

THE STRENGTH
OF THE HILLS

Middlebury College,
1915-1990



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pants and inspired strong feelings of loyalty from students, faculty, alumni, and townspeople. The teams were recognized as a major source of good public relations. Between the wars, men's football was the major sport. After 1945 a growing interest in winter sports (which had developed in the 1920s and 1930s) placed Middlebury in the forefront in men's and women's skiing and, briefly, ice hockey. Gradually, a spate of other men's sports were organized or upgraded in status, and women's intercollegiate sports grew rapidly after 1968 in number and importance. By the end of the 1980s more than one-third of Middlebury students were participating in intercollegiate athletics each year, and half of all students joined a team at some point in their undergraduate careers. Intramural sports, physical education programs, improved athletic facilities, and the development of the Snow Bowl after World War II helped ensure that all students would have opportunities for recreation.

Football has dominated most American college athletic programs since 1900, and this was also true of Middlebury, particularly between 1916 and 1945.¹ The struggles on the field were crucial for the fans as well as the participants, as the games became symbolic struggles for institutional—not just team—superiority. In 1916, when Middlebury, captained by Ted Lang '17, won its first Vermont state football championship by defeating the University of Vermont (UVM) 6-2 on a sixteen-yard pass from James Bower '20 to Earle Good '20, the *Campus*, described the victory in monumental terms:

Our victory over UVM marks an EPOCH. It is significant because we have proved to our own satisfaction, as well as to the world at large, that Middlebury has entered again upon her own right. The place of honor which we once held but lost among the New England colleges is once more ready for us to go in and take possession.

For eight long years our beloved president Thomas has labored unflinchingly and with the deepest devotion to secure for Middlebury and her alumni this coveted and rightful glory. We as students will never know what has been the cost in the way of personal sacrifice, and his reward must ultimately consist largely in the knowledge of having served well his alma mater and humanity, for this has not been a slavish and prejudiced elevation to a one-sided cause. Our rejoicing and his does not consist in the mere fact of having won a long desired football victory, but in all which this victory symbolizes. Under his leadership, Middlebury has been preparing for the manifestation of her power. The spirit of Gamaliel Painter is once more abroad and

CHAPTER 13

ATHLETICS

One of the most dramatic scenes in the annals of the gridiron was enacted when a little group of boys came down from a small hamlet in the Vermont mountains, overcame seemingly unsurmountable odds and held the much vaunted gridiron legions of mighty Harvard to a 6-6 tie before 25,000 amazed and wild-eyed human beings in the big Harvard Stadium.

—"84 Years of Football Traditions," 1977,
Middlebury College Public Relations Files

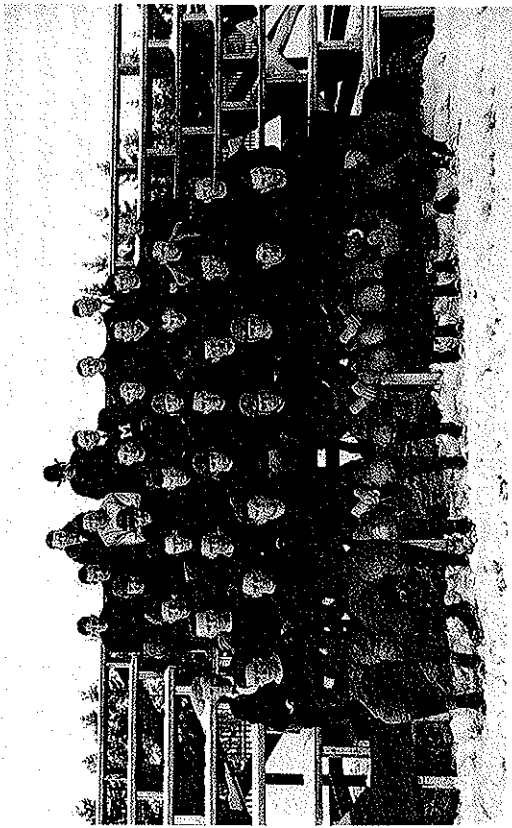
I sometimes have thought that we weren't as devastatingly bad as our awful record signified, just especially unlucky. I've since resolved that issue. We were bad. And unlucky. . . . We really tried so very hard. We cried after losses, banged lockers, and rededicated ourselves to greater effort—and continued to lose. And lose and lose. . . . We ran until our tongues hung out. No team was better conditioned. Unfortunately, we were a basketball and not a track team.

—Karl Lindholm, "Also Plays," *Middlebury College Magazine* 60 (spring 1986): 20-21

Next year with a little more work and more enthusiasm we might turn the snow and cold of winter months into advantage for the whole college. . . . here in Middlebury, where there is so much territory to tramp over, and where Breadloaf Inn and the cabins of the Green Mountain Club are not far distant.

—*Middlebury Campus*, March 3, 1920

Intercollegiate and intramural athletics were among the most popular activities at Middlebury between 1915 and 1990. Except during World War II, when squads were not fielded, the intercollegiate teams provided memorable competitive experiences for the partici-



Dressed in the thin uniforms of 1919, Middlebury's state champions gathered on the bleachers for a commemorative photograph.

his cane is now an inspiration to the student body as well as to its honored possessor.²

Athletic victories not only provided hope for the future and solace for years of inferiority but also engendered intense feelings of loyalty. Rallies, bonfires, and parades brought students, faculty, and townspeople together in celebration of the college's successes.³ The basketball team won one of the most important victories in the school's history by defeating UVM in 1928 for the first time in twelve years. The reaction was ecstatic: "Townspeople joined with students to riot over the campus in an impromptu celebration of the occasion. Everything available in the way of inflammable material was piled high near the gym and transformed into a mammoth bonfire."⁴

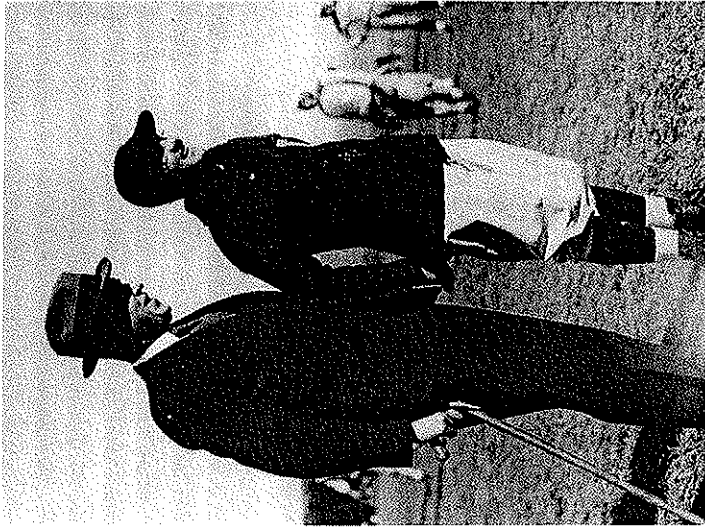
Successful athletic teams also generated greater publicity for many American colleges, thereby increasing alumni support and more applications for admission. With this in mind, A. Barton Hepburn 1871 gave the college \$65,000 in 1920 for the support of football and baseball, then the major intercollegiate sports at Middlebury.⁵ Hepburn told the grateful trustees that he donated the money in large part because "I particularly believe in successful athletics, as the best means of college advertising, and that is the particular feature which I wish to serve at this time."⁶

The Hepburn gift helped usher in a decade of football boom and bust. The college—to increase its visibility and prestige in the eyes of the public (and particularly high school students)—began in the early 1920s to schedule games with some of the most powerful schools in the East: Columbia, Penn State, Yale, and Harvard. Indeed, after the 1921 season, the school received a "wealth of flattering offers" from big football powers to play them in 1922, and the *Campus* urged Middlebury to accept.

In preparing the 1922 schedule it will be well to remember that the varsity contests this year against teams of widely recognized standing were infinitely more valuable as advertising than were any of the games for the State Championship . . . the plain truth is that a strong fight against Harvard though a losing one, means more to a greater number of prospective freshmen than a victory over Norwich, Clarkson or St. Lawrence.⁷

Even a doubtful President Moody was temporarily convinced. "I am rapidly becoming reconciled to the idea of our football team playing a schedule of big teams throughout the East," he told a cheering student rally before the 1922 Penn State game.⁸

Fortunately, Middlebury also attracted some outstanding football players, and the team performed admirably between 1921 and 1924. Sparked by Stone Hallquist '25, Alfred Brosowsky '25, Herbert Riegelman '25, Aloys Papke '25, Joseph Novotny '26, and William McLaughlin '26, the 1923 team barely lost to Columbia (led by guard Lou Gehrig) 9-6 and played powerful Harvard to a 6-6 tie in Cambridge as Marshall Klevenow '25 kicked two late field goals. According to the *Boston Globe* report, David had undone Goliath again: "One of the most dramatic scenes in the annals of the gridiron was enacted when a little group of boys came down from a small hamlet in the Vermont mountains, overcame seemingly unsurmountable odds and held the much vaunted gridiron legions of mighty Harvard to a 6-6 tie before 25,000 amazed and wild-eyed human beings in the big Harvard Stadium."⁹ Legend has it that President Moody called the team in Cambridge to hear the final score. "Six to six," he was told. "Sixty-six to what?" Moody replied, expecting the worst. Although Harvard won the next year, 16-6 before thirty-five thousand fans, that 1924 Middlebury team trounced all the rest of its opponents, won the Vermont state championship, piled up the most points in the East, and placed several of its members on the all-star teams picked by eastern sportswriters.¹⁰



Football was the major intercollegiate sport between the two world wars. President Moody strove to keep it no more than one part of a balanced education, but he enjoyed attending games such as this one, which he watched with Coach Benjamin H. Beck.

athletically talented transfer students and freshmen to play immediately on varsity teams, and of making scholastic and financial concessions to athletes. Middlebury coaches worked year-round after 1923 and were paid on the same scale as faculty members. Transfer students and freshmen had to wait one year before playing, and varsity players were treated no differently from other students in receiving financial aid or other benefits.¹³

Between 1926 and 1929, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching investigated intercollegiate athletics at 112 colleges and universities. Although Middlebury was cleared of any charges of recruiting athletes, it was not on the list of twenty-eight schools at which "no evidence was found that athletes were subsidized by any group or individual."¹⁴ Moody was surprised at the intimation that the college was subsidizing athletics in some ways.

This is rather amusing for one of the most frequently voiced criticisms has been that not enough was done here for athletes. Impartial investigators felt that we erred in the opposite direction.

However the jacket fits, we have no alternative to wearing it. And while we would like to have been 100% impeccable, we are grateful that we are exonerated from any suspicion of recruiting. There was a time when this could not have been said of us, in those dear bye gone days when our standards of sportsmanship were not as high as our scores. It is more important to be 100% sportsmen than to be 100% victorious. Some prices are too high for the ephemeral value of athletic victories.¹⁵

Middlebury settled down to a small-college football schedule in the 1930s and, under Coach Ben Beck (1928-1941), fielded several fine teams. Sam Guarnaccia '30, Walter "Duke" Nelson '32, and Walt Boehm '35 (the college's first All-American) spearheaded Beck's early teams. In 1936, led by Captain Bill Craig '37, John Kirk '39, George Anderson '38, John Cridland '38, John Chalmers '38, Vic Seixas '37, Bobby Boehm '38, Swede Liljenstein '38, Paul Guarnaccia '38, John Golembeskie '39, and Randall Hoffman '37, the Panthers recorded the school's first perfect undefeated season.¹⁶ The small squads of those days played "both ways" — offense and defense — and the fans seemed not to miss the "big-time" atmosphere of the 1920s. "In spite of occasional wailings from fanatically loyal alumni who weep at the death of the orgiastic era when 'football was football,'" a *Campus* editor commented in 1933, "we of Middlebury have

The euphoria was short-lived. Many of the best players graduated the following spring, Coach David Morey resigned to coach in the South, and a weakened squad could no longer compete with the best teams in the East. They were routed 53-0 by Yale to open the 1925 campaign and crushed 68-0 by Harvard the following week. For the next several years the stronger Ivy League and eastern university teams considered Middlebury a setup and gradually dropped the school from their schedules. Columbia, the last football power to play Middlebury, stopped in 1933 after severely drubbing the Panthers several years in a row.¹¹

President Moody was apparently pleased when the college descended from the ranks of "big-time" football. He told entering freshmen in the late 1930s that he was greatly relieved that the 6-6 tie with Harvard had not led to greater emphasis on sports.¹² Indeed, Moody fought during the 1920s to keep athletics in perspective. In cooperation with the presidents of other New England colleges, he ended the practices of hiring high-paid seasonal coaches, of allowing

come to realize that the greatest good to be gained from athletic competition comes from a season of comparable opposition, and not from futile expense of health and morale against a juggernaut of overwhelming weight and reserve.¹⁷ Following the brief flirtation with big-time football, the most important games each year were with Williams, Norwich, and (until the series ended in 1968) the University of Vermont.¹⁸

After the war, Walter "Duke" Nelson '32 assumed the coaching duties (1946-1968) and led the club to 6-1 and 7-1 seasons in 1947 and 1948. "Duke" compiled a fine 83-75-10 record during his twenty-two years and coached many outstanding players, including Wendy Forbes '51, John Zabriskie '55, Dick Atkinson '60, Charles Brush, '69, and Lee Cartmill '71. Nelson introduced two-platoon football, which resulted in larger squads, more coaches, and greater emphasis on specialization.¹⁹ Middlebury football had its greatest success in the 1970s, when, under the leadership of coaches John W. Anderson (1969-1972) and Michael G. Heinecken (1973-), the Panthers had the best record of any college-division team in New England and ranked eighth nationally. Men from the class of 1974, one of the most athletically talented in the school's history, helped anchor both the undefeated 1972 team (the first since 1936) and the 1973 squad, which lost only one (disputed) game to Norwich. Quarterbacks Peter Mackey '74 and Doug Cramphin '74, halfbacks Phil Pope '73 and Tom O'Connor '75, tackle Dave Uyrus '73, and linebacker Jim Barrington '75 were among the stars. Roy Heffernan '78, a fine halfback, set new rushing marks and, along with linebacker Duane Ford '78, led the Panthers to three excellent seasons.

The team continued to do well in the early 1980s, with a 7-1 record in 1981, after which Heinecken was named Coach of the Year in New England. Ted Virtue '82, Bill Genovese '82, Jim Loveys '82, Jon Good '84, Jon Peterson '86, Tom Mahon '84, and tight end Beau Coash '82 (who played for the Boston Breakers and later had a try-out with the New England Patriots) were among the outstanding players in those years. After 1985, however, the team did not fare as well (a record of 15-32-1 from 1985 to 1989), perhaps because of subtle changes in the admissions/recruiting strategy.²⁰

Aside from skiing and hockey, no other sport approached football in popularity until the 1970s. Basketball never caught on at Middle-

bury as it did elsewhere; this was undoubtedly because of the popularity of outdoor winter sports and the generally poor performance of Middlebury teams over the years. Since 1918, when basketball was declared a major varsity sport, good seasons were rare. Coach Tony Lupien managed a winning record during his tenure (1951-1956), relying on the scoring of Alfred "Sonny" Dennis '55 and the rebounding of Tom Hart '56, who still holds college and NCAA rebounding records. But from 1956 to 1970 the team compiled an abysmal record, 49-232, including several winless seasons. Karl Lindholm '67, who played on several of these hapless teams (including the 1966-1967 squad, which had the worst record, 1-23, of any college team that year) has recalled the frustrations:

I sometimes have thought that we weren't as devastatingly bad as our awful record signified, just especially unlucky. I've since resolved that issue. We were bad. And unlucky. . . . We really tried so very hard. We cried after losses, banged lockers, and rededicated ourselves to greater effort—and continued to lose. And lose and lose. . . . We ran until our tongues hung out. No team was better conditioned. Unfortunately, we were a basketball and not a track team.²¹

Later, under Coach G. Thomas Lawson (1970-1978), the fortunes were reversed, as outstanding players like Kevin Kelleher '80, David Pentkowski '75, Kevin Cummings '76, David Nelson '76, and David "Ben" Davidson '75, led the basketball team through its most successful decade.²² The team returned to historical form in the 1980s (with a dismal 61-120 record between 1978 and 1987), although individual stars such as Paul Righi '82, Fain Hackney '83, John Thompson '87, and John Humphrey '88 (the school's all-time leading scorer) provided plenty of points and excitement.²³ Righi, a biopsychology major who graduated Phi Beta Kappa, with a grade point average of 3.84, and Pentkowski (a superb student and soccer player as well as a basketball star) were recipients of the prestigious NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship, awarded annually to only ten scholar-athletes.²⁴

Spring comes late to Vermont, and spring varsity sports—baseball, tennis, golf, and track—usually attracted limited support from the college community. Baseball, a popular sport before World War I, declined in importance over the years. Schedules were limited and victories infrequent; the 1977 team (11-5) recorded the most wins

since 1915.²⁵ Middlebury had its first intercollegiate tennis match in 1920 and was playing a nine-game schedule by 1926. The extraordinary growth in the popularity of tennis in America after 1960 was reflected in the large number of Middlebury students who played tennis on campus. The addition of indoor courts after the war enabled them to play in the colder months as well, and students such as Fain Hackney '83 (Middlebury's first tennis All-American) and Pete Bostwick '58 had outstanding careers on the men's team.²⁶ But tennis as a varsity sport remained relatively minor in importance. Varsity golf and track were first organized in the 1920s. Undergraduates were allowed to use the nine-hole Middlebury Country Club course in 1925, and a team had achieved minor sport status by 1928. The course itself was expanded to eighteen holes between 1974 and 1977 under the direction of Ralph O. Myhre (after whom the course was named following his death in 1979).²⁷ Although Middlebury had competed with Norwich and UVM in track and field for many years, the first modern schedule was completed in 1924, when Reginald "Doc" Cook '24 led the team to its eighth consecutive state championship.²⁸

After 1970 the most important developments in athletics (aside from winter sports) were the introduction and growing popularity of new sports like soccer and lacrosse; a greater emphasis on intramurals, "life-time" sports, and physical fitness; and the extraordinary growth of women's intercollegiate athletics.

Football's postwar supremacy was finally challenged by the successful men's soccer program. In 1954, Frank Punderson '55, who was both captain and coach, led Middlebury's first soccer team to a 4-0-2 record. During the next fourteen years the team compiled a 75-24-16 mark and developed a spate of outstanding players, including Rich Miner '58, Tor Hultgren '60, W. Davis Van Winkle '63, A. Keith Van Winkle '64, David Nicholson '67, Peter Askin '62, George Rubottom '62, John Marks '68, Peter Kovner '67, John Garrison '66, and three-time All-American J. Davis Webb '66. Perhaps the most outstanding teams were fielded in 1972 and 1973 (again, the remarkable class of 1974 was instrumental here), when the college recorded 9-0-1 and 10-0 seasons. The team allowed only one goal during the entire regular season of 1973, as halfbacks David Pentkowski '75, Andy Jackson '74, and Kevin Candon '74 demonstrated outstanding skills.

Between 1975 and 1985, the team continued its winning ways by compiling a record of 71-31-22 and capturing several New England championships. These squads were sparked by Steve Sass '78, Grayle Howlett '81, Chip Doubleday '81, Jamie Hutchins '83, Mike Noonan '83, F. W. Nugent '84, Van Dorsey '86, Marty Wenthe '85, and Chris Parsons '87, who led the 1986 outfit to a 14-2-1 record and the ECAC Division III eastern championship. The success of the team over the years and the growing interest of Americans in soccer spurred a lively following for the three squads that came to compete for the college—men's varsity, women's varsity, and men's "B" teams.²⁹

Lacrosse also gained a substantial following after the war, when, with the prodding of Curtis Cushman '50, it was first accorded minor sport status. Many football players became attracted to the lacrosse team in the spring, and this helped Middlebury win nine ECAC New England titles after 1973. Indeed, thirty-four Middlebury men won All-American honors or mention in lacrosse in the period 1960-1990. Powerful midfielder John Burchard '81 starred in both football and lacrosse and was considered by his coaches to be "one of the best college athletes in Division III."³⁰ Other lacrosse stars who helped the Panthers to a 105-30 record between 1975 and 1985 included Will Graham '76, Peter Boucher '76, Bill Kuharich '76, Tom Callanan '77, Roy Heffernan '78, Roger Nicholas '80, Eric Kemp '80, Chip Clark '80, Jeff Thomsen '83, Mark Chafee '85, David Hennessy '85, Kevin Mahaney '85, and Steve Kirkpatrick '87. In 1988, the team had a 13-1 mark, won the ECAC championship, and ranked seventh in the country in Division III.

Other sports caught on later in the century. Men's cross-country, first introduced in 1921, was reorganized in 1968 by skiing and cross-country coach John Bower and grew in popularity, undoubtedly helped by the national running and jogging craze of the 1970s and 1980s.³¹ After several years as a club sport, men's swimming was elevated to varsity status in 1985. By 1990, a variety of men's club sports teams, including volleyball, squash, and rugby (as well as a coeducational rowing club) had been organized to compete on an ad hoc basis with other schools.³²

Although only a minority could participate in varsity sports, most Middlebury students were involved in physical education and intramurals. Indeed, men and women were required to attend physical

education classes—segregated by sex—for most of the years between 1921 and 1970.³³ There was a physical education major until it was eliminated in 1957–1958, after which every male still had to complete a four-semester physical education requirement. In 1970 the board accepted a plan presented by the new director of athletics, Richard Colman, to integrate the men's and women's staffs and programs into one Department of Physical Education and Athletics.³⁴ Colman, with the assistance of Coach Mary Lick and the rest of his staff, also revised the unpopular four-semester men's physical education requirement by instituting a flexible (though still required) one-year coeducational curriculum, which emphasized (as the women's physical education program had previously done) lifetime sports and the recognition of previous athletic achievements.³⁵

The physical fitness boom of the period 1960 to 1990 was particularly apparent among the type of upper-middle-class youth who attended Middlebury, and the demand for additional athletic and recreational facilities by varsity teams, individuals, and the intramural program led to the construction of Fletcher Field House in 1974 and its annex in 1989. Furthermore, Dean Steven Rockefeller arranged for the reopening of the outdoor skating rink at the base of Hepburn Hall, where it had been located until the construction of the Memorial Field House in 1949.³⁶

An even more significant phenomenon after 1965 was the growing opportunity for women to compete in varsity athletics. From the founding of the Women's Athletic Association in 1912 until the late 1960s, women's athletics were a relatively unimportant and almost hidden part of college life. Instead of playing sports, the women were (according to the men) apparently expected to spend their time cheering for the men's teams. Indeed, as late as World War I, women were not supposed to appear in public in athletic garb, and only gradually were men allowed to attend women's games. A faculty member complained to the dean of women in 1919 that the "Department of Physical Education permitted women in gym costume, without skirts, to cross the public road" en route to Porter Field. After that, the women tried to use Porter at times they might "manage to escape the gaze of the men." The trustees finally allocated \$2,500 in 1921 for a new athletic field next to Pearsons in the relative privacy of the women's campus.³⁷

Customs changed somewhat between the wars, and women had more freedom to dress appropriately for athletic activities. They began to take up ice skating, horseback riding, archery, golf, volleyball, field hockey, basketball, badminton, tennis, skiing, tobogganing, and fencing.³⁸ However, except for skiing, they primarily participated in physical education classes, intramural sports, and in occasional "sports days" at which Middlebury women competed against teams and individuals from other schools in sports such as tennis, basketball, or field hockey.³⁹ The annual sum allocated to women's sports was relatively tiny: \$300 in 1931–1932, for example, compared with nearly \$21,000 for men's sports.⁴⁰

Beginning in the late 1960s, however, the women's movement and, more specifically, the phenomenal rise of women's intercollegiate athletics, had a major impact. Middlebury women organized varsity teams in field hockey (1968), swimming (1969), lacrosse (1969), tennis (1971), cross-country (1975), track (1975), squash (1976), basketball (1977), soccer (1979), and ice hockey (1981). In several of these sports, enough women turned out to form "B" teams, which also competed with other schools. Women's rugby and riding were also organized on a club level in the 1980s.⁴¹

The field hockey team had particular success, posting several undefeated seasons and excelling in postseason play. Edie MacAusland '75, Deb Daniels '75, Lisa Hill '81, Sue Butler '81, Michelle Plante '83, Helen Ladds '81, Julie Ewing '80, Ann McCollum '86, and many other fine players contributed to this outstanding record.⁴² Other outstanding athletes include Karin VonBerg '81, an All-American distance runner and one of the best collegiate cross-country performers in the nation; Tina Ilgner '86, an All-American middle-distance runner in each of her four years at the college; Dorcas Denhartog '87, a gifted long-distance runner and cross-country skier who won the NCAA Division III women's cross-country championship in 1986; Megan Kemp '88, an All-American lacrosse player who led her team to an 11–3 record and a regional championship in her senior year; Victoria Hoyt '89, the first Middlebury woman to earn All-American honors in squash; Caroline Leary '92 and Kathy Dubzinski '90, who helped the basketball team win eighteen games in 1989–1990; and Debbie Gow '90, a high-scoring tri-captain of the ice hockey team.⁴³

Athletic facilities also improved after 1970, as coaches such as

Mary Lick spoke out in favor of equality for women. In 1973, a small addition to the Memorial Field House, which was used for women's office and locker space allowed women for the first time to have realistic access to facilities other than McCullough Gymnasium.⁴⁴ The trustees remained concerned that the college was not in compliance with Title IX, and the extensive renovations of the old field house in 1981-1982 and the four new practice fields were designed to give women and men more equal facilities.⁴⁵ Some students expressed concern in the 1980s that the college should have more women coaches, and a number of women athletes again complained in 1988 about inferior facilities and coaching. "Middlebury College guarantees us equal educational opportunities," lacrosse captain Megan Kemp '88 stated. "We just want equal athletic opportunities as well. We just want them to respect us as athletes." In the fall of 1988, the college promised to remedy the situation, particularly to ensure that coaches for the women's teams were qualified.⁴⁶

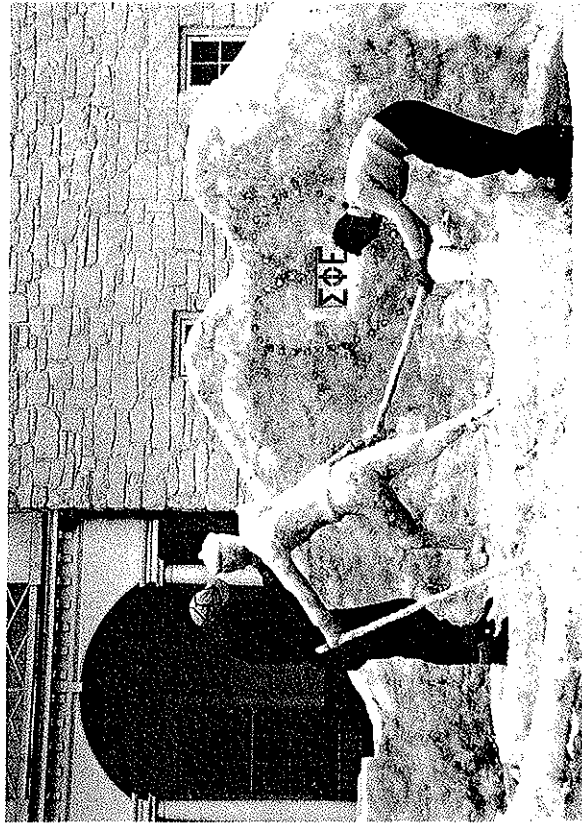
Middlebury's location in the hills of northern New England permitted an emphasis on winter sports, particularly skiing and hockey, as key elements in the athletic and recreational programs. In particular, the development of the Snow Bowl as a ski area set Middlebury apart from other schools, even as the growing popularity of skiing among middle- and upper-class families enhanced Middlebury's desirability among the very class of people the college sought to attract (see chapter 10).

Before World War I, Middlebury students apparently did not, at least in any organized way, take advantage of the snow that blanketed the Champlain Valley and the Green Mountains for months each winter. But several men formed an Outing Club in 1917, on the model of Dartmouth's successful group, and hoped to send a team to participate in the Dartmouth Winter Carnival. One member urged every Middlebury man to "take an active part in some winter sport" and to try out for the team, not only for the benefit of the club but also because "this will do much to bring Middlebury to the front in New England as several of the larger colleges would be represented there at that time."⁴⁷ The major events in those early days of intercollegiate skiing competition involved various kinds of ski and snowshoe races, including dashes, cross-country, and obstacle races.⁴⁸ Throughout the 1920s, although its teams often suffered from "a lack of student

interest" and poor organization and preparation, Middlebury men ventured to skiing meets and winter carnivals at Dartmouth, McGill, Norwich, and elsewhere.⁴⁹ Occasionally they even were victorious, as in 1922, when they swept the snowshoe race at McGill to become, as the *Campus* trumpeted, "the foremost collegiate snowshoers in this country."⁵⁰ Arthur Ferry '24, Roger Hall '22, Ray Noonan '21, and Cy Shelvey '23 (the first captain of a Middlebury ski team) were some of the stars of the early 1920s.⁵¹

The Outing Club also organized winter sports events just for Middlebury students, and the first Winter Holiday (forerunner of Winter Carnival) was held on February 23, 1920, on Chipman Hill (for the women) and at Noble's Grove (where the men competed). Although the affair was only a qualified success, the *Campus* urged (with some prescience) that it become an annual event. "Next year with a little more work and more enthusiasm we might turn the snow and cold of the winter months into advantage for the whole college. . . . here in Middlebury, where there is so much territory to tramp over, and where Breadloaf Inn and the cabins of the Green Mountain Club are not far distant."⁵² After another Winter Holiday in 1921, the name was changed to Winter Carnival in 1922. Coach Morey expanded the activities the following year to include interclass and interfraternity contests designed to "entertain" more of the college community.⁵³ The early carnivals, which included ski and snowshoe races for men and women, ski jumping, and toboggan sliding, really had two purposes, as the *Campus* explained: "If the Winter Carnival is established as an annual fixture in Middlebury's program of college activities, it will aid in developing spirit, and, we hope, will speedily place the Outing Club's teams on a par with those of our New England and Canadian neighbors."⁵⁴ By 1924, however, the interest in organized winter sports (other than ice hockey) was waning, and the carnival was held only occasionally until 1934.⁵⁵ On the other hand, Coach Arthur Brown, who came to Middlebury in 1926, agreed to coach the ski team (although he apparently knew almost nothing about skiing), and Middlebury continued to compete with other schools in an increasing number of meets.⁵⁶

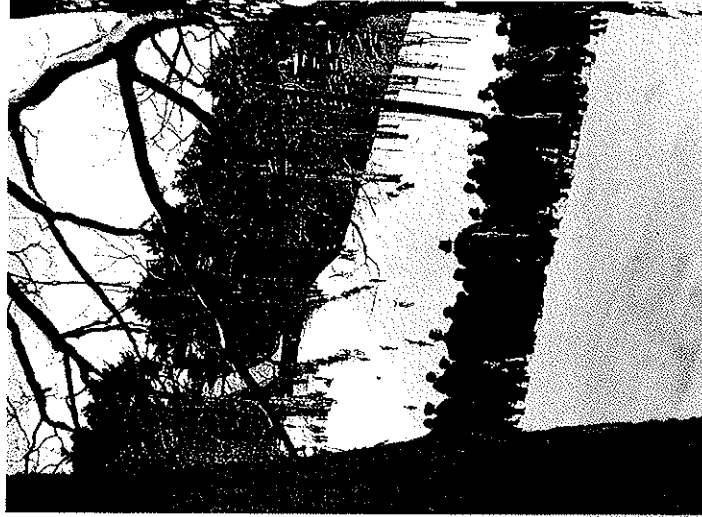
Interest in skiing grew rapidly in the 1930s, particularly after the 1932 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid. W. Wyman Smith '35, Coach Brown, and Professor Perley Voter brought back a blueprint of the Municipal Jump at Lake Placid, and a twenty-seven-meter ski jump



Interfraternity rivalry created confections of snow and ice during Winter Carnival.

was constructed on Chipman Hill in time for the college's first intercollegiate Winter Carnival on February 10-12, 1934.⁵⁷ That carnival, organized by the Mountain Club, featured the first women's intercollegiate meet at Middlebury, with women from UVM, McGill, and Skidmore competing.⁵⁸ In 1935-36, they improved the Chipman Hill trails and constructed a new ski jump. Although the new jump was a welcome addition, there was not much room to run out after the jump, and as Marion Holmes '33 has recalled, one jumper at the end of his run took a faculty wife with him over a fence.⁵⁹

The first trails were cut (by people from both town and college) on Worth Mountain under the leadership of J. J. Fritz, the college's business manager, and R. L. Rowland, assistant district ranger. One of the men involved, Richard Hubbard '36, recalled that a Middlebury Ski Club was organized in 1935 and that Robert Holmes, Beach Bly, Ellsworth Cornwéll, Perley Voter, and others would go up to Bread Loaf with their families on Sundays in the late 1930s to enjoy picnic lunches and cut down trees to form the Worth Mountain Downhill Trail and a log cabin warming hut. According to Hubbard,



Middlebury's ski jump on Chipman Hill was patterned on the jump at the Lake Placid Olympic site of 1932. It was improved and resited to Bread Loaf after World War II. Ski jumping was a spectacular feature of Winter Carnival until the 1970s.

two "Rube Goldberg-types" — John Phillips and his brother Harry — rigged up the first rope tow on an old automobile.⁶⁰

By the winter of 1935-1936, ski fever gripped the northernmost parts of the United States, and skiing became one of the most popular activities at the college, as W. C. Heinz '37 (later a well-known sportswriter) remarked in one of his *Campus* columns:

Yes sir. Middlebury, it seems, has truly taken the time off to keep abreast of the times and go ski-crazy. An hour after the snow stops falling, Chapel Hill and all surrounding slopes are a maze of crisscross tracks and odd patterns. Daily and nightly, wherever you look, the eye falls on dozens of little "Ski-Boys" and "Ski-Girls" earnestly endeavoring to display the technique that will qualify them for membership in that great fraternity of Ski Heifers. . . . So it goes — Middlebury eats, breathes, walks, talks, and lives skiing.⁶¹

Dick Hubbard '36 was hired in 1937 as the first paid coach of the men's ski team, and by 1939, following the lead of several other col-

leges and ski schools, Middlebury imported a coach—Arthur Schlatter—from Europe. Schlatter was a big success. In 1939 he not only directed the men's team to its first Middlebury Carnival victory (over six opponents) but also organized (with Hubbard) the college's first women's ski team. Women students—eighty-seven of them—were taking lessons on Chapel Hill from the popular coach only a few weeks after he arrived at Middlebury.⁶² The men's team continued its winning ways in 1940, led by tiny Eddy Gignac '43, captain Elbert "Mole" Cole '40, Ray Unsworth '41, Ike Townsend '42, and Bob '41 and John Gale '43.⁶³

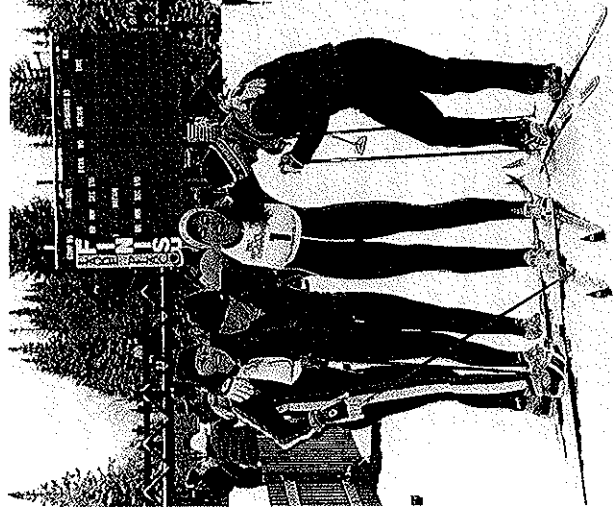
During the war there was little skiing activity at the college, but the legendary U.S. Army 10th Mountain Division was skiing up a storm in Europe, and one of its veterans, Joe Jones, was hired by President Stratton in 1945 to coach the ski team and manage the Snow Bowl. Jones recruited a number of his war buddies to join him, and for the next several years Middlebury was a power in American college skiing. Although Jones left in 1947, Robert "Bobo" Sheehan '44, an outstanding skier in his own right, took over the coaching reins, and under his leadership, the men's team of Joseph "Tink" Bailey '48, Phil Deane '49, Don Henderson '49, Paul Kailey '50, Tom Jacobs '51, Fred Neuberger '50, and Jack Valentine '49 won the North American Championships in Sun Valley in 1948.⁶⁴ The college did not have the funds to send that team on the three-day train trip to Sun Valley, but the student body raised most of the necessary expenses so that the team could compete.⁶⁵ The men's team repeated as North American champions at Aspen in 1949. The team was aided by improvements to the Snow Bowl after the war, as Dr. Stewart Ross '20 influenced his fellow trustees to underwrite the construction of new ski trails and a fifty-meter jump.⁶⁶

The women's team was even more famous in the 1940s, due, first, to a raft of publicity in the *New York Times* and other papers about the star skier, Becky Fraser '46, who in 1948 became the first Middlebury athlete to compete in the Winter Olympics; and second, to a popular movie about Middlebury skiing—*Sno' Time for Learning*—which was produced in 1948 and featured Middlebury women skiers. President Stratton proudly told the trustees in 1949 that the movie had been shown in seven thousand theaters across the United States and in foreign countries and that the college was receiving unprecedented recognition.⁶⁷

In the 1950s, although unable to win the Dartmouth Carnival or dominate eastern skiing until 1959, the men's team remained successful (third in the nation in 1955 and 1956, fourth in 1958), and individual students and coaches made their mark in international competition. Tom Jacobs '51 and Verne Goodwin '53, who competed in the 1952 Winter Olympics in Oslo, were the college's first (male) winter Olympians, while Doug Burden competed for the United States in the 1954 world championships, Les Streeter '55 skied on the 1956 Olympic team, and Bobo Sheehan was chosen to coach that team; Bob Beattie '55, who would coach the U.S. team in the 1960s, took over at Middlebury. At the end of the decade, Peter Lahdenpera '59, Gordie Eaton '65, and Herb Thomas '60 led the men's team to three undefeated seasons (1958–1960), as well as a victory at the Dartmouth Winter Carnival for the first time since 1948.⁶⁸

Fred Neuberger '50 developed an outstanding women's program in the 1950s, and, at Squaw Valley in 1960, one of the most famous women to ski at Middlebury, Penny Pitou, became the first American to win an Olympic medal in downhill. In 1956, during the one year she was enrolled, Pitou tried to put in some extra training hours but was stymied, she later recalled, by contemporary attitudes toward women and sports: "In those days women didn't 'sweat' so it was a little difficult to train and still look 'preppy.' I lived in the Chateau and trained in my sweat suit in the brambles behind the dorm. Lots of fun?! More than once Mrs. Kelly (then Dean of Women) asked me to 'please try to fit in and not be so much of a jock.' I didn't heed her however."⁶⁹

Women skiers continued to put the college on the map after 1960. Renie Cox Gorsuch '60 (a 1960 Olympian), Nancy Sise Auseklis '63, and Pamela Reed '72 were standouts, but the peak years were 1976–1981, when Middlebury women captured four national championships and one second-place finish while remaining undefeated in the East.⁷⁰ Among the many fine athletes of that era, alpine skier Sara McNealus '79 was particularly successful. After winning the giant slalom and finishing second in the slalom at Nationals in 1979, she was named an All-American and National College Competitor of the Year by *Ski Racing Magazine* and was the first woman at a New England school to win the prestigious Broderick Award for excellence in skiing. Coach Terry Aldrich called McNealus "one of the finest athletes to ever attend Middlebury."⁷¹ Foreign skiers began to domi-



The Women's cross-country relay team locked in Middlebury's Winter Carnival victory during the nearly snowless winter of 1980. Their victory was only sweeter for taking place at the site of the just completed Lake Placid Winter Olympics.

'72, Dennis Donahue '66, Don Henderson '49, Fred Neuberger '50, Terry Morse '65, Hank Tauber '64, Finn Gunderson '69, and Craig Ward '76. Other fine male skiers were Peter Swallow '65, Roger Buchika '66, Steve Lathrop '73, Paul "Rat" Reed '70, Hugh Barber '73, John Jacobs '78, and Jim Goodwin '79. In the 1980s, Mike Graham '84 (an excellent cross-country skier) and NCAA slalom champion Rob McLeod '88 were standouts.⁷³

One of the reasons these skiers enrolled at Middlebury was the rapid improvement of the Snow Bowl. As President Stratton commented in 1954: "Winter sports activities undeniably are a feature which attracts students, both men and women, to Middlebury and certainly part of our educational objectives is to provide healthy recreational sports facilities during our Vermont winters."⁷⁴ The college proceeded to do so — by completing a 300-foot-wide, 1,500-foot slalom slope and a 1,300-foot rope tow and by widening the beginner's slope to 400 feet and servicing it with a double rope tow, all in 1946; by constructing a 50-meter ski jump — for many years the nation's largest collegiate jump — in 1947; by opening the Proctor, Ross, and Voter trails and installing a 3,185-foot Pomalift in 1954; and by adding an 1,800-foot Pomalift ten years later.⁷⁵ Indeed, by 1971 the Snow Bowl could boast a 15-kilometer cross-country ski trail, three Poma ski lifts, a 4,200-foot double chair lift, 14 slalom and downhill trails and slopes, and 3 jumps.⁷⁶ These facilities, together with the Neil Starr Ski Lodge (see chapter 7), a base building with food service, library, and rest areas; and the Carroll and Jane Rikert Ski Touring Center, added in 1983, arguably made the Snow Bowl the finest college ski area in the country.⁷⁷

The major driving force behind the development of the Snow Bowl was Ralph O. Myhre, its manager from 1951 to 1978. It was Myhre's insistence that rope tows were obsolete that led to the installation of the Poma lift in 1954 and the modernization of the Bowl thereafter. Myhre was also responsible for the development of the Ski Patrol and Ski School. In the mid-1970s he designed and built the 3.5-kilometer John "Red" Kelly '31 Ski Trail for cross country skiing and running. The trail, which circles the golf course, was named for a popular coach (1932–1970), who was also, at various times, director of intramural athletics and chairman of the physical education department.⁷⁸

For nearly three decades the Bowl was the favorite skiing area

nate women's and men's skiing in the 1980s, but several Middlebury women, including Alice Tower '81, Sue Long '82, Tara McMenamy '82, Leslie Baker '84, Ingrid Punderson '88, Claudia Stern '89, and Leslie Smith '83 (a 1976 Olympian and four-time All-American — the only Middlebury skier, male or female, to manage that) performed splendidly.⁷²

Although the men's teams after 1960 did not fare quite as well as the women's, there were a number of outstanding individual performers. In 1961, Gordie Eaton '65 won the NCAA downhill championships at the Snow Bowl. At that same meet, John Bower '63, the finest Nordic skier ever to compete for Middlebury, won the NCAA championship in the Nordic combined. John Clough '64 also won national titles, in both the slalom and downhill and at the 1964 national meet at Dartmouth took the alpine combined title as well. After competing in the 1964 and 1968 Olympics, Bower won the Nordic combined trophy at Holmenkollen — a feat never before accomplished by a non-Scandinavian. Bower later was Middlebury's coach (1969–1975) and a member of the coaching staff for the U.S. Olympic teams in 1976 and 1980. Other graduates who competed or coached in the Olympics included John Morton '68, Joe McNulty

for thousands of Middlebury students. In the 1960s and 1970s an estimated 30 percent of the student body purchased season passes, and some 90 percent of students who skied went frequently to the Bowl.⁷⁹ The lack of snow between 1980 and 1984, however, led to a dramatic decline in student use; in 1983-1984, only twenty-eight students purchased passes, as Middlebury facilities were being "out-classed by the newer ski resorts."⁸⁰ The ski team had to drive long distances just to practice, there had been only one Winter Carnival with a full complement of skiing events in five years, and the 1984 Eastern Collegiate Skiing Championship alpine events had to be moved from the Bowl to Pico Peak—with much embarrassment to the college—all because of lack of snow.⁸¹ The trustees responded by appropriating nearly \$850,000 in 1984 to purchase snowmaking equipment and to install more chair lifts and other necessary equipment. The improvements helped. In 1984-1985, 560 students bought passes, and the college was able to maintain its position as a top skiing institution.⁸²

Ice hockey had its origins at the college in the early 1920s. At first, some pick-up games were played on Porter Pond off South Street, but a better rink was needed.⁸³ In 1922-1923, Paris Fletcher '24, Don Ross '25, and Malcolm Ross '23 took matters into their own hands and created the first successful boarded on-campus rink (a previous attempt near Voter had unfortunately been set up on the steam lines), as Fletcher later recalled.

On the site of what is now Munroe Hall, there were three tennis courts cut into the side of the hill and they had square wooden posts to hold the nets. We secured an old two-handled cross-cut saw and cut them off nearly at ground level. I don't recall consulting the College authorities in advance, but once we had removed those obstacles, we had a nice flat area large enough for a hockey rink, and it was *fait accompli*. . . I have some pretty vivid memories of sub-zero, moonlit nights holding the nozzle of a borrowed Middlebury Fire Department hose in the air watching the water freeze almost before it hit the ground.⁸⁴

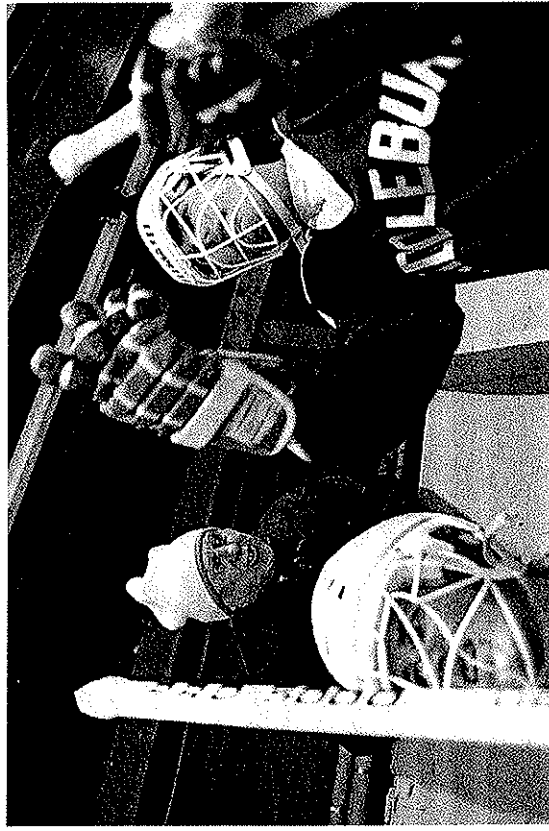
Fletcher helped organize an intercollegiate team in 1922-1923, and they ventured to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for their first game, which, as Max Petersen has written, was memorable: "There wasn't any coach, substitutes were unheard of, and the big Irish



Hockey was still a club sport when Middlebury defeated Clarkson in 1928. Enthusiastic audiences and a 9-1 season contributed to hockey's becoming a major sport in 1930. Games moved indoors with the completion of Memorial Field House in 1949, but the ice rink in front of McCullough was revived during the snowless winter of 1979-1980 by Dean Steven C. Rockefeller.

goaltender, who couldn't skate, relied on his first basemen's glove to stop the puck."⁸⁵ That goalie, "Rip" Gallagher '25, had practiced without a stick (the team did not have one for him), but Fletcher purchased one at R.P.I. just before the game. Gallagher, later a New York State Supreme Court judge, soon discarded it for the glove, however, and did a creditable job, giving up only five goals in the three games (all losses) that season. The first victory did not come until the team's third season, in 1924-1925 (after nine losses and one tie), with a 1-0 win over R.P.I.⁸⁶ In 1926-1927, after player-coach Carleton Simmons '28 and fellow linesmen Hal Whittemore '28 and Stillman Kelley '29 led the team to a 6-0 season and the Vermont championship (for the second consecutive year), hockey was granted minor sport status, and eight men were awarded "M" sweaters.⁸⁷ After a 7-1 season in 1927-1928, the Panthers settled into nearly two decades of solid but unspectacular records.

From 1946-1964, however, under Coach Walter "Duke" Nelson '33, a superb defenseman and 1930 honorable mention All-American, Middlebury became a dominant force in eastern hockey, winning the



"Duke" Nelson '33 advised the women's ice hockey team in 1980, long after he had officially retired from coaching.

Vermont championships for five consecutive years in the late 1940s and compiling a 47-23-2 record. The college competed in the old Tri-State League, with St. Lawrence, R.P.I., Clarkson, and Williams until 1959, and played strong Division One schools such as Clarkson, Army, Yale, Dartmouth, Northeastern, Boston College, and Boston University in the 1950s and early 1960s, an era that has been called the "Golden Age" of Middlebury hockey.

The peak years were 1959-1961, when the team recorded 16-7 and 19-2 seasons. Those squads were led by three-time All-American Phil Latreille, the greatest college hockey scorer of all time; Mike Karin '59, who still holds the NCAA assist record for one season (sixty-two in 1958-1959); and the Fryberger brothers—Bob '61, Jerry '61, and Dates '63—who in 1960-1961 formed the only all-brother line in college hockey. That 1960-1961 squad, which lost only to Clarkson and R.P.I., outscored its opponents by an astounding 192-59, as Latreille set the NCAA single season mark of 108 points (80 goals and 28 assists). That record still stands, as does Latreille's career scoring record of 346 points and career goals record of 250. Dates Fryberger, whose 236 points ranks him among the fifty

top college scorers, went on to be an All-American in 1962 and 1963 and started on the 1964 U.S. Olympic hockey team.⁸⁸

Coach Nelson, a cum laude graduate, compiled a record of 210-163-7 before giving up the reins in 1964 to one of his best players, Wendy Forbes '51. Nelson, who also coached football (1946-1968), golf (1947-1962, 1964-1972), and lacrosse (1954-1958), even came out of retirement briefly in 1982-1983 to coach the women's hockey team (which later developed into a regional power with an 11-3 record in 1988 and 12-4-1 in 1990). The college honored Nelson in 1981 by naming a lounge in the Alumni Center after him and, in an even more fitting dedication, named its artificial ice rink in the field house the Duke Nelson Arena in 1986. Participating in college and community athletic activities almost until his death in 1989, "Duke" will long be warmly remembered as a fine human being and a great asset to Middlebury, town and college alike.⁸⁹

Forbes, who compiled a 254-232-18 record before he retired in 1985, was named national coach of the year in 1975 and took his team to the ECAC playoffs seven times, winning the ECAC Division II West title in 1978-1979. His successor, Bill Beaney, directed the 1989-1990 team to a 21-5-1 record—the most wins ever for a Middlebury hockey team—and was named Division III National Coach of the Year by his fellow coaches.⁹⁰

The winning tradition of Middlebury teams in winter sports, particularly skiing, helped put the college on the map after 1945. Its northern and mountainous location, so great a detriment in earlier years, now became an enormous magnet that attracted skiers and skaters, and Middlebury built proper winter sports facilities to take advantage of this. The mountains became not only a backdrop to the beauty of the valley but also the center of most extracurricular life in the winter months. Many students—notably, wealthy eastern youngsters who enjoyed skiing—came because of the hills, and the college was transformed.

- October 20, 1989. For one early statement that the new center might help with the alcohol problem, see Robison to Board of Trustees, memorandum, February 27, 1985; appended to Board minutes, March 9, 1985.
82. MC, May 8, 1987, September 11, 1987, October 2, 1987, February 26, 1988, April 29, 1988, and September 30, 1988.
83. See MC, October 31, 1986, October 2, 1987, and February 19, 1988; and MCM 61 (spring 1987): 8. The quotation is from PM, May 19, 1988, p. 1443.
84. Marijuana was smoked covertly in small (but increasing) quantities by a growing number of students in the period 1964-1968. In 1968-1969 and after, it was much more widespread and smoked less guardedly. This statement is based on a number of interviews with students of that period (most of whom wished to remain anonymous). Administrative reports agree with these observations. See MC, March 2, 1967, October 24, 1968, and April 17, 1969. In 1967 only 33 percent had tried marijuana. By 1970, 75 percent of the students had probably used it. See Annual Report of the Dean of the College, August 16, 1968, MCA; PM, 3:1116; and CM, 9:1260.
85. David Y. Parker '74, letter to editor in MCM 62 (summer 1988): 3.
86. MC, November 6, 1980.
87. MC, February 28, 1986, September 19, 1986, and March 6, 1987; and MCM 60 (summer 1986): 6.
88. *Report of the Drug Task Force*, p. 1. On national coverage, see, for example, *New York Times*, February 23 and 24, 1986; and the *Providence Journal* article reprinted in the *San Diego Tribune*, February 27, 1986. I also found useful the two thick folders of press clippings regarding the Zaccaro affair that are in the Middlebury College Public Affairs office.
89. MC, April 15, 1988.
90. *Rutland (Vt.) Herald*, February 25, 1986.
91. MC, February 27, 1987, October 17, 1987, and March 18, 1988; CM, 14:2048-51; and *Report of the Drug Task Force*.
92. On the YMCA in the years 1910-1930, see, for example, MC, January 10, 1917, September 28, 1921, October 26, 1921, November 2, 1921, November 16, 1921, November 30, 1921, December 14, 1921, February 22, 1922, April 5, 1922, November 1, 1922, November 21, 1923, December 5, 1923, April 9, 1924, September 24, 1924, October 1, 1924, November 25, 1925, March 9, 1927, June 20, 1927, and February 6, 1929.
93. On YMCA affairs, see MC, June 14, 1916, December 6, 1916, June 11, 1919, September 28, 1921, October 31, 1923, April 9, 1924, December 17, 1924, January 14, 1925, and November 3, 1926. From 1919 to 1923, there was a Sunday men's club, but that folded, too. See MC, December 10, 1919, February 7, 1923, and September 26, 1923.
94. Moody to Phillips P. Elliott, November 9, 1927, MP, MCA.
95. MC, October 19, 1927.
96. W. Storrs Lee '28 to David Stameshkin, September 6, 1976, MCA. On student preachers, also see GC, 447, for the work of Robert Taylor '19.
97. Moody to Charles E. Crane, June 20, 1923, MP, MCA.
98. Lee to Stameshkin, September 6, 1976.
99. Moody to George W. Parker, February 12, 1923, MP, MCA. Moody did strongly believe in studying Scriptures, and, for a brief time in the early 1930s, students apparently were required to pass an examination in Bible in order to graduate. See CM, 3:302; and MC, October 1, 1930.
100. John G. Bowker, "Middlebury College in Retrospect," MCNL 41 (spring 1967): 13. On the time change in 1916, see MC, June 21, 1916.
101. See MC, December 12, 1923, March 4, 1925, March 10, 1926, March 17, 1926, and January 29, 1936.
102. MCM 60 (spring 1986): 29; MC, November 3, 1926, and November 17, 1926. For examples of vespers preaching, see MC, November 9, 1921, September 24, 1924, and October 30, 1935.
103. MC, February 20, 1987.
104. Stephen Freeman, "Thirty-eight Years of Middlebury," MCNL 38 (autumn 1963): 20.
105. MCM 59 (summer 1985): 38.
106. MC, September 30, 1942. On opposition to required chapel during World War II, see Noble, "Coming of Age in World War II," 15.
107. See MCNL 32 (autumn 1957): 19; Charles P. Scott, "Religion at Middlebury College," MCNL 29 (April 1954): 15-17, 21; and interview with Charles Scott, June 24, 1975, MCA.
108. Interview with D. K. Smith '42, March 10, 1975, MCA.
109. MC, April 20, 1950, April 27, 1950, May 11, 1950, and May 18, 1950.
110. CM, 6:511; and MC, October 9, 1952.
111. Interview with Charles Scott, June 24, 1975.
112. CM, 7:686-87, 700; MC, September 24, 1953, April 25, 1957, May 2, 1957, May 9, 1957, and September 19, 1957.
113. MC, November 10, 1960, November 17, 1960, December 8, 1960, January 12, 1961, January 19, 1961, and September 21, 1961; and PM, 2:719.
114. MC, May 9, 1957.
115. Scott, "Religion at Middlebury College," 15.
116. *Ibid.*, 15-17; MC, December 9, 1954; interview with Charles Scott, June 24, 1975; President's Report, 1955-56, p. 3, MCA; and MC, January 22, 1982. In 1957 the conference was endorsed by Don Mitchell, chairman of Sylvania Corporation. See MAC (1959-60). The student who worked with Scott to start Hillel at Middlebury, Gerald B. Zelermyer '61, later became the first Middlebury graduate to become a rabbi. See MCM 58 (summer 1984): 47. On Hillel and Jewish students in the 1980s, see MC, October 16, 1987, and January 27, 1989.
117. Interview with Charles Scott, June 24, 1975; and Scott, "Religion at Middlebury College," 16-17.
118. MC, October 17, 1986, and March 11, 1988.
119. JT to James P. McNaboe, June 1, 1917, TP, MCA.

CHAPTER 13. ATHLETICS (PAGES 270-93)

1. On the dominance of football at most American colleges, see Benjamin G. Radner, *American Sports: From the Age of Folk Games to the Age of Spectators* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1983), 209-15, 266-75; and Douglas A. Noverr and Lawrence E. Jewacz, *The Games They Played: Sports in American History, 1865-1980* (Chicago, 1983), 44-47, 80-83, 113-17, 142-44, 161-64, 179-80, 202-10, 246-55, 309-16.
2. MC, November 22, 1916.
3. On college spirit in the interwar period, see MC, May 14, 1919, October 15, 1919, October 20, 1926, October 3, 1928, and November 20, 1935.
4. MC, February 29, 1928.

5. Athletics were supported primarily by an athletic tax and college subsidies in the early decades of the twentieth century. See *MC*, February 23, 1916, and January 9, 1918; and *CM*, 3:131, 136, 148, 195, 198.
6. *MC*, February 11, 1920. On the connection between athletics, publicity, and attracting men to the college, also see *JT* to E. Kendall Hewlett, July 14, 1909, TP, and Hewlett to *JT*, July 10, 1909, TP.
7. *MC*, November 23, 1921.
8. *MC*, October 25, 1922.
9. "84 Years of Football Traditions," 1977 Public Relations Files. Also see *SK* 126-29; *MC*, October 17, 1923; *MCNL* 55 (fall 1980): 28-29.
10. *MC*, October 15, 1924, November 26, 1924, and December 3, 1924.
11. *MC*, February 25, 1925, October 7, 1925, October 14, 1925, and October 1933; and interview with Sam Guarnaccia '30, April 24, 1975, MCA.
12. Interview with D. K. Smith '42, April 25, 1975, MCA.
13. *MC*, March 15, 1922, April 19, 1922, October 4, 1922, November 29, 1922, and January 24, 1923; *FM* (December 14, 1922): 67; and *CM*, 3:176. The one-year rule was later amended to one semester. See *MC*, December 5, 1923; and *CM* 3:190. President Thomas had condoned athletic scholarships. See *JT* to Philip Condit, August 19, 1915, TP. Also see the letter of Dean Wiley in *MC*, December 1926.
14. Howard J. Savage et al., *American College Athletics* (New York, 1929), 233-242.
15. [Paul Moody?], "The Carnegie Report," typescript, Moody Papers, MCB 16.
16. *MC*, February 15, 1928, November 29, 1933, and December 6, 1933; *SK*, 126-29; "84 Years of Football," 5; and W. C. Heinz, "Pittsburgh Won the Rose Bowl but Who Cared," *MCM* 61 (winter 1986): 43.
17. *MC*, November 22, 1933.
18. On the end of the UVM series, see *CM*, 8:1035.
19. On Nelson, see *MCM* 57 (winter 1983): 42; and 60 (spring 1986): 2.
20. See "Middlebury Posts Best Record in 1970s N.E. College Football, Middlebury-Norwich official program, Saturday, November 8, 1980, p. 17; *MC* 55 (fall 1980): 26; *MCM* 56 (autumn 1981): 24, 56 (winter 1982): 28-29, 56 (spring 1982): 32, 56 (summer 1982): 29, 57 (summer 1982): 29, 57 (autumn 1982): 34 (winter 1984): 26, and 60 (spring 1986): 23-24. On the problems of the late 1980s, see *MC*, December 2, 1988.
21. Karl Lindholm "Also Plays," *MCM* 60 (spring 1986): 20-21. Also see *MC* 60 (summer 1986): 12-13. The 1951-1970 figures are based on information contained in the files of Middlebury College's Sports Information Director, (hereinafter SID files); and interview with G. Thomas Lawson, August 26, 1981, MCA.
22. Interview with G. Thomas Lawson, August 26, 1981; and *MCNL* 54 (spring 1980): 27.
23. See Athletic Report, 1976-85, Dean of the College's files; *MCM* 56 (spring 1982): 33, 57 (summer 1983): 30, and 61 (summer 1987): 13. On Humphrey, see *MC* March 4, 1988; and *MCM* 62 (summer 1988): 6-10. Humphrey set a career record of 1,844 points, a single-season record of 456 points, and a single-game record of 46 points.
24. *MCM* 56 (summer 1982): 28; and interview with G. Thomas Lawson, August 26, 1981.
25. *MCNL* 52 (summer 1977): 28.
26. *MCM* 57 (summer 1983): 29. Also see *SK*, 146.
27. *SK*, 147. The course was purchased outright in 1963. See *CM*, 3:217. On Myhre and the course, see *MCNL* 51 (summer 1976), and 53 (winter 1979): 5.
28. *MC*, May 21, 1924; and *SK*, 142.
29. SID files; interview with G. Thomas Lawson, August 26, 1981; Athletic Report, 1976-85; *MCM* 56 (spring 1982): 34, 57 (spring 1983): 30, 58 (winter 1984): 30-23, 59 (summer 1985): 3, 60 (spring 1986): 22, and 61 (spring 1987): 18. At the 1989 Homecoming, Punderson was recognized for his contribution to the founding of varsity soccer at Middlebury. The Frank Punderson Cup is to be awarded each year to the winner of the alumni-varsity soccer game. See *MCM* 64 (spring 1990): 67.
30. *MCNL* 55 (summer 1981): 24-25. For Cushman and early lacrosse, see *SK*, 146-51.
31. See *SK*, 148; and *MC*, October 24, 1968.
32. On men's swimming, see *MCM* 59 (spring 1985): 29. On the origins of rowing, see *MC*, October 5, 1967, and October 19, 1967. On recent problems with rowing, see *MC*, October 9, 1987, and October 14, 1988. On rowing, see *MCM* 64 (winter 1990): 9, and 64 (summer 1990): 15-16. Other men's club sports organized in recent years included ultimate frisbee, martial arts, wrestling, winter track, synchronized swim, water polo, cycling, and fencing. See Athletic Report, 1976-85; *MC*, March 21, 1979.
33. See *MCB* (1921-70); *MC*, April 13, 1921, and February 22, 1928. Men's intramurals were very popular; in 1923-1924, 162 of the 260 male students were regularly involved in athletics. See *MC*, April 9, 1924. For other evidence of men's intramurals, see *MC*, April 17, 1918, February 9, 1927, February 1, 1934, and March 4, 1936.
34. *PM*, 3:1087; and *CM*, 9:1331.
35. Mary E. Lick, "Report on Leave of Absence," typed manuscript, mimeographed in MCA; interview with Mary Lick, August 24, 1981, MCA; and *MC*, September 22, 1976. There had been a men's physical education major until 1957-58, when the trustees decided to require all men to complete a four-semester physical education program. See *CM*, 6:640. On Colman, see *MC*, September 22, 1976, and March 16, 1977; *MCNL* 51 (fall 1976): 73, and 56 (spring 1982): 35.
36. *MC*, September 22, 1976, October 14, 1988, and January 27, 1989; and *MCNL* 54 (spring 1980): 4.
37. Marion L. Young '24, "Development of Women's Sports," *MCNL* 6 (April 1922): 6-7, 18; and *CM*, 3:148. On the expectation (and reality) of women as cheerleaders and spectators, see *MC*, December 1, 1915, November 22, 1916, October 3, 1917, November 21, 1917, November 12, 1919, and November 1, 1922.
38. See Young, "Development of Women's Sports," 6; *Kaleidoscope* (1926, 1938-1939-40); and *MC*, February 7, 1917, September 24, 1924, and June 18, 1928.
39. *MC*, March 21, 1934, April 29, 1936, and May 6, 1936; and interview with Mary Lick, August 24, 1981. On physical education classes, see Women's Athletic Report, 1976-85.
40. *MC*, January 11, 1933. Also see *MC*, October 24, 1922, and March 27, 1929.
41. See, for example, interview with Mary Lick, August 24, 1981; *MCNL* 55 (winter 1981): 27; *MCM* 56 (fall 1981): 23; *MC*, April 24, 1981; and Athletic Report, 1976-85. On riding, see *MC*, October 30, 1987. On rugby, see *MC*, May 4,

84. Quoted in Max Petersen, "History on Ice," *MCM* 59 (winter 1985): 29-30.
85. *Ibid.*
86. Derived from files of the Sports Information Director, Public Relations Office, Middlebury College.
87. *MCM* 59 (summer 1985): 15; and *MC*, March 23, 1927.
88. Petersen, "History on Ice," 30; Petersen to Stameshkin, July 12, 1990, *MCA*, and President's Report, 1959-60, p. 35, Old Chapel Archives.
89. On Nelson, see Petersen, "History on Ice," 30; *MCNL* 55 (spring 1981); *MCM* 57 (winter 1983): 42; *CM*, 14:2035; *MCM* 60 (spring 1986): 2; *MC*, November 3, 1989; and tribute by Fred Neuberger '50 in *MCM* 64 (winter 1990): 7. On the rink's construction, see *MCNL* 28 (July 1954): 6. On the women's hockey team, see *MCM* 62 (summer 1988): 38.
90. On Forbes, see Petersen, "History on Ice," 30; and *MCNL* 53 (spring 1981): 25; and *MC*, September 11, 1975. On Beaney, see *MCM* 64 (summer 1990): 23; and *MC*, March 9, 1990.

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1. See *MC*, November 1, 1933. On the lack of interest, see *MC*, January 18, 1937, and interview with Russ Leng '60, *MCA*.
2. On the men's Student Union, see *MC*, January 26, 1916, and June 7, 1916. On the origin and early years of the men's Undergraduate Association and Student Council, see *MC*, April 9, 1919, April 30, 1919, May 21, 1919, January 12, 1927, May 9, 1923, and May 19, 1926.
3. *MC*, September 28, 1927. On the good relations between faculty and student on the committee, see *Kaleidoscope* (1939), p. 116.
4. See the Middlebury *Handbooks*, copies in *MCA*; and Report of the President to the Trustees, September 15, 1953, typed copy, *MCA*.
5. June Brogger Noble, "Coming of Age in World War II," *MCNL* 49 (winter 1975): 15. For an example of one of the few early protests, see the letter to the editor in *MC*, June 16, 1926. The student argued: "No one is asking for the privileges running wild. We merely want the right to develop our own consciences by the allowed in so far as is in any way possible to decide for ourselves, as self-respecting women, what will bring honor and what disgrace to the name of our Alma Mater. Also see the editorial in *MC*, April 12, 1939.
6. See Middlebury *Handbooks*, *MCA*, for the period in question.
7. Interview with Stephen Freeman, August 11, 1981, and interview with Judith Allen Peterson '55 and Bruce Peterson '56, June 19, 1975, *MCA*.
8. Interview with Elizabeth Baker Kelly in *MCNL* 44 (spring 1970): 8.
9. Based on interviews with members of the class of 1924, Sam Guarnaccia Fred Neuberger '50, and Bruce Peterson '56 and Judith Allen Peterson '55, June 1975, *MCA*; and *MCM*, 63 (autumn 1989): 62.
10. Interview with JIA, May 20, 1975, *MCA*.
11. *MC*, November 3, 1960, November 10, 1960, and September 21, 1961.
12. *MC*, October 17, 1963, and November 21, 1963.
13. *MC*, October 31, 1963. Also see *MC*, November 21, 1963, and February 1964.
14. *MC*, March 5, 1964, March 26, 1964, May 21, 1964, November 18, 1964, January 13, 1966, and February 16, 1967.
15. *MC*, March 10, 1966.

16. *MC*, March 2, 1967.
17. *MC*, November 10, 1966, February 9, 1967, February 16, 1967, February 23, 1967, March 2, 1967, March 9, 1967, March 16, 1967, and October 5, 1967.
18. *MC*, September 28, 1967.
19. *MC*, February 29, 1968; and *CM*, 8:1102-04. Dennis O'Brien had also changed his mind. He admitted that parietal hours would offer an "easier opportunity for pre-marital sexual activity." But he was convinced that "the restrictive policies of the past" were "unwise and unenforceable." See Annual Report, Dean of the College, August 16, 1968, p. 5, *MCA*.
20. *MC*, February 29, 1968.
21. *MC*, October 10, 1968, and each succeeding issue through November 23, 1968.
22. See, for example, *MC*, January 16, 1969, February 27, 1969, March 20, 1969, April 27, 1972, and September 14, 1972; *PM*, 3:1052-53, 1076; and *CM*, 1999-1200.
23. The first coed dorms apparently were Allen and Le Chateau in 1970. See *CM*, 9:1223. But see *MC*, September 25, 1975, for conflicting data and other information. By 1975 only two residence halls were single-sex dormitories. See also *MC*, March 2, 1977.
24. *MC*, November 6, 1970, November 12, 1970, September 14, 1972, and March 8, 1973; *PM*, 3:1177; and *CM*, 9:1348.
25. Interview with Dean Kelly in *MCNL* 44 (spring 1970): 8.
26. Interview with JIA, May 20, 1975.
27. *FM* (1967-69): 233-35; and *MC*, April 17, 1969.
28. *PM*, 3:1070; *CM*, 9:1207, 1217-18, 1284; and *MC*, January 14, 1971, and February 25, 1971.
29. *CM*, 9:1306-7, 1321 appended; and *MC*, February 26, 1970 and October 2, 1970.
30. See pp. 130-32; and pp. 305-8.
31. *MC*, November 17, 1976, December 8, 1976, January 26, 1977, and May 11, 1977.
32. *MC*, April 20, 1977.
33. *MC*, April 27, 1977.
34. The *Campus* editor admitted in April 20, 1977, "that students are not readily aware of who their representatives are, make no effort to find out, and do not bravely attempt to express their opinions to them."
35. *MC*, January 11, 1979, and March 7, 1979.
36. The increase in activity space could be realized, they argued, by building a new student union or expanding Proctor Hall. *MC*, April 18, 1979.
37. *MC*, April 18, 1979; and *CM*, 11:1723.
38. *MC*, September 27, 1979.
39. *MC*, March 27, 1981, April 3, 1981, September 18, 1981, and October 30, 1981.
40. The quotation is from an article in *MC*, March 13, 1981, regarding a student poll in which 90 percent expressed their lack of interest. For other moments of student interest in governance matters, see *MC*, February 25, 1983, and May 6, 1983.
41. *MC*, October 29, 1919, and November 19, 1924. On the students' lack of knowledge of domestic and foreign affairs, see *MC*, January 19, 1927, and February 22, 1928.
42. *MC*, March 7, 1928, October 19, 1932, May 23, 1934, and October 21, 1936.