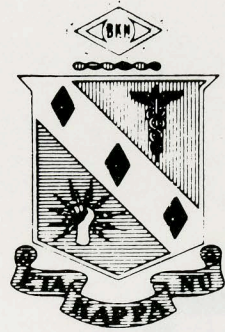


BRIDGE



Paul K. Hudson
1916-1988
In Memoriam



Editor and Business Manager
J. Robert Betten

Contributing Editors

Paul K. Hudson
Larry Dwon
Bert Sheffield

MAY 1988

Vol. 84 - No. 3

THE COVER

On February 3, 1988 at 4 PM Paul K. Hudson looked up from his bed, smiled at his beloved wife Trudy, gently squeezed her hand, and peacefully passed on to the world which lies beyond. Their sweet story is retold here with Trudy's permission.

The BRIDGE is published by the Eta Kappa Nu Association, an electrical engineering honor society. Eta Kappa Nu was founded at the University of Illinois, Urbana, October 28, 1904, that those in the profession of electrical engineering, who, by their attainments in college or in practice, have manifested a deep interest and marked ability in their chosen life work, may be brought into closer union so as to foster a spirit of liberal culture in the engineering colleges and to mark in an outstanding manner those who, as students in electrical engineering, have conferred honor on their Alma Maters by distinguished scholarship activities, leadership and exemplary character and to help these students progress by association with alumni who have attained prominence.

The BRIDGE is published four times annually—November, February, May, August—and is published by Eta Kappa Nu, Haywood Printing Company, 5th & Ferry Sts., Lafayette, Indiana. Second class postage paid at Champaign, Illinois and additional mailing office Eta Kappa Nu Association. Subscription price: three years, \$7.50; Life Subscription, \$30.

Address editorial and subscription correspondence and changes of address to: BRIDGE of Eta Kappa Nu, P.O. Box 2203, Station A, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

30 YEARS TRUE LEADERSHIP PAUL AND TRUDY HUDSON

TRUE LEADERSHIP ALWAYS COMES FROM INSIDE,
WHERE THE SPIRIT OF GOD AND CONSCIENCE RESIDE;
SO IT IS WITH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATIONS TOO,
IT ALWAYS TAKES SOMEONE TO MAKE SOMETHING TRUE;
TRUE LEADERSHIP COMES AT NO EARTHLY PRICE,
IT'S JUST GIVEN FREELY THROUGH SELF-SACRIFICE;
GOD BLESS YOU PAUL AND TRUDY IN ALL THAT YOU DO,
WE LOVE YOU MR. & MRS. ETA KAPPA NU.

The Brothers and Sisters of ETA KAPPA NU Worldwide

Paul and Trudy being surprised on Paul's Birthday, September 13, 1985.



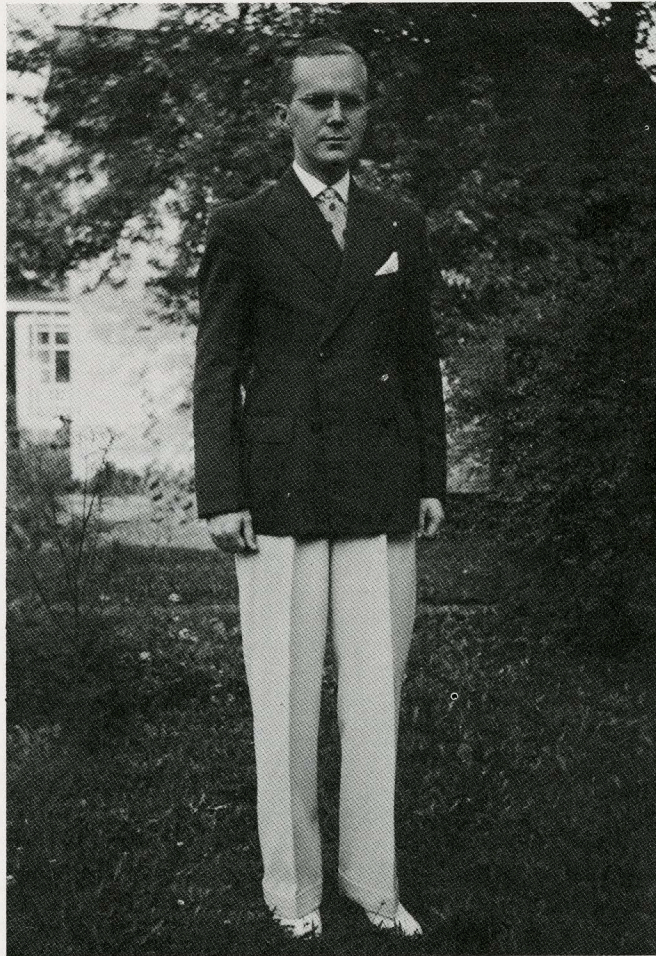
In Memory of Paul K. Hudson

A PICTURE STORY

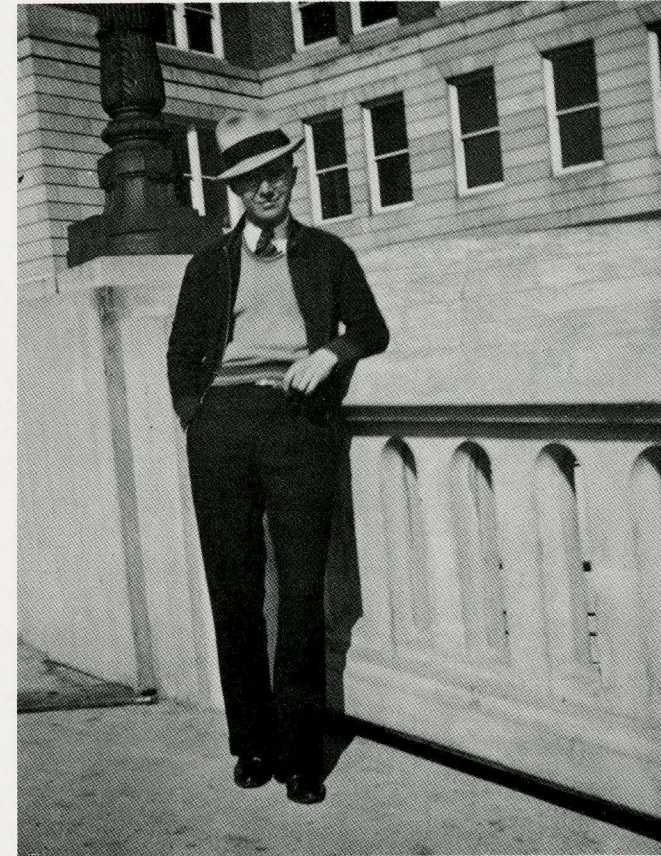
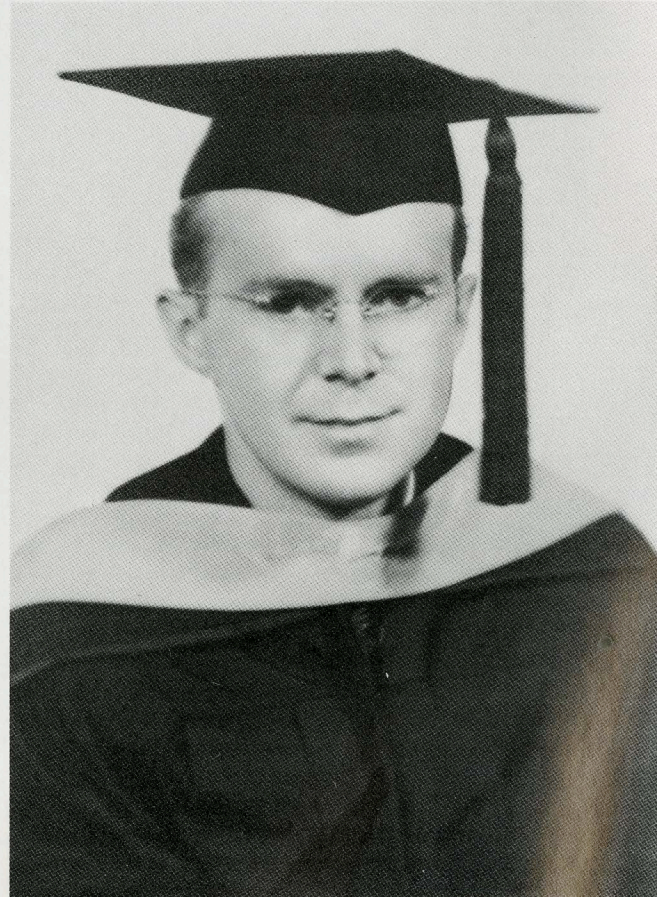


Paul and Trudy are pleased, as many others enjoy the festive arrangements which the Hudsons so thoughtfully organized in connection with the Fall Board of Director's Meeting and the Annual Meeting of the Eta Kappa Nu Corporation at the Marriott Resort in Lincolnshire, Illinois, in 1985.

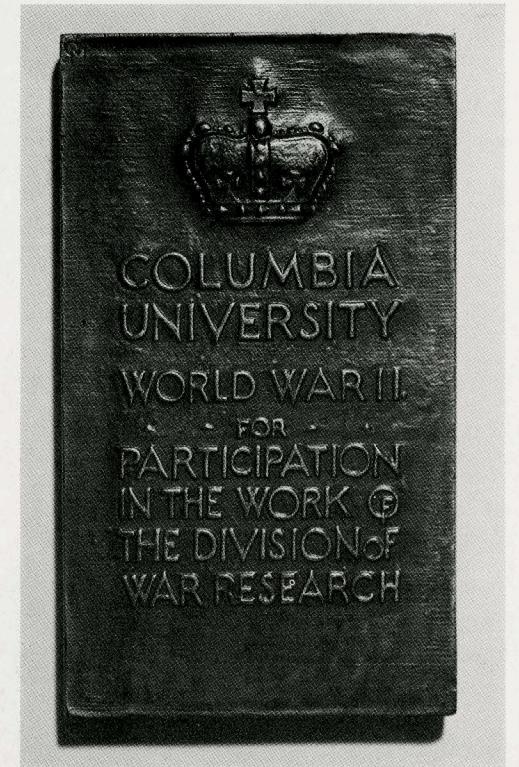
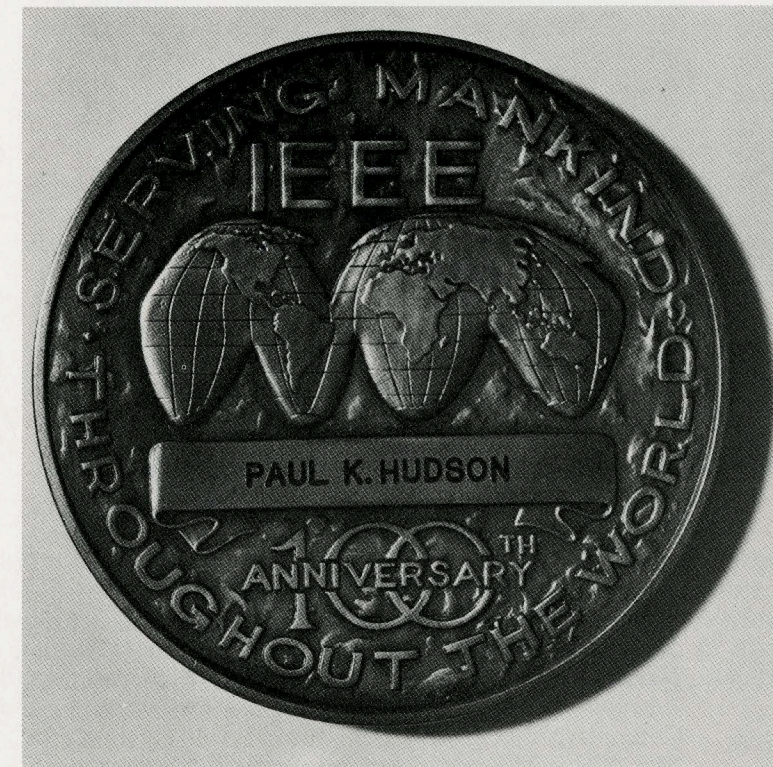
GRADUATION DAYS



Paul's High School Graduation (ABOVE) was in 1934. He graduated from college with the Baccalaureate Degree in 1938 (TOP RIGHT) and earned the Master's Degree in 1939 (BOTTOM RIGHT).



Paul, alongside the Electrical Engineering Department Building, Ohio University, in 1937. Studiously involved in those years, he did not anticipate the significant role which he would later play in the World War II Research Effort nor the Executive Secretary position that he would hold for thirty years in Eta Kappa Nu. But his interest in mankind and his attitude of service were evident through the activities in which he chose to be engaged.

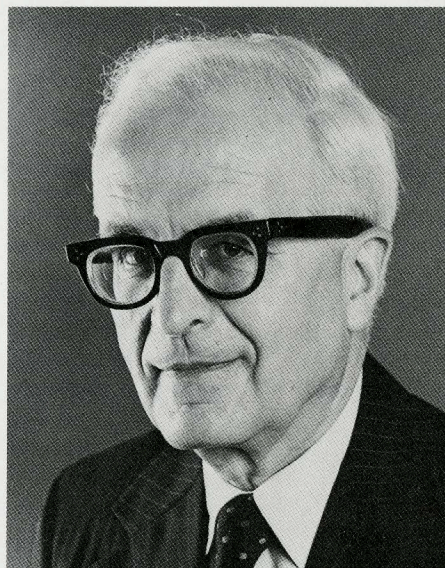


Paul's Medals: At left, the IEEE Centennial Medal for service to mankind; and at right, the Columbia University War Medal for participation in the wartime research effort of the United States Navy Underwater Sound Laboratories, New London, Connecticut.

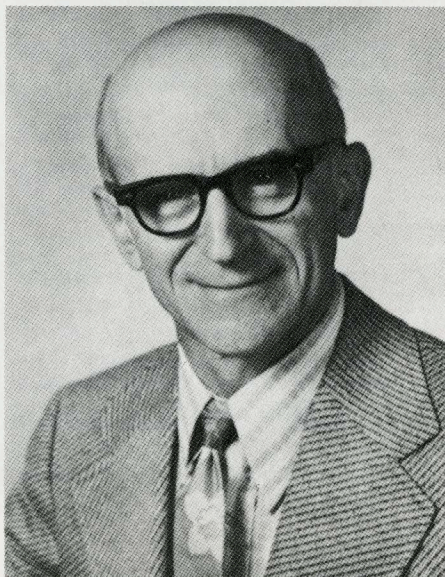
PAUL K. HUDSON EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND BRIDGE EDITOR

1958-1988

by
Larry Dwon, P.E., HKN Historian



Contributing Editor, Larry Dwon.



Publicity Chairman, Bert Sheffield.

Acknowledgements

This article was requested by Eta Kappa Nu's Board of Directors to honor Paul K. Hudson for his 30 years of service as Executive Secretary and Bridge Editor. Paul served in the former capacity since 1958 and in the latter manner since 1963, starting with Volume 60 No. 2.

While it has become my responsibility to research and write this story of Paul's dedication to Eta Kappa Nu; Bert Sheffield, HKN Publicity Chairman, volunteered to assist me. He reviewed the article, provided some inputs and contacted former officers for their personal comments and observations. Not all comments could be included in this article.

Background

Eta Kappa Nu, throughout its 83 years of existence, has been served by many distinguished persons. Most of them were volunteers. A few were both volunteers and employees of the Association. Paul K. Hudson was one of the latter. Others like him included, J.A. Umhoefer, L.A. Spangler and A.B. Zerby in that succession. The first two each served three years and A.B. Zerby served for 24 years. These four members were distinguished by the title of Executive Secretary and Bridge Editor. Informally, A.B. Zerby also had national recognition as Mr. Eta Kappa Nu. This was the consequence of over 45 years serving HKN, and personal visits to many colleges.¹

In 1958, it was my privilege to find a replacement for A.B. Zerby. From among three potential candidates, Paul seemed to meet the one criterion that the National Executive Council, (NEC), the National Advisory Board, (NAB) and the New York Advisory Council, (NYAC), stipulated, namely: "Find someone like A.B." Of course, that was impossible; but Paul seemed to come close.

It was my recommendation that Paul should be chosen. The NAB and NYAC agreed. The NEC



PAUL K. HUDSON THE NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, 1958

approved. Our choice was correct. Paul served well for 30 years—differently from A.B. but distinctly.

That others also agree with this evaluation is confirmed by the following random selection of quotations received by Bert Sheffield:

Comments received in order of date of receipt.

Howard H. Sheppard, President 1965-1966—
"More than anyone else, Paul Hudson has raised the stature of Eta Kappa Nu and THE BRIDGE to new heights. Working with such an outstanding and

thoughtful gentleman has been the greatest of pleasures. When reminiscing about Paul, I also think of his lovely wife Trudy who has been so understanding of an exceedingly busy person along with being an inspiration to him."

W.P. Smith, President 1967-1968, Professor of EE Emeritus, U. of Kansas—"The success of Eta Kappa Nu is due in large part to Paul's untiring effort and true dedication. All of us who have had contact with him over the years consider it an honor and a privilege."

Alan Lefkow, President 1986-1987—"... when I presided over the Board... Paul wasn't just the Executive Secretary of HKN, Paul was HKN."

Virgil G. Ellerbruch, Vice President 1987-1988, Professor and Head of EE, South Dakota State University—"... Paul... has a positive influence on everyone around him... His dedication for Eta Kappa Nu is a tribute to both him and Trudy... it is far in excess of what any reasonable Board could or would expect. He is truly 'one of a kind'..."

Donald Christiansen, Eminent Member Eta Kappa Nu, Editor and publisher of SPECTRUM—"In his characteristically quiet but determined way, Paul has always kept his HKN colleagues and committee members firmly focused on the recognition of engineers not only for their technical excellence, but, equally important, as ethical human beings."

John E. Farley, President 1968-1969—"I first met Professor Paul Hudson as a student in one of his classes. He was an excellent teacher... Over the years I have worked with Paul in many capacities... Paul is a good listener, diplomat and leader... He is extremely dedicated to HKN and he and his wife Trudy have contributed significantly to make HKN unique among honor societies."

John A.M. Lyon, President 1962-1963, Professor Emeritus, Department of EE and Computer Science, University of Michigan—"Eta Kappa Nu owes a debt of gratitude to Paul K. Hudson which is impossible to repay adequately... He guided the organization skillfully and the result has been a period of steady growth and enhancement of the prestige of our organization..."

Paul B. Jacob, President 1983-1984—"Eta Kappa Nu is dedicated to challenge young people to accomplish lofty professional goals and to recognizing high levels of personal achievement along the way. Paul Hudson has uniquely lived that mission both professionally and personally. In his quiet and unassuming manner during his 30 years as Executive Secretary he has led Eta Kappa Nu to its present unparalleled position of strength and excellence in service to the entire breadth of the Electrical Engineering Profession."

William A. Klos, President 1974-1975—"... serving with Paul... has been a high point in my life... He is always thoughtful, kind, considerate and well-organized... My wife Rose and I will always cherish the memories of HKN activities with Paul."

Anthony F. Gabrielle, President 1970-1971—"Paul was always ready with an eager smile and welcome. He made any HKN meeting somehow something special by his presence and behind the scenes arrangements."

J. Robert Betten, President 1982-1983—"Paul Hudson is in my opinion a true servant to mankind and through his position in HKN has lovingly and unselfishly added brightness to the days of those within his sphere of reach."

Earl L. Steele, President 1984-1985—"... Paul Hudson is one of the most gracious and appreciative people I have ever worked with. He always went out of his way to make Eta Kappa Nu events special and memorable for all concerned."

Paul, and his good wife, Trudy, are Mr. and Mrs. Eta Kappa Nu in the minds of us who have served Eta Kappa Nu over the years. Trudy, in her own way, as Paul's helpmate, has also contributed much to the Eta Kappa Nu family."

Earl D. Eyman, President 1976-1977—"Definition of Paul K. Hudson: Although his name does not begin with the letter 'C,' I immediately think of Paul when I hear the words 'compassion' for the family of HKN, 'caring' for others, and 'concern' for all of us."

John E. Lagerstrom, President 1963-1964—"Paul has been to Eta Kappa Nu what a great conductor is to his orchestra. The players may come and go, but Paul has led and directed with harmony and feeling. His work has been like a great masterpiece, a truly great performance."

Professor **Russel Lueg**, President 1982-1983—"Paul and Trudy are wonderfully solicitous toward others. Paul goes out of his way to be an excellent host and organizer. He is very effective in guiding the HKN Board of Directors toward right decisions... Paul exemplifies the fine ethical standards HKN espouses."

Professor Emeritus **Frank Carlin Weimer**, President 1972-1973—"... I first met Paul Hudson when we were both students in the Electrical Engineering class of 1938 at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. Thus, I have known him longer than anyone else in Eta Kappa Nu... At first I thought that no one could fill Alton Zerby's shoes in Eta Kappa Nu, but Paul has done so admirably that now I wonder who can fill his shoes."

Dr. Sydney R. Parker, President 1981-1982—"... It has been said that engineers are often narrow in their outlook. If true, Paul is certainly the exception... He has added a quality of intellectual breadth to our lives. Truly a man for all seasons who has been the spirit of continuity and action for Eta Kappa Nu over the years."

Professor Emeritus **Reid Warren**, President 1955-1956—"Paul's competence as Executive Secretary is self-evident; we have enjoyed his warmth and effectiveness. However, he has given us more. By his sharing with us his experiences in travel—and in particular his rational and emotional reactions to those

experiences—he has broadened our view of the world and reminded us of our travels."

John H. Craig, President 1961-1962—"It was a pleasure to have worked with Paul during those first years of his tenure as Secretary. Those were exciting years of rapid growth and expansion. He has done his job well as attested to by the continued expansion and smooth operation of Eta Kappa Nu. We will all miss his devoted leadership."

HKN Tradition Greeted Paul K. Hudson

Eta Kappa Nu's Executive Secretary and Bridge Editor, was a quiet person of few spoken words, but many in the written form. It would be no wonder if many HKN members did not know him as well as former officers did. At national functions which he invariably had a hand in arranging, Paul remained in the background. He seemed to be just another guest.

Paul began serving HKN at the beginning of a new era for the Association. It became incorporated, as a result of John F. Monstream's diligent volunteer work over several years. In addition to being an engineer, John was a patent attorney in New York. Those who helped him were members of the NYAC. This group of former National and New York Alumni Chapter officers advised national officers on critical issues. HKN gained from its service and experienced advice. It seemed to have just faded away.

The new organization included a NEC of which Jack G. Tarboux, Paul Hudson and I were members, and a Board of Directors. We were on it also. The NAB was discontinued. Jack and I served on it the previous year. Other members on that transition Board included C.H. MacDonald, R.E. Nolte, M.B. Reed and J.H. Craig.

HKN was in transition in several ways:²

- A new form of national organization began.
- The headquarters office was moved from Dillsburg, Pa. to the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- A new Bridge Editor, hired by previous officers, was producing a nice but costly Bridge, at a time when HKN resources were questionable.
- There was turmoil among the staff in Dillsburg.
- There were differences of opinions among prior and new officers regarding several issues.

The transition mode was engulfed in several complex issues. It is important to recognize that Paul entered this environment which was not of his doing. It is also proper to record that well meaning HKN members performed in a way that their consciences and values dictated.

But, it is most important to realize that events were guided cooperatively by the elected officers. I provided the positive vector towards established goals.

I made decisions some members did not like. Paul, Jack and the NYAC kept me out of trouble. They were the balancing elements. E.E. Grazda, Chairman, Bridge Advisory Committee, helped to resolve a major problem. In troubled times, Paul spread the oil superbly. Such was Paul's baptism into national HKN activity. It was the kind of fun that must have been hard to match during later years.

Who? What? Where?

Born on a farm near Athens, Ohio on September 13, 1916, Paul attended local public schools. He graduated from high school in 1934, and then spent five years at Ohio University, studying electrical engineering through the masters degree level. He was active in several campus organizations. At the same time he earned his way through college by servicing radios. He was President of the University Radio Club and was initiated into Pi Epsilon Mu. He graduated in 1939.³

College years were interesting in several other respects. The year Paul became old enough to vote, his name was on the ballot, and he was elected to the Central Committee of his party. This involved slate and policy making, as well as, appointing the election officials. He served as Presiding Judge of Elections for one year. Also, during these years, he served in two branches of the Ohio National Guard—the 134th Field Artillery and the 166th Infantry.

Paul's Masters thesis described a new kind of bridge—the Ganged Impedance Bridge—for measuring the characteristics of transmission lines. The bridge was scheduled for manufacturing by Leeds & Northrup Company but World War II halted production. It was not revived after the war because a patent wasn't obtainable. More than three years had elapsed since an article was published about the bridge. The invention is in public domain, used widely.

Employment Years

Paul's first position after graduation was with the Ohio Power Company, one of the subsidiaries of the American Gas and Electric Company (now American Electric Power Company). The engineering/management subsidiary of AEP is the American Electric Power Service Corporation, where the author spent over 40 years. At the time, it was located in New York City. The only industrial chapter of HKN was installed in that New York company which is now located in Columbus, Ohio. It truly is a small world.

While working in Portsmouth, Ohio, Paul met and married Gertrude Howard. They mastered the technique of raising two children—Paula Elaine and Alisa Ann.

In 1941, Paul became instructor in electrical engineering at the University of Arkansas, where he was faculty advisor of the Association of Independent Organizations. During the 1942 summer, he was visit-

ing instructor at Southern Methodist University. In 1943, he was assistant professor at the University of Idaho. One year later, he was made Associate Professor.

World War II gave him the opportunity to participate in ESMDT and ESMWT programs at Arkansas and Idaho. He then took a leave of absence to become Training Engineer at Columbia University, Division of War Research at the U.S. Navy Underwater Sound Laboratories, New London, Connecticut. For this effort he was awarded the Columbia University War Medal. In 1984, he received the IEEE Centennial Medal.

In 1947, Paul was appointed Assistant Professor at the University of Illinois and several years later Associate Professor. He served as Director of the National Electronics Conference and as civilian consultant to the U.S. Air Force. He became a professional member of Eta Kappa Nu in 1950 and was elected faculty advisor of Alpha chapter in 1952. Since 1980 he has been Professor Emeritus.

Paul wrote numerous technical papers and two books—*Never Walk Alone* (an introduction to world literature); and *Enchanted Tower* (an introduction to college education).

Service to Eta Kappa Nu

When Paul became Executive Secretary, two Bridge Editors in series had been employed—John J. Raffone (Fall '57-Summer '59) and Harry R. Spies (Fall '59-Winter '63). Thereafter, Paul took over the editorship of the Bridge.

At the time, HKN had 66 student chapters and 10 alumni chapters. Today the organization is international in scope with 180 USA student chapters, three Eta chapters in as many foreign countries and one industrial chapter. The alumni chapters have dwindled to two or three mildly active groups, compared to the 1930s.

The Bridge has changed perceptibly also. In the past it was more concerned with reporting activities about members and chapters with a scattering of more general articles. Of late, articles on travels, career consideration and awards have been featured.

The number of Awards have increased since Paul took office:

- Outstanding Chapter Merit Award, 1932.
- Roger I. Wilkinson OYEE Award, 1936.
- Eminent Member Award, 1950.
- Outstanding Students Award, 1962.
- Distinguished Service Award, 1971.
- Outstanding Teacher Award, 1973.

In the past many personal visitations to college chapters were made by the Executive Secretary and prominent members to whom he delegated the responsibility. More recently visitations seem to have taken a back seat to awards. A regional visitation program was inaugurated by the writer which has fallen into disuse. These are examples of priorities among well-meaning men.

Paul's unique contribution to Eta Kappa Nu are the endowment funds he has assembled since taking office. These have grown from zero to about \$200,000. One bequest of \$100,000 came in 1987 from my best professor and personal friend at Cornell—distinguished Vladimir Karapetoff. Kary was a legend among New York Alumni. Paul and I had a hand in influencing this substantial gift from Kary's widow, Mrs. R.M. Karapetoff Cobb.

Executive Secretary Position

Should there be some members who have no idea of the extent of Paul's job, the following extract from a position description that I prepared for the recent search process summarizes it:

The Executive Secretary shall be a member of the Association and a duly elected member of the Board of Directors and the National Executive Council. He is accountable to the members of the Association, responsible for and has the authority to carry out the general responsibilities enumerated in the Association's Constitution and By-laws. Briefly covered below are the General and Specific activities that constitute the position.

General Responsibilities—The following responsibilities are enumerated in the Constitution:

- Keep records of the National Convention.
- Report all business transacted by the Convention, including the canvass of the vote of any national election, to each chapter and a copy to each director.
- Keep a record of the minutes of the meetings of the National Executive Council and the Board of Directors, and send a certified copy of these minutes to each member of the Board.
- Keep the seal of the Association and execute and issue the charters for the new chapters, the membership certificates, copies of the Constitution and emblems.
- Stimulate college chapters' and alumni chapters' interests and activities.
- Have in his immediate charge, all funds of the national Association, and pay out money upon the order of the Convention, signed by the National President, or when the Convention is not in session, if so directed by the National President and Vice President.

For all these and other services, he shall receive compensation. He shall give an approved bond, the

amount of which shall be fixed by the National Executive Council.

Specific Responsibilities—In the recent search for a person to replace Paul, the writer developed a position description for this office. Included, there were 15 specific activities requiring attention in order to carry out the Constitutional stipulations. Included was the very important activity of taking care of HKN's investment portfolio and other assets.

Epilogue

Each new Executive Secretary brought into office a different personality, his own values regarding priorities among activities and a unique operating mode. Paul has been the quiet, unassuming, worker for the good of HKN as he interpreted his mission. He emphasized things differently than A.B. Zerby did. Still, they both nurtured Eta Kappa Nu to new prestige levels.

Since I recommended him for the position, my dealings with him have been mainly by telephone and letters. On occasions, he would ask me to advise him. To me this was peer recognition. But, primarily

we interacted in an author/editor relationship. By far this relationship was more professional and ethical than any other I experienced in my career. Paul understands the difference between a paid writer and a volunteer contributor. It has been a pleasure to work with him in this role.

Paul K. Hudson, Executive Secretary and Bridge Editor of Eta Kappa Nu will not quickly fade from HKN members' memories who worked closely with him. Many will remember the culture he tried to infuse in the Bridge. For whatever the remembrance, HKN should honor him with the Distinguished Service Award.

As for me, I will remember him as Mr. Eta Kappa Nu II.

References

- ¹ Dwon, L., *History of Eta Kappa Nu*, AEP Service Corp., New York, N.Y., 1976.
- ² Dwon, L., "Eta Kappa Nu In Transition," *The Bridge*, Fall '58.
- ³ "Paul K. Hudson, HKN's New Executive Secretary," *The Bridge*, Fall '58.

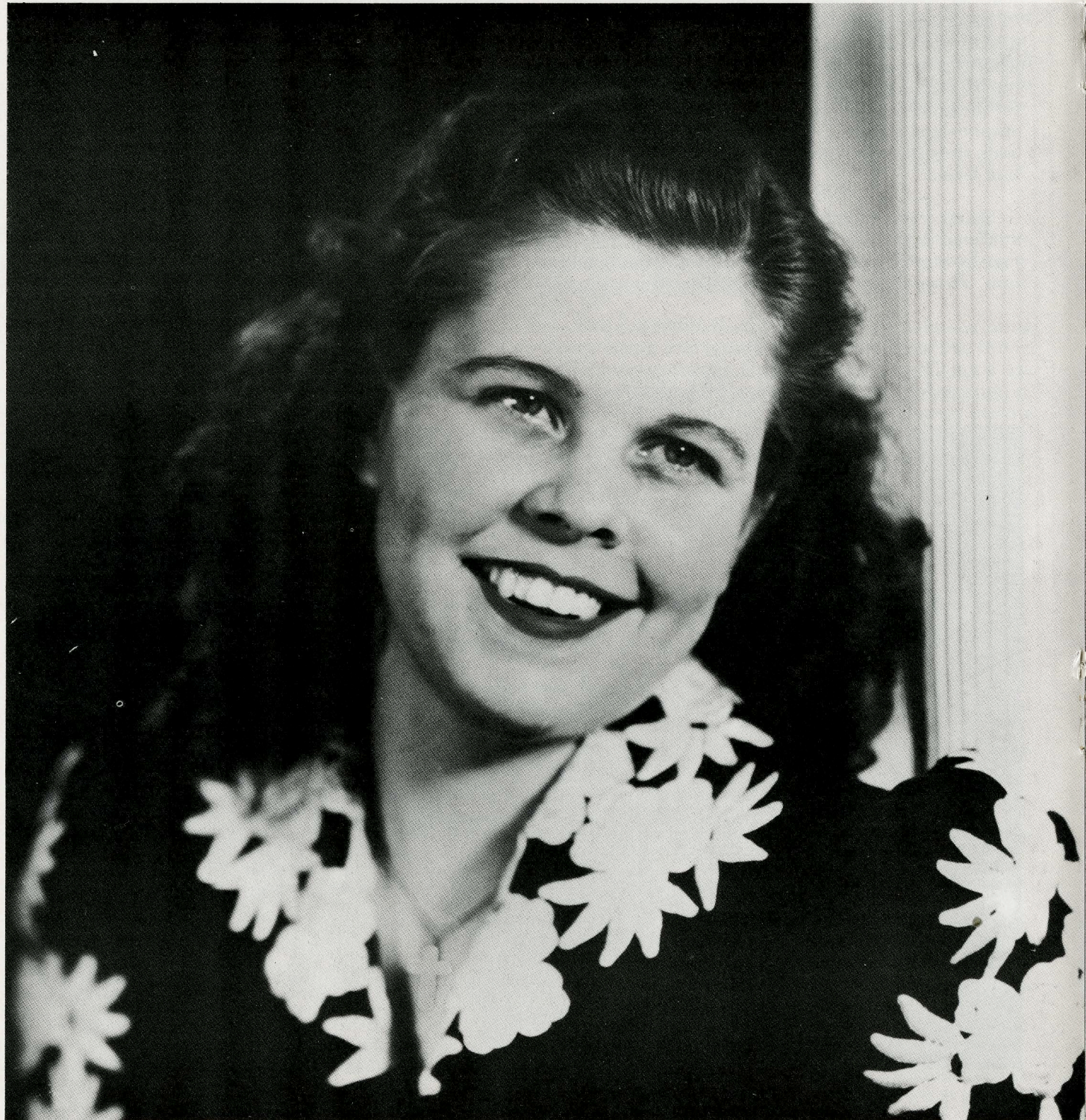
A Picture Story . . . continued from page 5



Mr. and Mrs. Eta Kappa Nu attending a Southern Ball in October, 1977.

1941 . . .

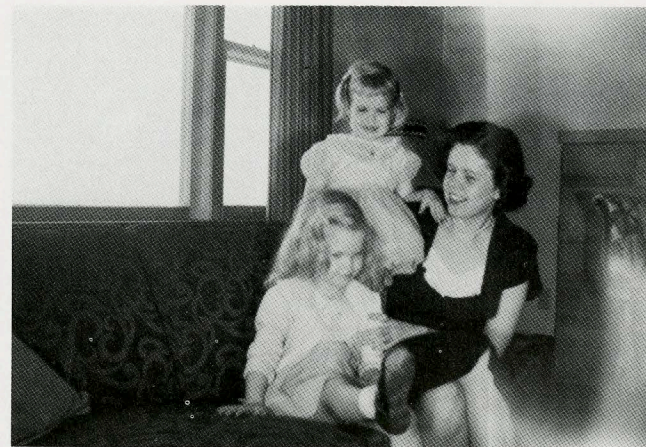
Wedding Bells



They Came Along
Were In The Air

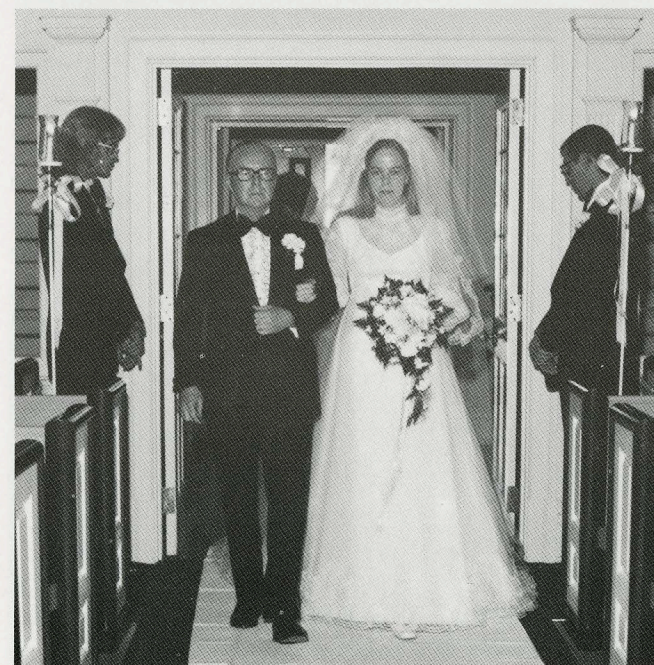
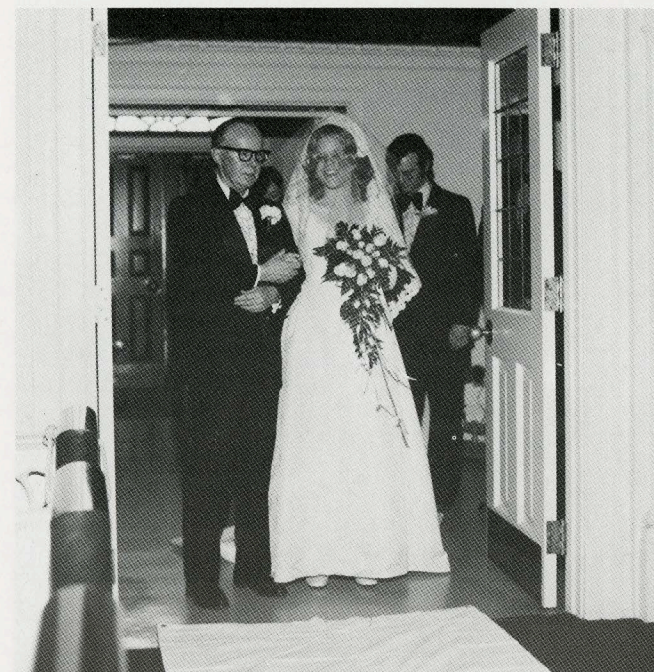


Thank Heaven For Little Girls . . .



At top (left to right) Paula, Alisa and Trudy celebrating Mother's Day, 1956. At center, Alisa and Paula in early 1957. At bottom, the girls in late 1957. At right, the French entertainer Maurice Chevalier, a favorite of Paul's.

They Grow Up In The Most Delightful Ways



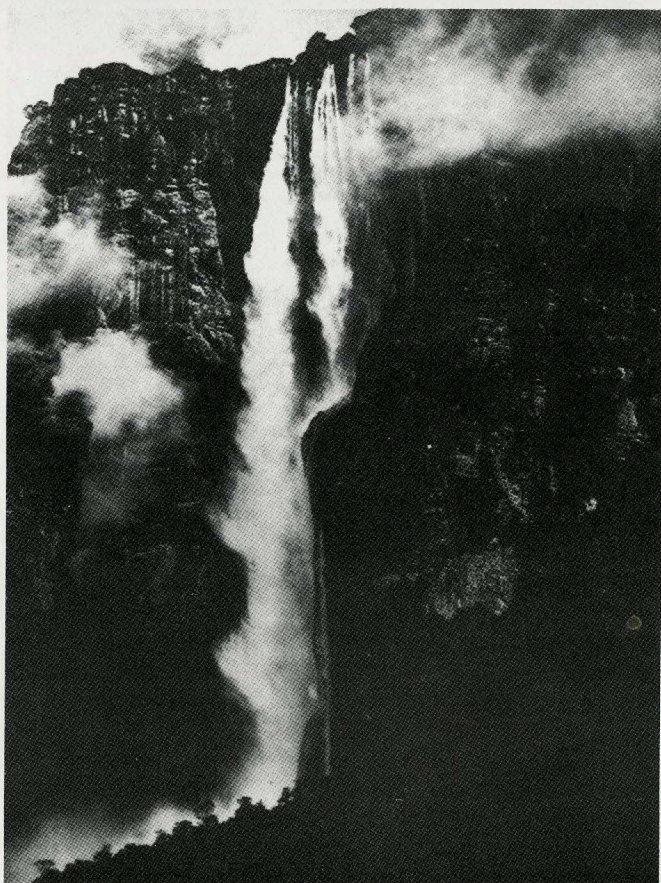
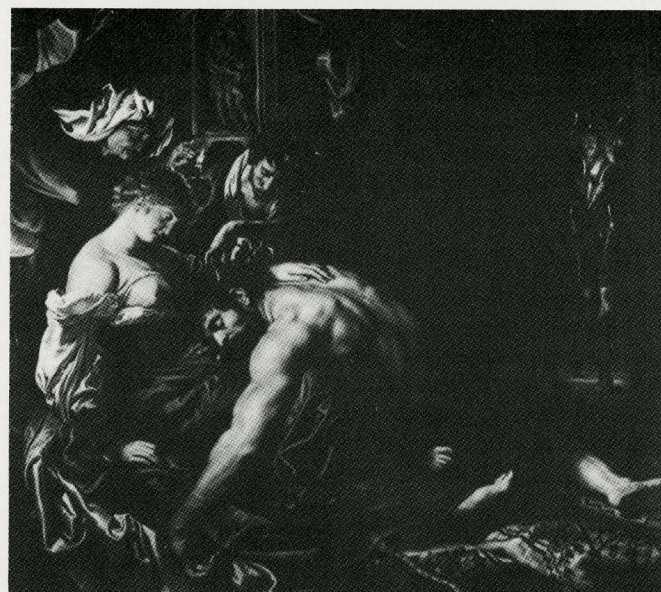
Paul and Paula in top photo; Paul and Alisa pictured at bottom. In each case Paul had the honor of giving away the bride. In picture at right the Hudson Family poses happily on Alisa's wedding day.

Paul's BRIDGES are a monument to what he gave us.

The Articles and Poems
Sculptures and Castles



Paintings and Waterfalls . . .
and all those
Wonderful Covers





Interesting Places. Part 2

Island of Mutiny

by PAUL K. HUDSON

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was prepared by Paul Hudson just before his death. We felt it appropriate to include it in this memorial issue. Other articles prepared by Paul for future issues of the Bridge are on file in the Bridge Office and will be used at later times.

The mutiny on the *Bounty* was one of the greatest sea adventures of all time. Everyone knows about it but there is a problem with that. Almost everyone obtained their information from the two Hollywood epic films which were claimed to be historical. The first presented Charles Laughton as Captain Bligh and Clark Gable as Fletcher Christian. The other one used Trevor Howard as Bligh and Marlon Brando as Christian. Early in the game Hollywood realized that the true story of the *Bounty* would not make a good dramatic film, so they rewrote the whole script. The films depart so completely from the truth that they can not even be considered as good historical novels.

In the Hollywood films Captain Bligh is shown as a mean and brutal Sea Captain, striding the quarter-deck with malevolence and snarling his orders and waspish remarks to one and all. He enjoys beating the crew members bloody with the Cat-o'-Nine-Tails for even the slightest infraction. Fletcher Christian is portrayed as a fine upstanding young man who is without fault and who puts up with Captain Bligh as long as he can before starting the mutiny. All of this is silly Hollywood garbage—none of it true.

In real life Captain Bligh was a very handsome, intelligent, mild-mannered gentleman who did everything he possibly could to make the sea voyage comfortable and pleasant for the crew. The *Bounty* probably was the only ship in the English Navy, far from port, that had fresh meals five times a week—

the only ship in which no crew member got scurvy—the only ship that had folk dancing every afternoon—the only ship where the Cat-O-Nine-Tails was never used except for the most terrible of offenses. On one occasion when the ship was docked in Tahiti, two of the crew members stole one of the ship's lifeboats and deserted. Bligh went after them himself and when he found them he just said something like "Come on you guys, get back on the ship." They were guilty of a capital offense—two of them, in fact—but he dealt out no punishment except a dozen lashes of the Cat. The standard punishment in the English Navy for such offenses was one thousand lashes of the Cat and then execution when they got back to England. Bligh did not even record the event in his log because he knew that to do so would cause the men to be hung when they got back to England. Bligh's fault was not that he was too cruel but that he was too kind.

Fletcher Christian was a big good-looking guy but he had serious personality defects. To put it mildly, he was a sexual athlete swimming in a sea of narcissism. This did not, however, prevent him from being a good sailor. The suggestion that cruelty was the problem on the *Bounty* is disproved by the fact that the voyage was the third one Christian had taken with Bligh, and he went of his own free will. Both knew each other well and Bligh had put Christian second in command even though his rank

PHOTO AT LEFT—

Beautiful Brenda Christian on a rock in Bounty Bay. Brenda is the great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Fletcher Christian and Mi'Mitti. It was the loveliness and sweetness of Mi'Mitti and her contemporaries that caused the Mutiny on the *Bounty*. Copyright, used by permission.



did not qualify him for that. The real problem on the *Bounty*—the thing that caused the mutiny—was Tahiti. It offered food and beautiful young women just for the asking. So, when it came time to leave, the crew just did not want to go. Christian had gotten his island mistress Mi'Mitti pregnant and he did not want to leave her, knowing that he could never return. So—there was a mutiny. When Christian put Bligh and the 18 who were loyal to him in the lifeboat, Bligh asked of Christian, "Is this your way of thanking me for all the kindness I have shown you in the past?" Christian replied, "I am in Hell." The lifeboat had almost no food and was so overloaded that there was only five inches of freeboard, but Bligh sailed it over 4,000 miles in 41 days and did not lose a single life. This was one of the greatest accomplishments in the history of sea adventures. Anyone who is not impressed with that should try it once.

At this point in the story it might be appropriate to stop and ask a very thoughtful question. WHAT IN THE WORLD WAS THE *BOUNTY* DOING IN TAHITI IN THE FIRST PLACE? Well, of course, it is known that the *Bounty* was collecting breadfruit plants to be taken to the West Indies. They would be planted there and the food used to feed the slaves that worked on the English plantations. But this is commerce and the *Bounty* was an armed Navy ship not a commercial ship. The *Bounty* voyage would be like the United States Navy sending a Battleship to Japan to pick up television sets to be brought back to the United States and delivered to Sears and Roebuck Co. Do not hold your breath until that happens. However, in eighteenth century England the plantation owners had powerful friends in government and were able to talk the King, Prime Minister, and all the rest into sending a Naval vessel.

And now the story gets even more interesting. The Navy did not have any suitable ship to send. England was having a problem with France at the time and all of the ships-of-the-line were needed for that. So the Navy bought a rather new coastal vessel—the *Bethia*—armed it, sheathed the hull in copper, and renamed it the *Bounty*. The arms (cannon, etc.) were never intended for war but for protection against any hostile natives in the Pacific. The *Bounty* was perhaps the strangest ship in the Navy, being heavily armed but having the appearance of a trading ship. The crew of the *Bounty* must have had a real shock when they arrived in Tahitian waters and found that the powerful and richly decorated ceremonial and war canoes of the inferior heathens were actually five or ten feet longer than the *Bounty*.

When the afterglow of the mutiny had faded away, Christian and the others quickly became aware of the awesomeness of the crime they had committed. They had staged a mutiny so that they could live the good

life in Tahiti but they realized, too late, that they could not live there. Sooner or later an armed vessel of the Navy would be sent to find out what happened to the *Bounty*. Then the mutineers would be captured, taken back to England and hung. So they had to look for another island, far away where the Navy would not find them. They selected Tubuai, a few hundred miles south but life did not work out there. The native men were very hostile and the native women were not free.

At that point the mutineers realized that they were completely defeated. About 16 of them decided to stay on Tahiti and enjoy the good life as long as they could and hope that the Navy vessel never came. Several were somewhat justified in this because they were not really part of the mutiny, were loyal to Bligh, but were not sent in the lifeboat with him because there was no room. If Bligh somehow got to safety (he did) they would be completely free. Otherwise they would have to defend themselves in a court trial that might or might not free them. Christian and eight others decided to search for another island. They took with them their Tahitian sweethearts and six Tahitian men. They finally found a tiny island, about two square miles in area, 1,300 miles south-east of Tahiti. It was Pitcairn, named for the sailor on a passing ship who was first to sight the island. The men stripped the *Bounty* of everything valuable and then burned it to the waterline to prevent discovery by any passing ship.

And then the trouble began. It was a South Seas island and did have fruit and other vegetation, but it was not the Paradise for which they committed the capital crime of mutiny. There was hard work to be done to build shelters, raise gardens, establish order, etc. Their clothes soon wore out and they made new ones from the sails of the ship. When those clothes wore out they were reduced to pounding bark to make tapa cloth. The greatest blunder they made was the failure to bring one woman for each man. To make matters worse, two of the women died very soon. The Tahitian men realized, too late, that they were brought along as slaves with all that that word implies. They were to have no rights, no land, and no woman of their own. Then the murders began. Fletcher Christian was one of the first ones killed. Before the bloodshed was over, all the men on the island except one were dead. His name was John Adams. He established some law and order and, with the help of several wives, started a population expansion. The little village on the island today is called Adamstown.

Pitcairn Island is unique. On the one hand it is one of the most interesting places on earth. But on the other hand it is nearly impossible to reach. It is by far

PHOTO AT LEFT—
The longboat landing on Pitcairn. Packed in pandanus baskets, the fresh meat and other items the islanders acquired from a passing ship are hauled up to The Edge on the "flying fox", or telpher. Copyright, used with permission.



the most remote inhabited place in the world. It is much easier to reach Antarctica than Pitcairn. There is no airfield of any kind on the island and no ship's dock. There are only two ways to get there. One can take passage on an ocean liner that is willing to stop at the island but at about two miles out to sea. Then longboats come out to take you in. There is a problem with this, or can be. If the seas are too rough, as they often are, the ship does not stop and you are taken on to Australia, South America or wherever the ship is headed. The other way to reach Pitcairn is to charter a yacht at Tahiti or some other Pacific island. You still must be taken in to the island by longboat as the yacht can not land there.

In spite of the difficulties of getting there, a few people do visit Pitcairn. But you do not just show up and go ashore. You first must write to the island Magistrate and request permission to visit. The request must then be approved by a unanimous vote of all the island residents. But you are not finished yet. You then must request the approval of the New Zealand Government. There is a fairly nice guest house on the island for which the visitor pays two dollars per day. However, most visitors board and room with one of the residents. The island population has varied over the years from about 250 to 80 or so. The 80 figure was for several years ago and there may be fewer by now.

Most of the present Pitcairn people came from the original stock of Tahitian women and English sailors.

They are an honest and God-fearing people. They do not smoke, drink, swear or eat pork. Of course, they have a few of the familiar human frailties but they have no need for a jail as they have other ways of correcting offenders. A wife beater, for example, gets such a strong reprimand from everyone else on the island that he does not do it again. Anyone may take things from another person's garden or fruit trees but he must eat it right there and can not take it home with him for his family table.

One of the most interesting aspects of Pitcairn Island involves genetics. Since most everyone on the island is descended from nine English sailors and a dozen Tahitian women, it is clear that cousins have been marrying cousins for several generations. The text books say that this will lead to disaster and that, indeed, has been the case on several other Pacific islands, notably Mangareva. It has not been the case on Pitcairn. Quite the contrary, the Pitcairn people get healthier, stronger, taller and more attractive with each generation. They do not breed as often as might be expected but this may be due to other factors such as the hopelessness of their situation. It is very interesting that after five generations, most of the women have Tahitian features and characteristics and most of the men have English.

Because everyone on the island is a bit short of funds and also because everything brought to the island must come in on the longboats, there is a

shortage of things such as building materials. Consequently most of the homes are little better than shacks. However, they do have a few conveniences such as gas refrigerators and motor bikes. The average annual per capita income on the island is about \$300.00. Some of this comes from Pitcairn postage stamps sold by England but most of it comes from selling hand-carved souvenirs to passengers on passing ships.

Perhaps the greatest danger faced by the Pitcairn islanders is the result of an absence of medical care. There is no Doctor on the island. The wife of the preacher runs a small left-handed dispensary and that is the extent of the medical facilities. If someone has appendicitis, a compound fracture or uncontrolled bleeding, life may be over. The only hope is a passing ship with a Doctor, and a quiet ocean that will allow the longboats to go out.

As a final accounting, we remember that the 18 crew members who were with Captain Bligh in the

lifeboat were all saved and went back to England with him. The nine who went to Pitcairn were all killed except one, who was never discovered by the English. That leaves the 16 who stayed in Tahiti. Two of them were murdered. The English armed ship Pandora arrived in Tahiti and took the others prisoner. However, the Pandora was wrecked on a reef on the way back and 4 of the mutineers were killed in that accident. The rest were taken back to England and stood trial. Captain Bligh's testimony freed most of them. Five were found guilty but the King pardoned three of them. Two were hung.

The final chapter of the Bounty epic is perhaps the most interesting. Another armed ship was sent to Tahiti to collect the breadfruit plants and take them to the West Indies. The voyage was a success and the West Indies had lots of breadfruit. However, breadfruit is a starchy, pasty, rather poor tasting mess and the slaves would not eat it. So, the entire epic of the Bounty—the expense, hardships, murders, disruptions and bloodshed were all for nothing.

**PHOTO AT LEFT—
The Pitcairn Cooperative. It is the only store in town and it is open only two hours each week. Photo property of Tom Christian. Used with permission.**

God gave us two ears but only one mouth. Some people say that's because he wanted us to spend twice as much time listening as talking. Others claim it's because he knew listening was twice as hard as talking.

Too often a word to the wise is just enough to start an argument.

One can pay back the loan of gold, but one dies forever in debt to those who are kind.

Malay Proverb

The family of Paul K. Hudson wishes to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the many expressions of love and concern which were received at the time of Paul's passing.

All memorial gifts are being applied to the Paul K. Hudson Award Fund, which was established by Paul, for the student awards program.

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