A Voice in the Tower
Keeping the Faith
An Immodest Agenda
COVER PHOTO

The Kalamazoo College ring of eight bells is cast, October 4, 1983, in the historic Whitechapel Bell Foundry of London, England. There, capturing this significant moment in College history on film, were Margaret and Harold Marsh (Margaret E. Hootman '41). Their address is 4286 Mesa Vista Drive, La Canada, CA 91011.
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An Immodest Agenda
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Look to! Treble's going... she's gone!" This ancient cry of the bell ringer, calling the change ringers to their beguiling and intricate music, will soon be heard throughout the rotunda and narthex of Stetson Chapel. Eight members of the band will attend its call as they stand at the circle of ropes that mirror the symmetry of the double spiral staircase under the tower. Arms to the ceiling, grasping the colorful red, white and blue "sallies" woven into the ropes, they will tip the bells from their delicately poised balance and send them hunting and dodging through time-worn paths, always changing, never repeating and, with a little luck and a lot of skill, eventually returning to the perfect order from which they started.

Stetson Chapel, which has stood mute for more than 50 years, will receive a voice of dignity and authority on June 2. On that date a new ring of eight English tower bells will be dedicated to the service of the College and the community. They will not be installed as a carillon nor as a chime. They will, instead, be hung in the English man-
ring in the many church towers where free-swinging bells had been installed for centuries. It is, in all truth, an unlikely way to make music. Each time all the bells have been struck in some order, a single change is said to have been rung. The object is simply to strike as many different changes as possible before any repetition occurs. The craft (and ringers still organize themselves into guilds) consists of being able to control a ton of bronze at the end of a rope precisely enough to make it strike once every two seconds while following its predecessor by one-quarter of a second. The art lies in producing patterns that are rung with near perfection for upwards of three hours and are pleasing to the ear. This, tradition decrees, is to be done with no visual aids to the memory. It is not an easy thing to do.

The practice never had much appeal for the continental Europeans, who continued to ring their bells in more or less random patterns until advances in mechanical contrivances made the carillon possible and popular. But “the Exercise,” as it is called, still enjoys wide popularity throughout Great Britain at something like 5,000 church towers. There is a weekly magazine dedicated to reporting the achievements of its participants, and every issue brings anecdotaly enlivened accounts of, on the average, about one hundred peals of 5,040 changes or more that were successfully completed. There is rarely mention of the hundreds of others that come to unrecoverable grief and had to be stopped by an unhappy “Stand!” from the conductor.

Change ringing started innocently enough at Kalamazoo College in the 1940s under the encouragement of Dr. Edward B. Hinckley, then professor of English and later dean. He owned a set of handbells and, with total disdain for the rules but admirable love of the sound, would stand his students before cue sheets at his home in the Grove, and have them explore the mysteries of Grandsire Triples and Kent Treble Bob. Many of those
students have returned at Homecoming or written to point out that what we are doing now represents a rediscovery of a long forgotten truth. The remarkable thing about this early activity is that it must have made Kalamazoo one of the few places in the world where change ringing was being done. The English towers were closed down by the war (the result of some misconstrued notion that the sound of the bells would assist the enemy in an unspecified way), and the resurgence of ringing in the United States had not yet begun.

In principle, change ringing is very mathematical but, in fact, only the mathematicians seem to care. Most accomplished ringers wouldn’t give a farthing for a coset of a subgroup of the symmetric group on 8 objects, but algebraists take some kind of satisfaction in the “explanation” such ideas offer for what must be going on in the ringers’ heads. So it was, inevitably, that a short course in the mathematics of change ringing was offered here in 1977 as part of the orientation week for incoming students. Almost as an afterthought, an inexpensive octave of handbells was acquired to provide some relief from all those cosets...orientation, after all, is supposed to be partly fun. Things did not turn out the way the instructor had planned. At the end of the allotted period, few of the students knew more than a negligible amount of group theory, but they were all learning to ring, and some of them were hopelessly hooked.

They kept on ringing in the fall, and through the winter, and into the following spring. The bells were kept at the circulation desk of the library where, like closed reserve books, they could be checked out whenever a band of three or more could assemble. They learned to follow the patterns without the cue sheets and, more surprisingly, how to manage the courses of two bells, one in each hand, in the manner prescribed by the august Central Council of Church Bell Ringers. In the summer of 1978 they were successful in an attempt for a quarter peal of 1,440 changes of Plain Bob Minor, the first such length ever struck in the state of Michigan. In short, they took to change ringing like ducks to water.

Change ringing, as has been noted, is not the least demanding pastime that can be imagined, and it is certainly not for everyone. But the Kalamazoo College Guild, as it is now called, has remained a healthy organization over the past seven years. They have now rung over 150 quarter peals, 15 full peals of more than 5,000 changes each and, in 1981, became the first group in North America to name a new method, Kalamazoo Treble Bob. (“Are you, by any chance, expatriate Englishmen?” the Honorable Secretary of the Central Council wanted to know.) Students take the responsibility for recruiting new ringers and sitting with the beginners through the hours of dreary repetition that is a necessary part of the initial training. They learn with the blinding speed of the bright and the young, leaving their older instructors gasping for breath and blushing with pride.

The demonstration that change ringing was something that could be sustained on our campus soon had a number of people eyeing the familiar tower of Stetson Chapel with a new interest. On close examination, it is a remarkable structure. It rises more than 100 feet from the ground to its lighted lantern, truly towering in aspect and surprisingly substantial.

On October 4, 1983, in the Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London, England, a special bronze alloy was melted and poured to form the Kalamazoo College Ring of Eight Bells. In the same building where most of the world’s famous bells of the last 500 years came to life, the new eight and their fittings were fabricated to precise specifications. Each of the bells bears the Kalamazoo College motto, “Lux Esto” (Let there be light). In the rich tradition of such bells, each is also named for a person associated with the College during its first century, and carries a Biblical inscription selected as representative of that person.

The smallest of the bells, the treble, measures 23 inches in diameter and weighs 334 pounds. The largest bell, the tenor, is 3 feet in diameter and weighs slightly over half a ton. The total weight of the eight bells, not including their fittings, is 4,360 pounds, or more than two tons. After they were cast, the bells were carefully tuned to bring their overtones into harmonic agreement. Despite their bulk, these are precision musical instruments which will endure with tonal integrity, and with virtually no adjustments necessary, well into the next millennium. The eight bells form an octave in A Major.

Treble Bell

- Diameter: 23"
- Weight: 334 lbs.
- Note: A

Named for Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, first principal of the “Female Department” at Kalamazoo College and national pioneer in women’s education. Together with her husband, J.A.B. Stone, she strove to provide progressive education for both men and women.

Biblical inscription: She openeth her mouth with wisdom (Proverbs 31:26)

2nd Bell

- Diameter: 23-5/8"
- Weight: 360 lbs.
- Note: G#

Named for James A. B. Stone.

For Whom
in its construction. Internal and external pilasters reinforce each of its corners to announce the serious intent of its builder, and at the top a belfry opens to the campus and the city beyond through four louvered windows addressing the cardinal directions. It is clearly a bell tower. How could it have remained silent for so long?

A careful engineering study of the tower showed that it was, indeed, capable of withstanding the frightening forces generated by change ringing bells as they lunge against their supports. A preliminary plan was drawn up which called for the installation of a moderate-sized ring of 8, the largest of which was to weigh about 1,000 pounds. The bells and their fittings were to be located low in the tower, both to minimize the strain on the structure and to permit the installation of sound arresting doors which could be closed for practice sessions. The ropes were to fall into the rotunda just off the narthex where they would provide an interesting display when at rest and a dramatic presentation of change ringing when in use.

The resulting proposal made its leisurely way through the usual maze of academic committees, picking up new sources of support and enthusiasm as it went. Caution was the first order of business since, atavistic response to the sound of bells aside, a musical instrument with only eight notes is clearly a luxury! The project was finally approved with the understanding that no public appeal for funds would be made, and that existing sources of financial support would not be tapped. There was no particular need for haste, after all. The acquisition under discussion had an expected life span of several centuries.

Through the effective efforts of the College development staff, the dedicated work of the development committee of the board, and the generous gifts of special friends of the College, it was possible to place the order for the bells in July of 1983. The foundry chosen was, of course, Whitechapel, birthplace of the bells of Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, and the Liberty Bell. This venerable firm has been doing business at 32 Whitechapel Road since 1570.

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**The Bells Toll!**

**First president of Kalamazoo College.** He led the foundering young College from near extinction to stability and created the tradition of excellence in teaching at Kalamazoo.

Biblical inscription: *And the light shineth in darkness* (John 1:5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bell</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Biblical Inscription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd Bell</td>
<td>24-3/4&quot;</td>
<td>392 lbs.</td>
<td>F#</td>
<td><em>Praise ye the Lord a new song</em> (Psalm 98:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Bell</td>
<td>26&quot;</td>
<td>414 lbs.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td><em>Every valley shall be exalted</em> (Isaiah 40:3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Bell</td>
<td>28&quot;</td>
<td>512 lbs.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td><em>How lovely is thy dwelling place</em> (Psalm 84:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Bell</td>
<td>29-1/2&quot;</td>
<td>556 lbs.</td>
<td>C#</td>
<td><em>He hath done marvelous things</em> (Psalm 98:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th Bell</td>
<td>32-1/2&quot;</td>
<td>768 lbs.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>*Ben, and the Liberty Bell. This venerable firm has been doing business at 32 Whitechapel Road since 1570.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenor Bell</td>
<td>36&quot;</td>
<td>1,024 lbs.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td><em>God is our refuge and our strength</em> (Psalm 46:1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note: A careful engineering study of the installation of a moderate-sized ring of 8 bells was to be located low in the tower, both to minimize the strain on the structure and to permit the installation of sound arresting doors which could be closed for practice sessions. The ropes were to fall into the rotunda just off the narthex where they would provide an interesting display when at rest and a dramatic presentation of change ringing when in use. The resulting proposal made its leisurely way through the usual maze of academic committees, picking up new sources of support and enthusiasm as it went. Caution was the first order of business since, atavistic response to the sound of bells aside, a musical instrument with only eight notes is clearly a luxury! The project was finally approved with the understanding that no public appeal for funds would be made, and that existing sources of financial support would not be tapped. There was no particular need for haste, after all. The acquisition under discussion had an expected life span of several centuries. Through the effective efforts of the College development staff, the dedicated work of the development committee of the board, and the generous gifts of special friends of the College, it was possible to place the order for the bells in July of 1983. The foundry chosen was, of course, Whitechapel, birthplace of the bells of Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, and the Liberty Bell. This venerable firm has been doing business at 32 Whitechapel Road since 1570.*
There could be no doubt that we would be satisfied with the instrument they would build.

The bells were cast in October, and wouldn’t you know it, a “K” College alumna just happened to be in London at the time. Margaret Hootman Marsh ’41 and her husband, Harold, were present at the pouring and have provided us with a wealth of photographic slides which dramatically show the Kalamazoo bells coming alive in the fumes, smoke, and heat of Whitechapel. Margaret, by the way, is one of Dr. Hinckley’s original ringers.

We have had the bells with us now since the middle of February, all stashed away to await their installation, except for the one on display in Upjohn Library. They are a sturdy group, serious and unadorned, already with the appearance of being 100 years old. Each carries the name of a person associated with the College during its early years... Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, James A. B. Stone, Arthur Gaylord Slocum, Caleb Eldred... not one of whom has been previously honored by the institution. There is an accompanying biblical quotation cast into the bronze of each bell and, arching gracefully over all, the words “Lux Esto.” They look right.

It has been said that if Kalamazoo College has a heart, it is surely in Stetson Chapel. Alumni whose eyes mist over at the sight of the chapel under a new fall of snow are not likely to disagree. We have regularly gathered there for more than half a century to take note of the routine, the scholarly, the ceremonial, the jubilant, and the tragic events of our life together. In a community with its tradition seriously diminished in importance by recent fashion, Stetson remains a respected reminder of something beyond. It is fitting that the bells, standing as a metaphor for the eternal change in which we must seek some order, stretching back beyond our memory and forward beyond our lifetime, should meld their rich symbolism with that of our chapel.

Welcome, bells! We have been waiting for you a long time.

Dr. T. Jefferson Smith, professor of mathematics, organized the Kalamazoo College Guild of Change Ringers in 1977 and serves as director of the guild.

Bell Towers in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Institution/Church</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>Bells</th>
<th>Tenor Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groton, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Groton School</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2036 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melrose School</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>910 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson, North Carolina</td>
<td>St. James’ Church</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>984 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hingham, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Memorial Tower</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2203 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, Texas</td>
<td>St. Thomas’ Church</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>791 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo, Michigan</td>
<td>Kalamazoo College</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1024 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent, Connecticut</td>
<td>Kent School</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2790 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle, Delaware</td>
<td>Immanuel Church</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>427 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Smith College</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>980 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>512 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>The National Cathedral</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3588 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>Old Post Office Tower</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2953 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertown, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Perkins School for the Blind</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2464 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boston, Massachusetts
Church of the Advent
bells founded 1900
8 bells, tenor 2163 lbs.

Boston, Massachusetts
Old North Church
bells founded 1744
8 bells, tenor 1596 lbs.

Brewster, New York
Melrose School
bells founded 1973
8 bells, tenor 910 lbs.

Chicago, Illinois
University of Chicago
bells founded 1908
10 bells, tenor 2443 lbs.
"Keeping the Faith"

By Jan Janik Mayerhofer '66

Chicago has buildings other than the Hancock and Sears Towers of which to be proud. In 1981, I decided to combine my training as an artist and longstanding interest in architecture to help promote an awareness of the wealth of significant architecture in my city.

Originally, my intent was to do a series of intaglio prints of important Chicago buildings. However, I was encouraged by Alice Sinkevitch, former director of the Archicenter, which sponsors architectural tours of the city, to take on a much larger project. It was her suggestion that I do a series of five different drawings from each of eight groups of buildings, including the Chicago theatres, Gold Coast, Lincoln Park, Old Town Triangle district, historic mansions, Prairie Avenue, skyscrapers, and Hyde Park/Kenwood District. By having the 40 ink drawings reproduced as note cards, I realized that I could reach a much larger audience than I could have with the intaglio prints.

Using resources at the Commission on Historic Landmarks and Chicago Historical Society, I began research of architectural styles and available photographs of buildings in March of 1981. Choices had to be made as to a variety of styles to be presented, as well as the total influence on my project of the "Chicago School" of architecture, representing architects such as Louis Sullivan who designed the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company building. Simultaneously, I had to research the copy to accompany each drawing, including the name of the building, date built, name of the architect, and descriptive information. The more I researched, the more I began to feel as if my life were "on the line" regarding the accuracy of every detail.

I began the actual drawings in April, working first with pencil, and then ink. A set of technical pens were used to produce lines of varying widths that would reproduce well when photographed and reduced to the finished note card size. I produced the image in its simplest form, then went back and looked for details in the structure. In each case, I tried to keep the drawing as simple as possible while capturing those details that gave each building its unique characteristics. Total drawing time was three
and a half months.

At least as challenging as the drawings themselves, were the myriad of other details involved in the total project. A high quality printer had to be selected, proofs had to be checked, and decisions had to be made about packaging and marketing the finished cards. Originally, I had thought that stores featuring "Chicago-abilia" would be natural prospects for the new cards, but the cards proved too specialized for a trade geared to tourists. Instead, I found a market and complete funding for the project through such institutions as the Archicenter, Chicago Historical Society, Museum of Science and Industry, and many small bookstores and card shops. A newspaper article in a Lincoln Park paper helped promote interest and sales of the cards.

There were many less than glamorous aspects to successfully completing the series of cards. Since I had no car at my disposal, I biked or took a bus to the printer, and personally transported many of the finished cards by el train to the various locations where they would be sold.

When I’d completed the note card series, I looked back and asked myself the question that had come to mind periodically during production. Why had I done it? Before I began the project, I was making a comfortable salary in corporate finance for Bell & Howell Company while my husband finished a degree. Why did I elect to become a recluse and draw? Money certainly was not the motivation.

Part of the reason stemmed from general curiosity about the city in which I had lived much of my life, but there were deeper contributing factors to my decision which I credit in large measure to my experience at Kalamazoo College. Our Kalamazoo education instilled a fundamental desire to know, a spirit of inquiry that remains a vital force in our lives.

As the second class to go through the full four years under the “K” plan curriculum, the Class of ’66 experienced many new undertakings. I hated the “K” Plan for a long time because of the constant change—on campus for one quarter, then off, then on again. It seemed I was quitting and starting all over again every ten weeks, and I had a difficult time adjusting. However, within that unique four-quarter system, I had many specific experiences which contributed to my interest in art and architecture. As an art major, I had many long talks with the late Michael Waskowsky, professor of art, on topics including Chicago architecture. During my career service (now called career development) at Cranbrook, I lived among magnificent buildings designed by Eliel Saarinen, while working for an archaeologist at the Institute of Science. In Caen, France, during foreign study, I experienced the elegant cathedrals of Notre Dame and Rouen, as well as St. Pierre de Caen, the Palace at Versailles, chateaux of the Loire Valley, and Cologne Cathedral. I made sketches of the French locale and had a senior show at the College. A deep feeling for architecture had been nurtured at “K” and was now a permanent part of my life.

Finally, our “K” experience nurtured responsibility to the educational freedom of choice within the liberal arts. It was a freedom
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16 Class Notes
MORITZ AND PALCHICK LUCASSE RECIPIENTS

Edward Moritz, Jr., professor of history, and Bernard S. Palchick, associate professor of art, are this year's recipients of Kalamazoo College's highest faculty honors, the Lucasse awards. Dr. Moritz is recipient of the Florence J. Lucasse Lectureship for excellence in teaching, and Mr. Palchick has received the Lucasse Fellowship for outstanding creative work.

A member of the "K" faculty since 1972, Bernard Palchick received his BA in painting from Purdue University and his MFA, with a major in sculpture, from the Rhode Island School of Design. He has served as chairman of the art department since 1977 and has been active on several faculty committees, including educational policies and faculty development. Among his areas of teaching are ceramics, sculpture, three-dimensional design, and beginning drawing.

Palchick's own paintings and sculptures have been exhibited in a number of shows, both at the College and elsewhere. He currently has two pieces of sculpture which are part of the "Artrain" exhibit touring Michigan. Mr. Palchick has coordinated efforts on the Bultman stained glass project in the Light Fine Arts building and has assisted as a consultant for the proposed restoration of the 42 year-old Philip Evergood mural in Welles Dining Hall.

Edward Moritz, Jr., with 29 years of service, is among the ten most-senior members of the Kalamazoo College faculty. He has served as chairman of the history department since 1965. He received his BA in history from Miami University, his MA from the University of Cincinnati, and his PhD from the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Moritz's specialty is 20th Century British history. His other areas of teaching include 20th Century European history, modern British history, and modern civilizations. His personal fasci-
nation is with the great leaders of history, particularly those of this century, such as Gandhi, Hitler, and Churchill. In the classroom he emphasizes both the underlying "historical forces" and the role of the individual.

This year's recipients of the Lucasse awards were honored at a reception held in April. For his award, each received a $1,000 stipend. The annual Lucasse Lectureship and Fellowship were first awarded in 1979 and pay tribute to Florence J. Lucasse, a 1910 "K" graduate, for her long and dedicated career as a teacher.


YOUNG AND HYAMES CO-CHAIR ANNUAL FUND

Grant O. Young, '61 and Joanne Lent Hyames '60 are serving as co-chairmen for the 1984 Annual Fund.

Joanne Hyames is supervisor for shelter/foster care for the Kalamazoo County Juvenile Court. She has been active with the College for many years, serving as vice president (1978-80) and president (1980-82) of the Alumni Association, and as a current member of the Board of Trustees. She received an Alumni Service Award at Homecoming last October for "significant and meaningful contributions to the work of the Alumni Association and welfare of the College."

This is Grant Young's second year as chairman of the Annual Fund. As well as being an alumnus of the College, he is also the parent of a current "K" student. He is employed as manager of worldwide market planning for the Upjohn Company's Asgrow Vegetable Seed Division.

A major concern at Kalamazoo is the relatively small percentage of alumni who support the College through the Annual Fund. Less than 25 percent of the alumni contributed to the 1983 Annual Fund. This is below the average for private colleges, and less than half the percentage of alumni support for many quality private schools.

DATES ANNOUNCED FOR STRATFORD/BRIGANTINE

The Alumni Association will again sponsor a three-day trip to the Stratford Festival, Stratford, Ontario. The bus trip to Stratford will depart from the College on Sept. 21, and return on Sept. 23. Participation is limited to the first 38 persons who register.

Reservations are limited to the first 16 crew members who sign aboard for this year's cruise on a 60-foot brigantine sailing ship. Those who register participate as working members of the crew, taking watches, helping prepare meals, and living in close quarters with crewmates on the trip from Windsor to Toronto. Dates for this year's brigantine trip are September 20-24.

For more information about one or both of these distinctive Alumni Association tours, write the Alumni Office, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007.

FORMER ECONOMICS PROFESSOR DIES

William A. Carter, first holder of the Monroe Chair in Money and Banking at Kalamazoo College, died February 11. Professor Carter was an emeritus professor of Dartmouth College when he joined the "K" faculty for two years (1967-69). He was remembered by current faculty for making contributions far in excess of what his relatively brief tenure would imply.

Professor Carter made many book contributions to the College library, both while in residence and after leaving the College. He is remembered for successfully launching the Monroe Chair and contributing to a strong relationship between the economics department at the College and the local banking and financial community. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Laura Carter, 12821 Desert Glen Drive, Sun City West, AZ 85375.

HODGE HOUSE NEW HOME FOR PRESIDENTS

With their arrival in Kalamazoo last July, the Breneman family became the first to occupy a newly remodeled home for presidents of the College. Located at 136 Thompson Street, next to Upjohn Library, the residence was recently dedicated and named "Hodge House."

Kalamazoo College purchased this house in 1964 from Mrs. Mabel Nuss, and as a result, it was unofficially known on campus as "Nuss House." The building was previously used as an honors house for seniors, as the German language house, and to accommodate other special groups. It was extensively remodeled during the spring and early summer of 1983 to serve as the new official residence of Kalamazoo College presidents.

Hodge House is named in honor of the house's original owners, Frederick M. and Edith G. Hodge, who built the house in 1927. Frederick Hodge
received his bachelor's degree from "K" College in 1880, and his master's degree in 1883. He was an instructor of Latin at the College in 1880-81, and a trustee from 1896 until his death in 1932. Mrs. Hodge, the former Susan Edith Gibson, shared her husband's strong interest in Kalamazoo College and attended many events on campus. It was the Hodges who began the Hodge Prize in Philosophy, which is now being continued by their grandson, Winship Todd.

The previous "President's House," located at the corner of Academy and Monroe Streets, was built in 1925 and served as the home for Presidents Hoben, Cole, Thompson, Everton, and Hicks. That building proved too small for the College's new first family in 1971. President and Mrs. Rainsford and their five children moved to a larger home off campus.

In 1977, the building at the corner of Academy and Monroe, which had served for nearly half a century as the home of "K" College presidents, was dedicated to a new purpose as the L. Lee Stryker Center for Management Studies.

**NOTABLES**

The National Endowment for the Arts has awarded DR. CONRAD HILBERRY, professor of English, a Creative Writing Fellowship Grant of $12,500. The grant will enable Dr. Hilberry to devote the spring and fall academic quarters this year to writing poetry.

President DAVID W. BRENEMAN will be one of the principal speakers at "Leadership for Enrollment Management," a conference co-sponsored by The College Board and Loyola University of Chicago, July 11-13. Dr. Breneman will speak on "Higher Education: The Future Context."

MICHELLE M. MASTERS '84 won the regional competition for design excellence in the American College Theatre Festival and advanced to the national competition. Her entry was a rendering of each character in costume from the fall 1983 "K" College production of "Birthday Party." The regional competition included entries from schools in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

JOELLEN SIROTTI, director of financial aid, has been elected vice president of the Michigan Student Financial Aid Association, which represents 125 public and private Michigan colleges and universities.

Professor Emeritus of Psychology DONALD W. VAN LIERE, a member of the American Electroencephalographic Society since 1958, has been elected a Fellow of that organization. Dr. Van Liere's address is 2111 Timberlane, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

THOMAS J. SMITH, assistant professor of chemistry, has been awarded a Cottrell College Science Grant for $7,000 from Research Corporation to support a research project entitled "Polynuclear Transition Metal-Atom Complexes."

Six foreign study grants have been awarded to members of the faculty and administration. Recipients are THOMAS C. BREZNAU, assistant professor of economics and business administration; DR. RICHARD J. COOK, associate professor of chemistry; DR. CAROLYN R. NEWTON, assistant professor of biology; ELEANOR PINKHAM, director of libraries and media services; DR. HOWARD H. ROERECKE, professor of English; and DR. FREDERICK R. STROBEL, professor of economics and business administration. The grants are intended to provide foreign study experience to members of the faculty and administration who have little or no previous experience abroad.

**GIFT ALLOWS COMPLETION OF STAINED GLASS PROJECT**

Kalamazoo College has received a gift of $10,000 to fund completion of the Bultman stained glass project in the Light Fine Arts Building. The gift from Gretchen Votrub of Traverse City, Michigan, was made in memory of her parents, Edwin C. and Jessi Benbow Arndts, alumni of the College.

The project began in 1981 when New York artist and sculptor Fritz Bultman created an 11-foot by 46-foot collage mural during his 10-week residency at "K" College. That mural now decorates the inner walls of the Light Fine Arts lobby.

Bultman's wife, Jeanne, spent the last six weeks during her husband's residency at the College helping students fabricate two sample sections of stained glass based on the bright, multi-colored design of the collage. Work has continued on the stained glass counterpart to the collage since then, but progress has been hampered by lack of funds.

The stained glass windows are being placed above the seven main doors to the Light Fine Arts lobby. Five of the seven are now in place and the remaining two should be completed within a few months.

Other major donations for this project were previously made by the Julia Anne Olexia Memorial Fund, Clair and Dorcas Myers and students, whose contributions were matched by an anonymous donor.

**WOMEN'S SWIMMING**

Lynn Achterberg '85 set MIAA records in one-meter and three-meter diving, and advanced to the NCAA Division III National Swimming and Diving Championships where she took second place on the three-meter board and third place on the one-meter.

Also at the NCAA Division III Nationals, freshman Tracy Preuss placed 16th in the one-meter diving. Team Captain Kathy Sparrow '84 was seeded 27th in the 200-yd Butterfly and finished 21st. Sophomore Gloria Granger was seeded 23rd in the 100-yd Freestyle and finished 17th. Granger also set a new MIAA record this season with a time of :55.30 in the 100-yd Freestyle.

In the six-team MIAA competition (Olivet does not have a women's swimming team) the Hornets were 2-3 in dual meets, finished third in the league meet, and placed fourth overall in the MIAA this season. Hope College won the MIAA title in women's swimming for the fifth straight year.

**13TH CONSECUTIVE MIAA CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SWIMMING**

Men's swimming became an MIAA sport in 1971, and the league champion that year was Albion. Beginning in 1972, and every year since, the MIAA champion in men's swimming has been the Kalamazoo College Hornets.

The 1983-84 team was 4-0 in duel meet competition with MIAA opponents, defeating Alma 93-19, Albion 70-41, Calvin 83-31, and Hope 64-44. The Hornets won the MIAA title, finished first in the MIAA relays, second at the GLCA invitational, and fifth at the Division III invitational.

In dual meet competition outside the MIAA, the Hornets defeated Wayne State University, but lost to Wheaton, Ferris State, Bowling Green, and Notre Dame, for an overall season record of 5-4 in dual meets.

In league meet competition, freshman Rick Howrey set a new MIAA record of 4:45.64 in the 500-yd Freestyle, break-
ing the old record set by Hornet Bruce Dresbach '83. Howrey also set a new MIAA record of 16:34.05 in the 1,650-yd Freestyle, breaking the previous record held by teammate Curt Crimmins '84. Howrey was named the Hornet's Most Valuable Freshman.

Senior Curt Crimmins, team captain, set a new MIAA record in the 200-yd Freestyle with a time of 1:45.11. The previous record-holder in that event was also Bruce Dresbach '83. Sophomore Jim Walker improved his own MIAA record with a time of 1:55.68 in the 200-yd Butterfly. Walker was named MVP for the 1983-84 team.

The 800-yd Freestyle Relay team of Jim Walker '86, Tom McLean '85, Ken Wallace '85, and Curt Crimmins '84 set a new MIAA record of 7:03.89, beating the previous record set by Hope College by nearly six seconds.

The Kalamazoo College Hornets currently hold the MIAA record times in 14 of the 16 swimming events, as well as the record for most points in three-meter diving.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

In one of the most important victories by any Hornet team in any sport this year, the women's basketball team defeated Olivet 68-67 in their final game of the season. It was the first league victory for the Hornets since women's basketball became an MIAA sport in 1979, and was a major step forward in a multi-year effort to build a competitive program at Kalamazoo.

The Hornets were 4-15 overall and 1-11 in the MIAA, finishing in a last place tie with Olivet. In six years of MIAA competition, the league title has been won twice each by Calvin, Adrian, and Alma, which won this year's championship.

Standouts for the Hornets included co-captain and team MVP Jerry Allen '86 and Malinda Baker '87, who averaged eight rebounds per game to rank among the top ten in the league.

MEN'S BASKETBALL

Strong individual performances helped offset a disappointing record for the 1983-84 men's basketball team. After building successively better MIAA records each of the past three years, the Hornets slipped to 3-9 in the conference, 10-14 overall. Three of the Hornets' conference losses, the difference between a winning and losing season, were by a single point each.

The conference champion for the fourth straight year was Hope College, which compiled an overall record of 22-0 and was ranked as the top NCAA Division III team in the country throughout the season.

Hornet guard Steve Schelske '85 led the Hornets in scoring and was third overall in the MIAA with 17.5 points-per-game for a season total of 419 points. His career total passed the 1,000-point mark as he finished the season with 1,041 career points. John Schelske '82, Steve's brother, holds the "K" College all-time record with 1,712 career points.

Doug Hentschel '84 hit 53 of 59 free throws (.898) to lead the MIAA in that category. Steve Rymers '85 was 5th in the MIAA in rebounds, averaging seven per game; 10th in free throw accuracy; and 11th in overall scoring with an average of 11.8 points-per-game. Sophomore Bill Harrison finished 5th in the league in free throw accuracy and 13th overall in scoring.
1. Which President of the United States was born Leslie Lynch King, Jr.?
2. The order of the colors is: yellow, red, orange, green, white, yellow, green, white, red, orange. In what?
3. Who are Carl Switzer, George McFarland, Billy Thomas, Eugene Lee, and Matthew Beard?
4. Kalamazoo College's first president (1843-63) was J. A. B. Stone. What do the initials stand for?
5. For what sporting event might you win the Borg-Warner Trophy?
6. What make is the automobile in the forefront of the reverse side of a $10 bill?
7. Who is Claudia Alta Taylor Johnson?
8. Which is the only U.S. state over which no foreign flag has ever flown?
9. What does the acronym zip stand for in zip code?
10. What are the official colors of the five interlocking circles of the Olympic symbol, and what do the five rings represent?
11. What is the full name of the monument dedicated October 28, 1886, by President Grover Cleveland?
12. What was the name of the first U.S. space shuttle?
13. When was the distress signal SOS first used, and what do the letters stand for?
14. Lucas Jackson was the title character in what 1967 movie?
15. What song did President Lincoln ask to be played when he received news of Lee's surrender, ending the Civil War?
16. What famous book was originally titled The Last Man in Europe?
17. The "northern lights" are the "Aurora Borealis." What are the "southern lights"?
18. What three sports are won by moving backwards?
19. Arrangement in Grey and Black was the original title of what famous painting?
20. What do the novels Arrowsmith (1925) by Sinclair Lewis and Gone With the Wind (1936) by Margaret Mitchell have in common with each other, but with no other novel?
21. What is the oldest food franchise?
22. What is F. Scott Fitzgerald's full name?
23. On June 20, 1756, 146 British subjects were held prisoner in a cell less than twenty feet square by Siraj-ud-Dowiah, the Nawab of Bengal. Only 23 survived. What did the cell become known as?
24. In the 1946 movie Never Say Goodbye, Errol Flynn did an excellent imitation of Humphry Bogart. Who did the voice on the soundtrack?
25. What is the name of the hill on which the Battle of Bunker Hill took place, and on which the Bunker Hill monument is located?
26. What famous musical group had members whose first names were James, John, Richard, George?
27. What movie won the most academy awards?
28. What is the largest flying object ever built?
29. For what is Pavel Andreievich Chekov famous?
30. What is the longest running play in history?
31. What happened September 3 to 13, 1752?
32. In the movie Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs which is the only dwarf with no speaking part? Which is the only dwarf wearing glasses?
33. All the streets on a Monopoly board are named after streets in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Compared with the real street, which Monopoly board street is misspelled?
34. What do the following singers have in common: Louis Armstrong, Tom Jones, Carly Simon, Paul McCartney, Lulu, and Nancy Sinatra?
35. For what are the ships "Sarah Constant," "Discovery," and "Godspeed" famous?
36. What do the following movies have in common with each other, but with no other movie: The Man Who Knew Too Much (1956), Please Don't Eat the Daisies (1960), and The Glass Bottom Boat (1965)?
37. What was the original purpose for the tower atop the Empire State Building?
38. What do the Kansas City Chiefs and Baltimore Colts have in common with each other, but with no other NFL team?
39. On February 6, 1971, astronaut Alan Sheppard hit three golf balls on the moon. What golf club did he use?
40. Presidents James A. Garfield, Harry S Truman, and Gerald R. Ford have something in common with each other, but with no other U.S. President. What?
41. Who are Robert Leroy Parker and Harry Longbaugh?

42. What famous person was the first American to enter the Olympic Pentathlon? Footnote: he finished fifth.


44. Who is Wilma Flagghoople?

45. What was George Armstrong Custer's permanent rank in the army when he was killed at the Little Big Horn?

46. What do the names Commodore, Hornet, Pacemaker, and Wasp have in common?

47. What is the significance of the degree received by Elizabeth Blackwell on January 23, 1849?

48. The U.S. Army has bestowed the rank of "General of the Army" (five star general) on only five men, all of whom served during World War II. Who were the five?

49. Everyone knows that Superman lives in Metropolis. In which state is Metropolis?

50. The first shot fired on Fort Sumter, opening the Civil War, was fired by Edmund Ruffin. Who fired the first response from the fort?

51. What do the 1934 movie It Happened One Night and the 1975 movie One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest have in common with each other, but with no other movie?

52. What are Aventine, Caelian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, and Viminal?

53. For what are the following Americans famous: John H. Bradley, Michael Strank, Harlon H. Block, Franklin R. Sousley, Rene A. Gagnon, and Ira H. Hayes?

54. In the 1977 movie Star Wars, one of the central characters, appearing in nearly every scene throughout the movie, is a small robot named "R2D2." Who provided the "voice" for R2D2?

55. What was the name of the lower division of the seven liberal arts in medieval schools, consisting of grammar, logic, and rhetoric?

Homecoming '84
October 19-21
C'mon Home!
that provided both challenges and opportunities for growth. It is difficult to make decisions during all of life, but we must choose and act accordingly. Our education at "K" forced us to make decisions and sharpened our decision-making abilities early in the game.

The 17 years since I was graduated brought a variety of experiences which I never anticipated: teaching in an inner-city school under a black militant principal; working as secretary to the quality control staff at Searle Labs researching the sweetener, Aspartame; working in a corporate finance environment at Bell & Howell; and finding upward mobility with the landmark drawings through a contact in W.O.M.A.N., a Chicago women's networking group.

My goal always had been to become a working artist. My years at "K" enabled me to "roll with the punches" through well established educational values and to "keep the faith" with my original goal. When the opportunity to become a working artist presented itself in the form of 40 ink drawings of Chicago architecture, I was prepared to make the decision and succeed with my project.
On November 3, 1983, Dr. Amitai Etzioni, noted social and political analyst, scholar, and author, delivered the first Paul Lamont Thompson lecture in Stetson Chapel. The new annual lecture series is being funded by family, friends, and former students of Kalamazoo College's 10th president.

The title of Dr. Etzioni's presentation, "An Immodest Agenda: The Next Ten Years," was highly appropriate for the first lecture in a series named for Paul Lamont Thompson. President Thompson practiced and spoke often of personal humility, but his vision of the future for Kalamazoo College was far from humble. His ten years as president (1938-48) spanned one of the darkest periods in history, the economic despair of the Great Depression and mass destruction of World War II. Amidst these tragedies, played out on a global scale, Paul Lamont Thompson developed his own "immodest agenda" for a stronger, better Kalamazoo College.

Paul Lamont Thompson was born on September 26, 1889, in Boone County, Indiana, the son of Luzerne and Lillian Murphy Thompson. The family traces its genealogical history to early colonial days, and several of the family's ancestors are known to have served in the Revolutionary War.

Thompson's father was a Seventh Day Adventist evangelist, and young Paul Lamont was raised as an adventist. His religion led him to the post of president at Adventist Union College, a position he later resigned, no longer able to subscribe fully to the beliefs of that church.

Most of his adult years were consumed by the presidencies of four colleges. After completing post-graduate studies and receiving a B.D. degree from Colgate-Rochester Divinity School in 1933, Thompson assumed the presidency of Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois. Five years later, he became president of Kalamazoo College, the school that was to become dearest to him.

Thompson had married Ruth Frances Pell on July 19, 1915. When Paul Lamont was appointed president of Kalamazoo, the older of their two sons, Lamont Luzerne, was a senior at Shurtleff. Their younger son, Edward, was 16 and completed his senior year of high school in Kalamazoo. The following year, he enrolled at "K" College, Class of 1943. Both of President Thompson's sons would later marry "K" alumnae, and two of his six grandchildren would be graduated from Kalamazoo.

During the 1940s the presidential
home was located on the corner of Monroe and Academy Streets, in what is now the L. Lee Stryker Center. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson were gracious hosts, and the home was often the center of social gatherings. Dr. Thompson made it a point to learn the names of the students early in their freshman year and was usually able to greet his guests by name. Although Mrs. Thompson was happiest when surrounded by students, their names would often escape her. She was known to remark during those moments, "You know, I always learn the names of the students who are in trouble right away, but I'm afraid I haven't mastered yours yet."

The Thompson years were highlighted by expansion to the College facilities. In 1938, there were seven principle buildings on the campus. The girl’s dormitory was filled to capacity, the College dining room was overcrowded, and the men’s hall was filled to 80 percent capacity.

In the summer of 1939, construction was begun to alleviate the overcrowded conditions in women’s housing. A new wing, consisting of 40 rooms, was added to Trowbridge House. Additional housing for men became a reality later in the Thompson administration with the completion of Harmon Hall in 1946.

The College dining room was located in the basement of Trowbridge and was woefully overcrowded. Welles Hall, housing both the dining hall and student union, was completed in 1940, thereafter becoming the social hub of the College.

It is this dining hall, with its old, round tables, that so often evokes the memory of President Thompson. Eleanor Pinkham ’48, director of library and media services at Kalamazoo College, was an active student at the time. She echoed the recollections of many who shared those years. "Dr. Thompson and his wife dined regularly with the students. It was a common sight to see them sitting at one of those tables, conversing with the students."

The tall, distinguished president was also a familiar figure on the campus grounds. According to former student and current Dean of Stetson Chapel, Robert D. Dewey ’47, "Thompson often greeted a young man or woman with a comment about one of their achievements, or recalled a letter he had received from the student’s parents." During the war years, he corresponded regularly with the young men from the College who were serving in the armed services.

While president of Shurtleff, Thompson had instituted many financial reforms to bolster that near-bankrupt college. One of his institutions was called "The Living Endowment Fund." This fund emerged at "K" in 1940 under a new name, "The Kalamazoo College Improvement Fund." Thompson proposed that it be used for operating expenses, improvements to the campus, and "to offset the decline in earnings from pre-depression endowments."

Dr. Harold T. Smith, former vice-president and business manager of the College, regarded this innovation as the most important financing done in a quarter of a century. We know it today as the Annual Fund. Thompson’s accomplishments caused Frances Diebold, professor emeritus of biology, to observe, "The College was managed effectively under Thompson. Above all, you would have to say that he was a businessman."

The athletic department also made significant gains in the 1940s. Arnold Mulder’s book, "The Kalamazoo College Story," notes that "much of the history of the department of athletics was made during the Thompson administration."

The College constructed five ‘ultra-modern’ tennis courts in 1941. The funds were authorized as the first expenditure from that year’s Improvement Fund. The College and community, in a joint effort, further enhanced the College facilities, by raising $50,000 for the construction of Stowe Tennis Stadium in 1945, replete with nine tennis courts. The final phase of these years of athletic expansion came with the acquisition of 22 acres of land and development of Angell Field, dedicated in 1946.

The Thompson years, though fruitful and productive, were not free of contention. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for a president of principle to guide an institution for a decade without encountering disharmony among the faculty and students. And Thompson was a man of principle.

The depression of the late twenties had contributed to an erosion of the College’s financial picture and operating costs had skyrocketed. The tumultuous years of World War II had stripped the College of many of its men, and the returning students often bore the marks of those years spent in combat.

Throughout his tenure, Thompson endeavored to upgrade the academic standards of the College. He steadfastly maintained that scholastic excellence must be emphasized and that the institution could not survive as a "hard-scrabble college" where the mediocre were allowed to enter. Ultimately, some of his difficult decisions regarding those standards created dissension.

Suffering from severe headaches, President Thompson took a medical leave of absence beginning in October 1942. After several months, the cause of the headaches was diagnosed by doctors at the Mayo Clinic as a tumor, which was then successfully removed. It was September 1943 before Dr. Thompson could return to the College, even in a limited capacity, and his health never fully returned following the operation.

On June 5, 1948, Paul Lamont Thompson tendered his resignation as president of Kalamazoo College. The minutes of the final meeting between Thompson and the Board of Trustees reveal the following: enrollment to the College had risen in those years from 366 to 700 students. Principle buildings had grown from seven to eleven. Though total endowments to the College had
dropped, the total institutional assets had risen by over a quarter of a million dollars. What the minutes did not record was the legacy of sound financing and planning, and the foundation for upgraded scholastic requirements.

No wise man or woman ever sets a course and is completely satisfied at journey's end. In a message delivered by Thompson the year before his resignation, he remarked to a large audience, "... You know, the bigger the thing you undertake, the greater the likelihood that you will fall short in some measure. The philosophy and program and work and objectives of this type of institution set up a situation where you will forever have a sense of falling short and of failing to do what you understand to do.

"You see, it is a comparatively simple thing, if you think about it philosophically, to set up a program in education which has a certain number of goals which are easily achievable and concerning which you can feel very happy, as you measure yourself in comparison to the things you originally understood to do.

"In undertaking to give an all-around and overall type of education which does not settle for purely factual or skill achievement, but which talks about the quality of life, and the idealism and the purpose and motivation and color under which we undertake to have people live, you are talking about a pretty big program which will keep everybody busy forever... It covers so much ground that you are vulnerable on so many fronts, and you do it in an area of accountability to the people, that it keeps you eternally humble, I assure you."

Paul Lamont Thompson, 10th president of the College, died on March 21, 1976, leaving behind a legacy of personal humility and an immodest agenda for excellence at Kalamazoo.

Susan W. Allen is director of public information for Kalamazoo College.
The Thompson Years

Soda Bar, 1940

Homecoming Court, 1947

Kalamazoo College faculty, 1947. President Thompson is front center.
Freshman arriving at Trowbridge, 1939

President Thompson's final addition to the campus, Harmon Hall.
Above: Dedication of Stowe Tennis Stadium, August 3, 1946.

Right: Newly completed mural by Philip Evergood, Welles Dining Hall, 1941.
The following are the correct answers to Kwizzical No. 3, which appears on page 14 of this issue of K!/Magazine.

(1) Gerald R. Ford; (2) five-flavor roll of Lifesavers candy; (3) Alfalfa, Spanky, Buckwheat, Porky, and Stymie, from the 1922-44 comedy series “Our Gang,” also known as “The Little Rascals”; (4) James Andrus Blinn Stone; (5) Indianapolis 500; (6) 1926 Hupmobile; (7) Idaho; (8) Zoning Improvement Plan; (10) black, blue, red, green and yellow. The rings represent the five major continents; (11) The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World; (12) Enterprise. It never flew in space. The first in space was the Columbia; (13) First used during the sinking of the Titanic, April 14-15, 1912. The letters have no meaning. Selected because they are easy to recognize in Morse Code; (14) Cool Hand Luke, played by Paul Newman; (15) Dixie; (16) 1984, by George Orwell; (17) Aurora Australis; (18) tug-of-war, rowing, back stroke in swimming; (19) Whistler’s Mother; (20) They are the two novels buried in the time capsule from the 1939 New York World’s Fair; (21) A&W root beer stands, 1922; (22) Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald; (23) The black hole of Calcutta; (24) Humphrey Bogart; (25) Breed’s Hill; (26) The Beatles: James Paul McCartney, John Lennon, Richard “Ringo Star” Starr, and George Harrison; (27) Ben Hur, 11 Academy Awards in 1959; (28) Zeppelin Hindenburg, 1936-37, approx. 800 feet long; 150 feet high; lift capacity: 20 tons; range: 10,000 miles; speed: 90 mph; (29) Ensign Chekov, navigator, starship Enterprise, TV and movies “Star Trek”; (30) Mousetrap, by Agatha Christie, has played in London for more than 12,000 performances since opening November 25, 1952; (31) Nothing. Those dates never existed as the Gregorian calendar replaced the Julian calendar, Sept. 2 was followed immediately by Sept. 14; (32) Dopey never speaks, Doc wears glasses; (33) Marvin Gardens, should be Marven; (34) They, among others, have performed the title songs for James Bond movies; (35) Ships that brought settlers to Jamestown, VA, in 1607; (36) Doris Day sings “Que Sera Sera” in all three; (37) It was to be a mooring post for zeppelins, never used as such; (38) Both were at one time known as the Dallas Texans; (39) No. 6 iron; (40) Only left-handed Presidents; (41) Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid; (42) George S. Patton, U.S. General, World War II; (43) The main tent caught fire, killing 168 people. “The Stars and Stripes Forever” is the song traditionally used by American circuses to signal an emergency to all employees; (44) maiden name of Wilma Flintstone, TV cartoon series; (45) Lt. Colonel, not General; (46) Names of models of Hudson automobiles; (47) first woman medical doctor; (48) George C. Marshall, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Henry “Hap” Arnold, Omar Bradley; (49) Illinois; (50) Abner Doubleday, later credited with inventing baseball; (51) Only movies to win Academy Awards for all three: best picture, best actor, best actress; (52) Seven hills of Rome; (53) Marines who raised the U.S. flag over Iwo Jima; (54) Ben Burtt, won Academy Award for creating alien sounds in Star Wars. The voice of R2D2 was, among other things, Burtt’s own voice electronically altered; (55) Trivium, plural: Trivia.