



The Bullsheet, a forum for news, humor, and community dialogue, is funded by DCGA and is printed each day that classes are in session. Submissions must be sent before 6:30pm for next day submission via e-mail to:bullsheet@denison.edu. Submissions herein solely reflect the opinions of the authors.

Edited last night by: Zach Delivered this morning by: Bugggggggggggvol. LXIV/ no. 21 / February 20, 2020

DENISON AND WAR

Ben Bower's piece, *The Passing of Ace Morgan*, about the life of Denison student Ace Morgan, and the now-former theater building named in his honor, got me thinking about Denison and its relationship with wars. War is a relatively minor topic in the histories of Denison, as say compared to the curriculum or student life. Both Francis W. Shepardson's *Denison University*, 1831-1931 (1931) and Dr. Wally Chessman's *Denison: The Story of an Ohio College* (1957), as well as his followup work with Dr. Wyndham Southgate, *Heritage and Promise: Denison*, 1831-1981 (1981), only provide a general overview of how wars affected the University. More detailed accounts of Denisonians and Granvillians in war can be found in the Granville Historical Society's *Historical Times* quarterly and the edited two volumes of *Granville Ohio: A Study In Continuity and Change*. Of particle noteworthiness are Kevin Bennet's articles on locals that fought in the Civil War and emeritus history professor Dr. Don Shilling's writings on the World Wars and interwar period.

On-campus, Ace Morgan Hall was the most prominent memorial to a Denisonian that served in the armed forces. Now that Ace is gone, the only remaining physical memorials to veterans are the Denison Veterans Memorial on Chapel Walk and a few plaques across campus. However, there are still buildings named after people that influenced wars and peace. What follows are three people we honor with buildings who either made **very** questionable decisions for profit, influenced a peace treaty, or indirectly changed the course of this "University."

Deeds Filed. Col. Edward A. Deeds is probably the most influential Denison alumni you have most likely never heard about. Deeds grew up on a farm in south Granville and graduated Denison in 1897. When he was a student, Deeds was tasked with installing Denison's first electrical and lighting system. This knack for engineering led him to receive a job with the Thresher Company in Dayton due to the Thresher's connection with Denison (Knowlton Center take note). He quickly rose through the ranks and eventually worked with the National Cash Register Company (NCR). There he was able to develop the first electric cash register. Due to the monopoly NCR held, Deeds and other executives were convicted of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. However, Deeds never served his one-year prison term. After a few other ventures, Deeds would in 1909 become one of the founding members of the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company along with Orville Wright (yeah that guy that invented flight with his brother). By 1913, Deeds was on the Board of Trustees at Denison helping in fundraising efforts and gave substantially himself. In 1917 he gave money to purchases land that expanded campus more than five times in size. Everything east of Swasey and everything north of Olin was acquired by his money (annoyed that you have to walk form Crawford to A-Quad —blame Deeds). He also gave the money for the construction of Deeds Field in 1921 on the newly acquired land.

When the U.S. entered the war in April of 1917, Deeds was appointed to be Chief of Aircraft Production for the Army. For his service he received the rank of Colonel. During the war, Deeds oversaw the spending of over a billion dollars on airplanes. The problem? Nearly no American planes saw action during World War One. One of the few planes that did see combat was the 4.000 DH-4 bomber designed by Deeds. The pane was plagued by so many deadly problems due to cost-cutting measures that pilots nicknamed it the "flaming coffin." Once the massive cost for next to nothing was discovered a U.S. House Committee Investigation was held. It found that Deeds improperly "gave large contracts to his business associates" that he also financially benefited from. Once the fire problems of DH-4 were raised, President Wilson orders an investigation of the aircraft's production. The investigation found that Deeds acted in "gross self-interest and improper practice" when producing the plane. The investigation recommended Deeds be subject to a court-martial for his actions. Deeds would be later exonerated by Secretary of War Newton Baker after his own investigation. Now, anytime you are playing or watching a game at Deeds Field, remember the money for the stadium partly came from a monopoly or flaming aircrafts.

Treaty of Versailles. In an instance of historical coincidence, on the same day the first football game was played on Deeds Field in 1921, the cornerstone of Swasey Chapel was also laid. The construction of the Chapel was financed by Cleveland industrialist Ambrose Swasey who was a prominent member of the Denison Board of Tutees. One of the main products of Swasey's company in Cleveland were telescopes. He donated many, including to Denison (which is still in use in Swasey Observatory) and to Nanking University in China which Swasey helped found. During Swasey travels in China before the turn of the century he visited the observatory in Peking and marveled at the 18th-century French telescopes still in use. During the Boxer rebellion in 1900, Germany ransacked the observatory and took its telescopes. Swasey was devastated over this loss. So much so, Swasey advocated heavily for the return of the instruments. When World War One ended, Swasey lobbied the American delegates to the peace conference to include the return of the instruments to China.

Continues on back...

FROM FRONT

He was successful. Article 131 of the Treaty of Versailles required Germany to return the telescopes. If you would like to see Swasey with the telescopes, a photo of him with them is in Swasey Observatory.

Denison "University." The "Barney" part of Barney-Davis Hall is named after Eliam Barney. Barney, in partnership, founded the Barney and Smith Car Company that built train cars in the mid-1800s. Most of the cars that they sold were specialized for the 5' gauge rials that were mostly used by southern railways. Once the Civil War started, the company went into massive debt as, well, southerners were not too keen using American currency, for obvious reasons. During the Civil War though, Barney and Smith Co. was one of the largest producers of train cars for the Union armies. Not only did the war contract save the business but also establish the Barneys among the wealthiest families in Ohio. Eliam's son, Eugene, succeeded him as president and in 1892, gave the money to build and furnish Barney Hall as a scientific laboratory. The capabilities of the building helped propel Denison toward offering graduate programs at the turn of the century. The labs in Barney were the main component of the desired university and is where most of Denison's focus was directed toward. Other factors played into the decision to be a real university too. Denison was already looking to expand its scope by 1890. It is also likely that another wealthy donor would have given the money for a science hall. Additionally, a large part of the pursuit of a graduate program was successful only because of professor Charles L. Herrick, known for his geological work and as being the "father of neurology." Only less than ten students were ever enrolled at time in the graduate program and by 1902, the program was ended. However, from the reputation and prestige of being a university, Denison kept the "University" part of its name. In a simi-indirect way, the Union spending a large amount of money on trains is responsible for half of our name and causing admissions the problem of explaining to people that Denison is not really a university.

- Zach Correia, Head Writer

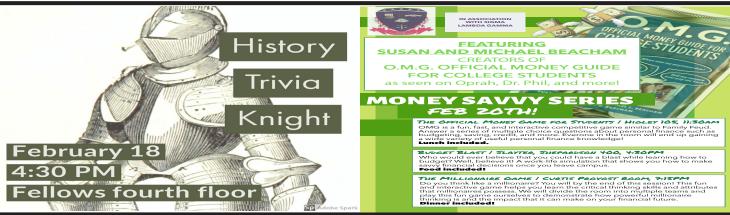
TOO MANY WILLS

The other day I was in Slayter picking up my usual order of Chicken-Av with a side of chipotle mayo when I realized that there was not just one William, but four in the market at that time. Now this—obviously—caused some confusion. Having two Williams is fine, one can be Will, and the other can be William, but when it reaches a certain point—let's say the carrying capacity—there just aren't enough variations of the name William, and confusion ensues.

At Denison we have far exceeded the carrying capacity. There are, at this moment, 35 Williams on campus—this is not including people with middle and last names of William, as well as people who just decide to go by William. In order to clear up this mess I propose a few simple solutions:

- 1. William Battle Royale: All of the Williams get together in Slayter Pit and fight to the death.
 a. This idea is bad, as I will obviously win. We should at least give all the other Williams a fightin
- 2. We create a rigid hierarchy where each William is referred to by his rank: A very good idea.
 a. I call "Lorax, Speaker of the Trees". Applications are currently available for lesser Margraves and Dukes. "Da Big Cheez" is reserved to the first William to find me and give me a High-Five.
- 3. The Running of the Williams: We all sprint down the hill behind Mo-Hutch. a.If you trip you are forced to change your name to Vladimir. (I apologize to any Vladimirs on campus, please don't drink my blood).
- 4. We all go by our last name: I mean, like, this would solve our problem, but it's no fun.
 a. Like, you do you Buggs, but I spent all of middle school being called Kelsey (and not in a nice way mind you) so I'm kinda over it.

 William Kelsey, Newbie



Wanted For Murder

Elizabeth Warren

For Killing Mike Bloomburg Last Night

Staff "Fruit Snack Flavor" Box

Jax "Apple" Preyer, "Managing Editor"

Isabella "Grape" Puccini, Senior Editor
Sophia "Peach" Menconi, Senior Editor
Charlie "Cherry" Schweiger, Junior Editor
Zach "Chipotle Mayo" Correia, Head Writer
Jay "Tangerine" Huff, Senior Writer
Elizabeth "Lemon" Arterberry, Junior Writer
Jack "Cranberry" May, Sophomore Writer
James "Kelp" Whitney, Sophomore Writer
Katie "Pizza" Kerrigan, Foreign Correspondent

