public Relations Department.

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

Newell A. Lasher, executive vice president of the Huntington Township Chamber of Commerce (Huntington, N.Y.), has been named the organization's 1970 "Man of the Year." Lasher was praised for his 17 years of service to the organization and his service as past president of the Chamber of Commerce Executives Association of Long Island, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Huntington Township Arts Council, and for 17 years as a member of the Huntington Rotary Club.

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

James K. Patterson was ordained on June 6 in Boston.

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

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

Peter Taylor, noted author of short stories, novels and plays, is the subject for a biography written by Albert J. Griffith, professor of English at Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas. Titled "Peter Taylor" and issued in the Twayne's United States Authors Series, the book was published by Twayne Publishers, Inc., of New York City.

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

Richard Warman is president-elect of the Ohio Civil Service Employees' Association. He will become president in 1972. Warman is also president of the Columbus Chapter of the American Statistical Association.

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

The Rev. William R. Cook was ordained on May 29 to the priesthood at St. William's Church, Euclid, Ohio.

B. C. Johnson, a Navy captain, is currently senior medical officer at NAS Cecil Field, Jacksonville, Fla. He finished his surgical residency at the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., in 1960, served as senior medical officer aboard the Aircraft Carrier Saratoga during 1961-63, with the surgical staff of the Naval hospital at Jacksonville during 1963-65, as senior flight surgeon and staff medical officer with the Iceland Defense Force for one year, and for 2½ years as executive officer with the Naval hospital at Patuxent River, Md.

'43

Robert A. Weaver, Jr., president of Robert A. Weaver, Jr. & Asso-



FEATURED SPEAKER — One of the featured guests at the founding of the World Business Council was Erwin Canham (left), editor in chief of "The Christian Science Monitor," who chatted with Robert A. Weaver, Jr. (right), first president of the organization and a 1943 alumnus.

ciates, Boston, and a founder of the Young Presidents' Organization, is serving as first president of the World Business Council. The council, a group devoted to the need for continuing business education at the top management level, was formed at an inaugural meeting at Key Biscayne, Fla., in January. At the opening session Weaver read a telegram of greeting and encouragement from President Richard M. Nixon.

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

Had Millikin, is Michigan manager for advertising sales with Family Circle Magazine. His oldest daughter, Randy, was graduated in June from the University of Iowa. Twins Anne and David have completed their freshman years of college.

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

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

Paul G. Hoffman, an honorary degree holder in this class, is 80 years old and still working as an international civil servant, the "New York Times" reported in April. Hoffman is an undersecretary in the United Nations and administrator of the United Nations Development Program.

C. H. Porter's son, Chuck, 18, won a track scholarship to Northwestern last fall.

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

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

Jack L. Hart has been named vice president with the National Division of a San Francisco bank. He is assigned in the Goods and Trade Section and works primarily with agribusiness.

William E. Rathman, a Middletown (Ohio) attorney, has been elected to the board of trustees of

the Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges. Rathman is vice president of the Cincinnati chapter of the Federal Bar Association.

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

Britton Balzerit has been appointed marketing manager of computer customer services for McKesson & Robbins Drug Company, New York City. McKesson & Robbins Drug Company, a division of Foremost-McKesson, Inc., is the nation's leading distributor of pharmaceuticals and other drug store products and services. In his new position Balzerit is responsible for merchandising varied electronic data processing programs that McKesson now has and additional programs under development for the near future for its retail drug store accounts.

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



REID HONORED — Raymond G. Reid, a 1950 alumnus, receives a tie tac in recognition for 20 years of service with Square D Co. in Park Ridge, Ill. Reid is supervisor of Employee Benefits for Square D, a major manufacturer of electrical equipment.

John Phillip (Bud) Jayme has joined Continental Radiant Glass Heating Corp., New York City, as vice president and general manager. He is residing in Woodcliff Lake, N.J. Another alumnus with Con-

tinental is **Richard H. Needham ('53)**, president of the corporation, who lives with his wife, Joan, in Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y. The Needhams have three children: Cynthia, 7, Richard, Jr., 6, and Todd, 2.

Robert L. Rosenberger has been named executive vice president and a director of Bessemer Cement Co., a new position in which he will be responsible for the company's overall operations. The company is a subsidiary of Louisville Cement Co., Louisville, Ky. Headquartered in Cleveland, it has its plant and production facilities at Bessemer, Pa. Rosenberger resides in Youngstown, Ohio.

Peter Weaver, nationally syndicated consumer columnist, lectured in March on business and the consumer at The American University. His address was part of the series of American University Lectures in Business-Government Relations.

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

Lewis Weingard, after one year of an educational tour of Central and South America with his family by car and travel trailer, has taken an assignment in The Hague, Netherlands, with IBM.

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



Joseph A. Hall, '52

Joseph A. Hall, 241 Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N.Y., has been named a vice president by Chemical Bank in New York City. Hall is married to the former Bette Anne Seal. They have two children, Joseph, Jr., a senior, and Cherie, a sophomore, in Bronxville High School. The 1952 alumnus joined the bank in 1968 as market planning manager and in January he was appointed director of advertising.

Recipes Sought

Wives of alumni will have an opportunity this year to make certain that something is cooking during (and after) this spring's Kenyon Alumni Reunion Weekend. Mrs. Bill B. Ranney, wife of the 1952 alumnus, is planning to have published a Class of 1952 Cook Book, which will contain recipes submitted by wives of alumni.

Whether this reunion will be your 20th, 50th, 8th, or first, your favorite original dish may be included in the publication. The book will be distributed at no cost during the 1972 reunion and will be sold thereafter for a nominal fee, with profits from the sale going to the Kenyon Fund.

Please send your recipe to: Mrs. Bill B. Ranney, 5914 Crittenden Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45244.

Peter E. Voss, president of Northeastern, Inc., a diversified Ohio corporation with headquarters in Canton, was named by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce to serve on a high level mission to Yugoslavia and Poland. Voss served during June with a U.S. Government Trade Mission to the two nations, aimed at exploring new ways to expand trade between the United States and Yugoslavia and Poland.

Poetry by **James Wright** has been published in "James Wright, Collected Poems," by Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Conn. Associate professor of English at Hunter, Wright has had poems pub-

lished in some 40 periodicals and anthologies. "Collected Poems" presents nearly the whole of his work to date.

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

Dr. Gordon E. Brown has opened his general surgical practice at 512 W. Line St., Bishop, Calif. For the past two years his private practice in general surgery was in Long Beach, Calif.

John D. Zimmerman, an honorary member of this class and a 1929 Kenyon graduate and a Bexley graduate of 1929, announces his retirement and planned return to the United States in October after 10 years in Jerusalem and one year in London.

'54 **Ronald A. Petti**
78 Ski Hill Road, Box 379
Ogden Dunes,
Portage, Indiana 46368

Richard M. Eller is an associate professor at Manchester Community College. He is residing with his wife, Pat, and three sons at 1339 Neipsic Road, Glastonbury, Conn.

Thomas A. Tenney is completing work on his Ph.D. in English from the University of Pennsylvania and has joined the English Department at the College of Charleston as an assistant professor.

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

George W. Beadle, who retired as president of the University of Chicago at the end of 1968, is now president emeritus and professor of biology at the institution.

Wayne S. Cody has joined the Van Handel Company, Milwaukee, as director of communications. Cody was formerly a writer-producer with the Cramer-Krasselt Co., working on a broad range of financial, utility and consumer products accounts. He lives with his wife and a son at 1537 Upper Parkway South, Wauwatosa, Wis.



Wayne S. Cody, '55

Arthur L. Johnson received his Ph.D. degree in American history from the University of Maine at Orono on Aug. 13. Johnson teaches Canadian and American history at Potsdam State College, Potsdam, N.Y. He and his wife, Anne, have two daughters, Margaret, 5, and Laura, 6 months.

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

Dr. Dora Chaplin, an honorary member of this class, addressed the parents and teachers of the Church School of the Holy Cross Episcopal Church in Plainfield, N.J., in May on "Church School, Parent, Child Relationships."

William E. Lowry, Jr., lectured on "Industrial Relations" as a participant in May's Black Executive Exchange Program sponsored by the National Urban League. Lowry is assistant personnel manager of Inland Steel Co., Chicago.

Joseph J. Ryan is representing the New York Life Insurance Co. in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Ryan is also a major and command pilot in the Virginia Air National Guard flying out of Richmond, Va., and he reports he will be checking out in the F-105D this summer. He lives in Springfield, Va., with his wife, Phyllis, and three sons, Patrick, Michael and Kevin.

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



Roger C. Smith, '59

Louis W. Falk is manager for industrial relations with Amity Leather Products Co., West Bend, Wis.

James W. Montgomery and his wife, Carol, are faculty members at the University of Connecticut. Mrs. Montgomery is with the Department of Music, and the 1957 alumnus will take his Ph.D. preliminaries in physics in September. He received his M.S. degree in June 1970.

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

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

Raymond Brown, a teacher-coach at Williston Academy, was elected president of the Western New England Preparatory School Soccer Association, a 38-school league.

Arnold Ostrow reports that he is married, has two sons, and is practicing internal medicine in Los Alamitos, Calif.

Douglas T. Purvance is currently living in Brazil where he is working for Booz, Allen, & Hamilton International.

Roger C. Smith, an Air Force major, has been graduated from the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va. The five-month Department of Defense school is operated under the direct supervision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and prepares

students for positions in joint and combined commands that involve more than one country or military service.

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

Stephen Schachner is entering private practice of orthopedic surgery in Springfield, Ore., after two years in the Army including service in Vietnam.

Gilbert L. Sperry, president of Fulton West, a manufacturer of residential lighting located in Long Beach, Calif., reports he has been making use of the college's alumni directory to renew acquaintances with **William N. Whisner ('60)**, a professor of philosophy at the University of Utah, and **John C. Troike ('61)**, an Air Force captain stationed in Sacramento, Calif.

David D. Taft has been promoted to manager for polymer chemistry with Ashland Oil Research.

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

Harold E. Bragg, dean of student affairs at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., in May addressed the Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., of Akron, Ohio.



Laurence A. Lehmann, '61

Stanley W. Huff, assistant professor of economics at Denison University since 1967, in June received his Ph.D. degree from Princeton University. Huff's dissertation topic was "Hiring Practices, Hiring Standards, and Wage Differentials for Laborers and Clerical Workers in a Small Labor Market."

Laurence A. Lehmann has been named manager of sales promotion for Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc., Thomasville, N.C. Lehmann assumed his new post on June 21 after serving as promotion supervisor for flooring products in Armstrong Cork Company's Advertising and Promotion Department at Lancaster, Pa.

Jonathan E. Romero was married in May to the former Miss Elaine Elizabeth Hanney, of Whitestone, L.I., N.Y. Romero is a stockbroker with CBWL-Hayden, Stone in New York.

Jon C. Troike, an Air Force captain, is attending the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB, Ala. Troike, who holds the aeronautical rating of navigator and has completed a year of duty in Vietnam, will receive 14 weeks of instruction in communicative skills, leadership, international relations, and responsibilities that prepare junior officers for command-staff duties.

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

F. Lanier Graham had published in May his book "Three Centuries of American Painting." He is curator in charge of the Department of Painting and Sculpture of the M. H. Young Memorial Museum and California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco, Calif. He and his wife, Rosemary, announce the birth of their first child, Jennifer, on May 23.

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

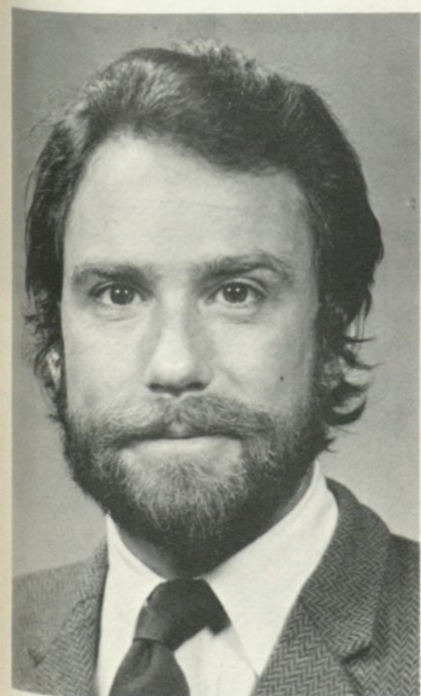
John R. Coughlan, Jr., an Air Force captain, has been assigned to

Hurlburt Field, Fla. He has been awarded a First Oakleaf Cluster of an Air Force Commendation Medal for Meritorious Service from Oct. 20, 1967, to Feb. 22, 1971, while missile launch officer with Chanute AFB, Ill. On Feb. 22 he also received his master of education degree in history and philosophy from the University of Illinois.

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

Dr. Jeffrey D. Gold, a captain with the U.S. Army Medical Corps, is stationed in Bremerhaven, Germany. With him in his new three-year assignment will be his wife, Vicki, and their 16-month-old daughter, Kimmy.

Edward T. Lara, Jr., has joined the group sales branch of Prudential Insurance after serving with the Air Force as a B-52 navigator for 5½ years. He was recently promoted to associate group manager. He and his wife, Peggy, reside in Houston with a one-year-old daughter, Jennifer Leigh.



John H. Willett, '64

John H. Willett, of New York City, has been commissioned by President Richard M. Nixon, as a foreign service officer of the United States. Awaiting assignment to either a United States Embassy or consulate in one of the more than 100 countries with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations

or to the Department of State headquarters, Willett was selected after successfully completing highly competitive written and oral examinations.

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

Dr. Bruce Alan Bob started his residency at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City in July after serving an internship at New York Medical College. In July 1972 he will enter his second year of residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Miami, Fla. He was married following graduation from medical school in 1968 to the former Miss Juliet Koss, a student at Hunter College.

Paul F. Crawley is employed by Westinghouse Electric Corp., at Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory, West Mifflin, Pa. He resides with his wife, Lorraine, and their two sons Sean Edan, 1, and Kevin Patrick, 3.

Arthur E. Kronenberg, Jr., is a management consultant with Ernst & Ernst in Milwaukee. His address is: Apartment 7B, 1919 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

Myron David Harrison, an attorney for Georgia Indigents Legal Services, Inc., in Atlanta, was married in May to the former Miss Bette Dee Krissell of Atlanta.

'66 John C. Rohrer
533 Crofton Ave.
Oakland, Calif. 94610

Bruce K. Blocher, an Air Force captain and T-38 Talon instructor pilot, has been assigned to the Air Training Command at Moody AFB, Ga. He previously served at Ching Chuan Kang AB, Taiwan.

F. William Brogan, Jr., of 1501 Pennsylvania Ave., Steubenville, Ohio, has passed the West Virginia bar examinations and will be in partnership with David L. Robertson.

John J. Buckley, Jr., assumed a new job with St. Joseph's Hospital in May. He had served as assistant administrator with Maricopa County General Hospital, Phoenix, Ariz.

Dr. Roger W. Catlin received his doctor of medicine degree from the University of Colorado on May 26.

He studied at the University of Colorado in Boulder during 1966-67 before entering medical school. He plans to take a rotating internship at the U.S. Naval Hospital in San Diego this year.

Harvey Fernbach received his M.D. and M.P.H. degrees in June from Yale University School of Medicine and will enter the psychiatry training program at the Downstate Medical School, New York City.

James C. Kropa has received a Ph.D. degree in mathematics from Emory University and has accepted a teaching position at Judson College in Marion, Ala.

Denis B. Pierce has joined the law firm of Walsh, Case & Coale, 104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, and has moved to 901 W. Washington, Evanston, Ill. For the past two years he has been teaching at Lake Forest Country Day School, Lake Forest, Ill.

John C. Rohrer has received a master's in business administration from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. Rohrer has accepted a position as a brand assistant with The Clorox Co., in Oakland, Calif. His new address is 533 Crofton Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94610.

Richard I. Smith, Jr., received his juris doctor degree from The School of Law of The University of Akron in commencement exercises in March.

'67 Lee P. Van Voris
3107 Newton St., Apt. 64
Torrance, Calif. 90505

Stephen M. Aigner and his wife, Peggy, announce the birth of a son, Timothy Martin, on May 11. Timothy weighed in at 9 pounds, 2 ounces, and was 21½ inches long.

Wayne D. Beveridge received the doctor of medicine degree at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine in June. He is now interning at University Hospitals, Cleveland.

Dr. George T. Jones received his M.D. in May from the University of Iowa. Jones' new address while serving his internship: Los Angeles County Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. 90033.

David L. Vaughn, an Air Force captain, has married the former Miss Patricia A. Farrell, a 1967 graduate of Lake Erie College. In February he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement in Southeast Asia in 1969.

Dr. Z. Nicholas Zakov is completing his internship in general surgery at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City. He was graduated from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in June 1970, and on Oct. 10 he married the former Miss Donna Ann Dippel, of Palisades, N.Y.

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

Chris Connell, currently studying at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., delivered the sermon on May 2 at St. John's Episcopal Church, Pleasantville, N.Y.

John F. (Rick) Haskins, who at 25 is the youngest stadium manager in major league baseball, addressed the Lily Lake (Chicago) School Club meeting in April. Haskins is the Chicago Cubs Wrigley Field Stadium manager.

Jeffrey J. Henderson, of 7 Clover Lane, Verona, N.J., a third-year student at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, has been awarded the Bowdoin Prize for Dissertation in Latin. A Woodrow Wilson and a Danforth Fellow, he holds an A.M. from Harvard (1970). At Harvard he holds a Harvard Prize Fellowship and is a Teaching Fellow in classics.

Michael C. Johnston will stay in Saigon for another year to continue teaching English to Vietnamese navy personnel. He has designed a set for Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth," produced in Saigon by the Vietnamese American Association Theatre, and he also had a blueprint for the improvement of the backstage area of the theatre accepted. Johnston is also making a film of life in Saigon using non-military footage of the people in juxtaposition with the sound of the American Military Radio Station.

Paul R. Skinner has been appointed to the trading department of

Massachusetts Financial Services, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services is the investment adviser to Massachusetts Investors Trust, Boston; Investors Growth Stock Fund and Mass. Income Development Fund. He was previously associated with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., as an assistant block trader.

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

Roger Bell has returned from Peace Corps service and has accepted a position with the treasurer's office of Owens-Williams, Inc.

Brackett B. Denniston, III, reports that "after a sabbatical of a year, due to the National Guard," he will be returning to Harvard Law School this autumn. His new address is 1679 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Michael Ference, Jr., has been elected a member of the National Academy of Engineering. Ference is vice president with the scientific research staff of the Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. An honorary member of this class, he was cited for his accomplishments in physics and electronics for government and industry. Election to the academy is the highest professional distinction that can be conferred upon an American engineer and honors those who have made significant contributions to engineering theory and practice or who have demonstrated unusual accomplishments in the pioneering of new and developing fields of technology.

Bruce Robinson has accepted a teaching assistantship in the doctoral program of the University of Toledo for 1971-72. During 1970-71 he was an instructor of English at Concord College, Athens, W.Va.

Jeffrey C. Thompson is an instructor in biology, advanced biology and animal behavior at the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn. He also coaches varsity soccer and junior varsity lacrosse.

Lawrence H. Witner was married in May to the former Miss Eileen Juliea Judeleea Neura, of Brunswick, Ohio. Witner is stationed in San Antonio with the U.S. Army. Among the wedding party were **Greg Offenburger ('69)**, **James**

Fackler ('71), and **John Emack ('72)**.

A. G. Yearley, an Air Force lieutenant, is with the Distant Early Warning Line at Cambridge Bay, Canada. His address is CAM-MAIN; ITT Arctic Services, Inc.; Hanger 9, Winnipeg International Airport, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba, Canada.

S. Richard Zagol was graduated from Wharton School of Finance in May with an M.B.A. degree. He is presently assistant to the vice president of operations of the First Investment Annuity Co., Philadelphia. His address: 80-21 Drexel Brook Dr., Drexel Hill, Pa. 19026.

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

Stephen M. Becker has finished his first year of study in medicine at Vanderbilt School of Medicine, Nashville, Tenn. He is working this summer with a medical unit in Appalachia, providing diagnosis and therapeutic services.

Richard J. Brean has received a year's leave of absence from Princeton University to visit urban planning projects in Europe on his Watson Fellowship. In the autumn of 1972 he will return to Princeton to finish work on his M.P.A. in urban affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

Paul G. Keiner, of New Canaan, Conn., received a master of arts in teaching at the Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.) commencement in June.

Alan P. Michels, Jr., is an announcer with WSFW AM and FM, Waterfalls Broadcasting in Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Marshall J. Vang, of Hammondsport, N.Y., will enter the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, Chelsea Square, New York City, in September. This year he served as a travel representative for American Express Co.

Peter Van Voris was married on Aug. 15 to the former Miss Michelle Merian. He has been studying biology at the graduate school of the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Norman E. Schmidt
10113 Wisner Rd.
Willoughby, Ohio 44094

G. Stephen Cashell, of Mansfield, Ohio, will begin graduate studies this autumn at Purdue University on a scholarship and teaching fellowship in chemistry.

Clark J. Dougan, of Parma Heights, Ohio, winner of a Danforth Graduate Fellowship, will begin studies in history this fall at Yale University. One of five Kenyon finalists in Woodrow Wilson Fellowships competition during 1970-71, Dougan also received a Thomas J. Watson Fellowship, which will provide a year of independent post-graduate travel and study abroad.

John S. Klinedinst, of York, Pa., will seek a Ph.D. in mathematics at the University of Virginia.

Robert W. Mueller, Jr., has entered the Princeton Theological Seminary. His brother, Eric, a graduate of Rye (N.Y.) High School, has entered Kenyon as a freshman, the fourth member of the family to attend the college.

David Robinson, of Mansfield, Ohio, is attending the University of Chicago where he has a scholarship in the humanities.

Michael A. Venus, of Philadelphia, is a Ph.D. candidate in philosophy at the Medical College of Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia.

Dorothy N. Donnelly. The family requests that any tributes be in the form of contributions to the charity of the donor's choice.

Wiley W. Glass, '13, died Jan. 19, 1971. A former Air Force officer who saw action in World War II, Mr. Glass had been associated in investment banking with Kebbon, McCormick, and Co., and Blyth and Co. in Chicago.

William Wallace Alexander, '25, died on April 17, 1971. He had worked in Cincinnati as a paper salesman and water works operator.

Hiram J. Hitchcock, '26, died on April 17, 1971. He had retired after working for 31 years with Philip Carey Corp., a manufacturer of building materials, as a specifications writer. Mr. Hitchcock was a resident of Cincinnati.

George W. Price, '30, died on May 6, 1971, at his home in Hackensack, N.J. He was 62 years old. A retired staff member of the Rockefeller Center in New York City, Mr. Price is survived by his widow, Virginia, a daughter, Priscilla, and his brother, **Lloyd R. Price**, '25.

Henry Arthur Shute, '31, died on June 7, 1970. Mr. Shute, a native of Boston, worked in business as an executive with Sears Roebuck Co., for McCormick Mathers Publishing Co., and during World War II he was with the U.S. Navy for four years. After the war he worked with Encyclopedia Britannica in Chicago and went on special assignments involving extensive travel both domestically and abroad. He was formerly the executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico.

Daniel H. Taylor, '32, died on April 25, 1971, at Albuquerque, N.M.

Clinton Rossiter, H. '56, died on July 10, 1970. Mr. Rossiter, who had been professor of American institutions at Cornell, was an authority on American political theory and American institutions. He also taught at Cambridge University, Princeton, Pomona and the University of Michigan. His published works included "Constitutional Dictatorship," "The Supreme Court and the Commander-in-Chief," and "Conservatism in America."

OBITUARIES



Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, '07

Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, '07 and H. '32, who helped build the National Institutes of Health (NIH) into a major force in the nation's medical world, died in Atlanta on June 2 at 84. Former director of the NIH, Dr. Dyer was one of the first scientists to link cigarette smoking with lung cancer. He was also a pioneer in the study of typhus, making the dis-

covery of the rat-flea relationship in the transmission of typhus and helping to develop a vaccine against the disease. He is survived by his widow, Esther, of 2150 East Lake Rd. NE, Atlanta, two daughters and a son.

George A. Sanford, '07, a retired Army colonel, died May 6 at Bethesda-Silver Spring Nursing Home at 84 after a long illness. His father was an Episcopal missionary to the Indians, and Col. Sanford was born on the Rosebud Indian Reservation in Dakota territory. His military assignments included duty in Tientsin, China, in Mexico with the Pershing expeditionary forces and in the Canal Zone. He is survived by his widow, Veta, of the home, a daughter, Mrs. Philip B. Peyton, of Arlington, and two granddaughters. In lieu of flowers, the family suggests contributions to St. George's Episcopal Mission at 912 63rd Ave. W., Bradenton, Fla.

Howard H. Nusbaum, '13, a retired executive of the Bostwick-Braun Co., of Toledo, Ohio, died April 24 in Toledo Hospital. A lifelong resident of Toledo, Mr. Nusbaum became executive vice president and director of purchases in 1954, retiring seven years later. Surviving are his widow, Catherine A.; son, Howard A., and sister, Mrs.

Remember Alumni Day, Oct. 9

Gambler, Ohio 43022
RETURN REQUESTED



1971

1972

ATHLETIC SCHEDULE

FOOTBALL

SEPTEMBER
18—Otterbein — 2:00 H
25—Hobart — 2:00 H

OCTOBER
2—Marietta — 8:00 A
9—Lake Forest — 2:00 H
16—Baldwin-Wallace — 2:15 A
23—Wooster — 2:00 A
30—Oberlin — 2:00 H

NOVEMBER
6—Hiram — 2:00 H
13—Washington-Jefferson — 1:30 A
Coaches: Phil Morse, Tom McHugh, Bill Heiser, Dick Sloan, Don White
Captain: Ed Grzybowski, '72
*Alumni Day

SOCGER

SEPTEMBER
18—Heidelberg — 2:00 A
25—Denison — 2:00 A
28—Muskingum — 3:30 H

OCTOBER
2—Hiram — 2:00 H
5—Oberlin — 3:30 H
9—Baldwin-Wallace — 10:00 H
15—Ohio Wesleyan — 7:30 A
23—Cedarville — 2:00 H
26—Wooster — 3:30 H
30—Wittenberg — 2:00 A
Coach: Jim Zak
Captain: David Barclay, '72
*Alumni Day

BASKETBALL

DECEMBER (Home game time — 8 p.m.)
2—Edinboro A

4—Baldwin-Wallace H
7—Central State H
11—Wittenberg A
14—Wilmington A
16—Youngstown A
18—Ball State A
21—Wright State A
22—Cleveland State A

JANUARY
6—Ashland A
8—Washington & Jefferson A
15—Otterbein H
18—Muskingum A
22—Marietta A
27—Ohio Wesleyan A
29—Wooster A

FEBRUARY
1—Denison H
5—Heidelberg H
10—John Carroll A
12—Mt. Union H
15—Oberlin H
19—Ohio Dominican H
22—Urbana H
26—Capital A

MARCH
2—Ohio Athletic Conference
3—Ohio Athletic Conference
4—Tournament
7—Ohio Athletic Conference Finals
Coach: Jim Zak
Captains: Martin L. Hunt, '72
James H. Smith, '72

WRESTLING

DECEMBER
4—Muskingum — 2:00 H
11—@Oberlin & Case — 2:30 A

JANUARY
15—Heidelberg — 2:00 H
22—Capital-Bethany — 1:00 H
29—Denison — 2:00 A

FEBRUARY
5—Marietta — 2:30 H
12—Otterbein & @Ohio Wesleyan — 1:00 A
18-19—Great Lakes Conference Denison H
26—Wittenberg — 2:30 H

SWIMMING

DECEMBER
4—OAC Relays — 1:00 Denison
11—@Denison with West Liberty — A
2:00 A

JANUARY
14—Bowling Green — 7:00 A

21—Toronto University — 7:00 H
25—Ohio Wesleyan — 4:00 H
28—Miami University — 7:00 H
29—Wittenberg — 2:00 A

FEBRUARY
5—University of Cincinnati — 2:00 H
8—Wooster — 4:00 H
11—@Kent State & Youngstown — 7:00 A
19—Oberlin — 2:00 A
26—Ashland — 2:00 H

MARCH
3-4—OAC Championship Oberlin
16-18—NCAA-CD @ Washington & Lee Lexington, Va.
23-25—NCAA-UD @ United States Military Academy West Point, N.Y.
Coach: Dick Sloan
Co-Captains: Bill Wallace, '72
Jim Killpack, '72

TRACK

FEBRUARY
5—Ohio Wesleyan — 1:00/1:30 H
12—OAC Livingston Relays Denison
19—Wooster-Hiram — 1:00/1:30 H
26—Muskingum-Otterbein — 1:00/1:30 H

MARCH
4—Great Lakes A
10—OAC Indoor Championships Denison
11—OAC Indoor Championships Denison

APRIL
8—Ohio Wesleyan A
11—Wilmington-Oberlin — 3:30 H
15—OAC Relays A
18—Capital — 3:30 H
21—Great Lakes OWU
22—Great Lakes OWU
25—Otterbein A
29—Wittenberg — 2:00 H

MAY
3—Defiance — 2:00 H
6—Muskingum — 2:00 H
9—Heidelberg — 3:30 A
12—OAC Championships B-W
13—OAC Championships B-W
Coach: Don White
Captains: George B. Letts, '74
Eric Watrous, '73

TENNIS

MARCH
31—Ohio State University — 3:00 A

APRIL
1—Ohio Wesleyan A
4—Wooster — 2:30 A
8—Wittenberg — 1:00 H
11—Otterbein — 3:00 A
15—Marietta — 1:00 A
18—Cleveland State — 3:00 H
22—GLCA Wabash
25—Capital — 3:00 H
29—Akron — 1:00 H

MAY
2—Denison — 3:00 H
6—Oberlin — 2:00 A
12—OAC Championships Ohio Wesleyan
13—OAC Championships Ohio Wesleyan
Coach: Dick Sloan
Captain: N. Preston Lentz, '72

BASEBALL

APRIL
1—Wooster (Doubleheader) — 1:00 /
5—Heidelberg — 3:30 /
8—Baldwin-Wallace — 1:00 /
11—Oberlin — 3:30 /
15—Wittenberg — 1:00 /
18—Mt. Union — 3:30 /
22—Heidelberg (Doubleheader) — 1:00 /
29—Oberlin — 1:00 /

MAY
2—Wooster — 3:00 /
6—Mt. Union — 1:00 /
9—Baldwin-Wallace — 3:00 /
Coach: Tom McHugh, Phil Morse
Captains: Mitchell Black, '72
William R. Gorski, '73
Kurt Karakul, '73

GOLF

APRIL
1—Otterbein, Ohio Wesleyan OWU
7—Otterbein — 1:00 H
8—Baldwin-Wallace, Oberlin, Wooster
11—Wittenberg — 1:00 H
20—Mt. Union, Baldwin-Wallace Mt. Union
22—GLCA Wooster
24—Denison Invitational A

MAY
2—Capital — 1:00 A
6—Denison, Wittenberg — 1:00 Denison
8—OAC Tournament Wittenberg
Coach: Jim Zak
(Captain to be selected)

LACROSSE

APRIL
1—Ohio Wesleyan — 2:00 H
8—Oberlin — 2:00 A
12—Ohio University — 3:30 H
15—Wittenberg — 2:00 H
19—Ashland — 3:30 H
22—Ohio State University — 2:00 A
26—Denison — 3:30 A
29—Wooster — 2:00 H

MAY
3—Bowling Green State — 3:30 H
6—Michigan State — 2:00 A
Coach: Bill Heiser
Captains: Charles T. Capute, '72
Dennis A. Puntel, '72