

Abbott, Lawrence Jacob (July 9, 1902–Dec. 8, 1985). Professor of Economics, 1953–68.

Lawrence Abbott was a fourth-generation writer. His great-grandfather, Jacob Abbott, wrote over two hundred books, including the very popular “Rollo” series of boy’s books; his grandfather, Lyman Abbott, an influential clergyman and progressivist reformer, was best known as the editor of *Outlook*; his father, Ernest Hamlin Abbott, also a clergyman, wrote several books and carried on the editorship of *Outlook*; his uncle, Lawrence Fraser Abbott, wrote books on Theodore Roosevelt and other subjects.

Lawrence Jacob Abbott (who never used his middle name) was born in Cornwall, N.Y., the third of five sons of Ernest Hamlin Abbott and May Louise Kleberg Abbott. His first career was in music. After graduating *cum laude* from Harvard in 1924, with honors in music, he worked for three years as an advertising copy writer for the Erickson Co. in New York City (1924–27). He wrote a few songs, being apparently most proud of “The ghost of John McCrae” (1928).

After opening a country inn which fell victim to the Depression, Abbott went to work in 1934 for the National Broadcasting Co. as a music writer and director of music research. He also managed the network’s Walter Damrosch music education broadcasts. During that period he wrote two successful books on music: *Approach to music* (1940), and *The listener’s book on harmony* (1941). In 1942 and 1943 he was a contributing music editor of *Time* magazine.

By his later account, his experience with the Depression had spurred his reading in the field of economics. In 1945 he earned a master’s degree from Columbia, followed by a PhD in economics in 1951.

Abbott began his teaching as a mathematics instructor at Hotchkiss School, 1943–47. While working for his PhD, he taught economics at Columbia, 1947–51, then joined the economics faculty at Mount Holyoke, 1951–53. He came to Union in 1953 as a replacement for JOSEPH ROTUNDO.

He published two books while at Union, *Quality and competition; an essay in economic theory* (1955; translated into German in 1959) and the widely-adopted textbook *Economics and the modern world* (1960; revised ed., 1967). He succeeded BENJAMIN WHITAKER as chairman of the economics department, 1962–66. Active in the AAUP, he served a three-year term (1965–68) on its national council.

Abbott married Ann Sands Tatham in 1932; they had two daughters and a son. After a divorce in 1966, he married Marie Bohrn Lambert, the former wife of Union biology professor Francis Lambert.

Following his retirement in 1968, Abbott moved to Coventry, Connecticut, and turned his attention to world federalism. He served on the board of directors of the World Association of World Federalists, 1975–85, edited the organization’s newsletter,

1981–85, and wrote a pamphlet, *World federalism: What? Why? How?* (1977; revised ed., 1982). He was also active in Common Cause and in the promotion of energy conservation.

Absence Rules. Professors at Union probably took attendance from the earliest years, but because absences had only a minor effect on the final grade (in contrast to the later policy which made attendance a separate requirement with its own sanctions for abuse), many students were casual about showing up for recitations. From the diary of Martin Burt, Class of 1838, we learn that he frequently missed recitations and that on several occasions the instructor failed to appear. It was also common for Burt, and no doubt for other students, to ask to be excused immediately after reciting.

At nineteenth-century Union College the common term for cutting a class was “bolt.” An individual could bolt, but the word was most often applied (probably in its sense of “a sudden movement toward or away from something”) to occasions on which most or all of the students in a class absented themselves.

Bolts might be purposeful—Burt records a bolt of all “except a few poor bootlicks” to attend a circus—or seemingly motiveless; the class might simply feel restless. The trustees tried to suppress the practice in 1848, but in most periods it was apparently understood that class bolts would be allowed if they were infrequent. In October 1885 the *Concordiensis* recorded that “88 took a class bolt for the first time on the 20th.”

The faculty tolerated the practice for many decades, and sometimes also granted bolts. A professor might dismiss his class if a classroom was too cold, or cancel all his classes if he had to leave town; the faculty as a whole might grant the request of the student body for a bolt on special occasions. Jonathan Pearson, who thought bolts “worse for good order than almost any event in College,” commented in his diary for March 16, 1861, that “Some Professors never give ‘bolts’; others, contrary to law, have an excuse for granting them by the dozen.”

By the early twentieth century the faculty had grown impatient with what the *Concordiensis* termed “promiscuous overbolting.” In 1908 they tightened the absence rule, reducing the limit on unexcused absences from three weeks per course per term, to one week, and setting up a committee to hear excuses. Still, when the engineering and the liberal arts students each bolted a class in 1912 in order to play a baseball game against each other, one of the abandoned instructors served as umpire.

CHARLES WALDRON, on the faculty from 1910, later recalled that students

would gather outside the [classroom] door just prior to the hour, yell in unison, ‘Bolt, bolt, bolt!’ and depart. I believe Dr. Berg [Professor ERNST BERG, who came to Union in

1913] had much to do with ending this practice, for he announced that he would not stay at a college where such childish customs were followed.

In January 1919, the faculty enacted strong penalties (including three months' probation) for "organized bolts" and unexcused absences immediately before and after recesses. Alarmed, the student body successfully petitioned for time to prepare a counterproposal, and in due course the rule became that students were allowed one week of unexcused absences or a total of two weeks of excused and unexcused absences combined, but any organized bolt or extension of a recess counted as a week of unexcused absences.

The word "cut" was current by 1911, but "bolt" was still used as late as 1941, usually for mass absences.

In 1931 the attendance rules changed; upperclass students on the Dean's List (averages of 80 or higher) could now take unlimited cuts; others were limited to cutting the equivalent of two weeks of a course per semester. Beginning in 1936/37, however, Dean's List students received no special treatment, and the instructor in each course made his own rules (Dean Garis explained that "absences should be a matter between the instructor and the student"). But five years later, noting that the Division of Humanities had been enforcing strict absence rules, while the Social Science Division had virtually none, Garis required all instructors to report absences to his office daily, and he assumed the responsibility for enforcement, whenever he "shall decide that there is a need for special action."

By 1944, students whose cuts exceeded the number of credit hours they were taking had to appear before the Committee on Standing of Students and could be expelled, though first offenses were rarely—if ever—punished so harshly. In 1958, the Faculty Council extended unlimited cuts to juniors and seniors in good standing, and in 1963 it abolished uniform attendance requirements. Since then, the only attendance rules have been those established by departments or individual instructors.

Academic Freedom and Civil Liberties. Academic freedom and civil liberties issues arise only in controversies during which it is nearly always clear to one party that the real issue is not academic freedom or civil liberties at all, but something else. The following then is a very heterogeneous survey of episodes in Union's history during which such issues were raised, or else are likely to be raised in the minds of modern readers.

Late twentieth-century ideas of academic freedom cannot be said to have existed even in embryo among mid-nineteenth-century American students and faculty. Though some chafed under the autocratic power of presidents, no one supposed that student or faculty rights were being violated, or that there was any extra-collegiate legal redress. TENURE did not yet exist.

ELIPHALET NOTT gathered to himself extraordinary power over both students and faculty but used it so quietly that his expulsions from either group rarely left a record. In 1854, JONATHAN PEARSON summed up the situation in his diary

The whole faculty with one exception (Prof. Gillespie) have been pupils under Dr. Nott, have grown up to manhood and some to grey hairs deferring to his authority and experience. Even if opposed to some of his ideas, they seldom manifest their opposition save by growling and scolding to themselves—farther they never go. Our government is without laws or rules. If we ever had any, they have been long since out of print and obsolete. The President's will is law on all points, for discipline, literary affairs and, until of late, in finances. No man says nay. Universal obedience is expected, especially in the corps of teachers. It is a despotism pure and perfect without any admixture. One might say that such a rule must be hard to be borne, but let such an one remember that a just and patriarchal despotism is by no means a bad government, and he will see why no greater evils flow from it in Un. Coll. and why so much good is elicited. It enables the Head to move without restrictions and with celerity, to act promptly, to deal summarily, to punish secretly, to warn and exhort with long suffering without exposure of a young man to the scorn and contempt of his teachers, who often know nothing of his faults.

Still, Pearson thought, Nott's powers were too broad:

the President should be a professor, with only certain well-defined powers added to his professorship, making him president also. For example in the department of instruction and literature of a college, no one man's will should be preeminent. Should the Prest. and Prof. of Moral Phil. dictate to me what text book I should use in Chem. or Botany or in Calculus or Mechanics? Should he direct me how to teach these studies, how much, and where to stop?

By 1860, Pearson was less inclined to make excuses: "No one who ever opposed Dr. N.'s opinion has ever been tolerated about Union College. Every will must bend to his, and any criticism of his measures has been a sure passport to the outer world." How literally this should be taken is questionable; Pearson was discussing Nott's protracted quarrel with Vice President HICKOK, who did not in fact leave the College until much later, on his retirement as president; others, such as Professor JOHN FOSTER, were known to disagree with Nott about discipline and to disregard his strictures on teaching.

In 1849 Nott did apparently push out Professor JOHN AUSTIN YATES, whose family had intrigued against the president, but that is the only instance in which there is evidence of Nott seriously abusing his power over the faculty. There may, however, have been others.

In 1865, with Vice-President Hickok standing in for the ailing Nott, the trustees passed resolutions strengthening the faculty's position vis-a-vis the president, but these—aimed primarily at hamstringing Hickok—were later withdrawn, and President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER enjoyed powers similar to his grandfather's. In 1883 he persuaded the trustees to

summarily fire his most persistent faculty adversary, HARRISON WEBSTER, a popular member of the faculty for the preceding decade.

Nineteenth-century students were required by the College laws to submit their Commencement speeches for pre-censorship until at least 1871. Printing was cheap, however, and a few anonymous student satires (*The Warning* (circa 1833); *Truth* (1833); *Dunciad* (1835); *The Vision* (circa 1838); *The Hornet* (1838); *THE WIZARD* (1838); *FRYING PAN FOR POOR SINNERS* (1839); *THE SPY-GLASS* (1840); *THE INSINUATOR* (1840); and *THE LEECH* (1864)) included attacks on classmates and on the faculty scurrilous enough to raise eyebrows even now. Censorship and attempted censorship of the student newspaper are discussed s.v. *CONCORDIENSIS*.

The Twentieth Century. Most twentieth-century academic freedom and civil liberties issues have concerned outside speakers on the campus, the loyalty of faculty members, the content of teaching, and religious freedom.

As the FIRST WORLD WAR approached, questions were raised about the alleged pro-German sympathies of CHARLES STEINMETZ and FRANK COE BARNES. President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND was apparently satisfied, as he should have been, with both men's loyalty, but after the war he was quick to doubt the loyalty of teachers elsewhere. His reply to a questionnaire from the New York State Joint Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities, though it does not address college teaching, suggests that Union in his time was no haven from the Red scare:

It seems to me the most important thing of all is to be sure the teachers [of adult foreigners] are absolutely loyal. They should be required to show a record of their standing and of their activities during the war. And the slightest evidence of lukewarmness should be counted against them.... They should also be carefully examined as to their economic views. No man holding radical principles or even harboring radical ideas should be entrusted with the education of our adult foreigners.

Under President FRANK PARKER DAY, Socialist party head and presidential candidate Norman Thomas spoke on campus in March 1932 as part of a lecture series sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy. Trustee FRANK BAILEY communicated his displeasure to Day, but the *Union Alumni Monthly* applauded: "We approve highly of the president's willingness to let this organization enjoy the privilege of having our Old Chapel as a meeting place." Thomas returned the following month to speak on corruption in local government as part of the Joseph DAY LECTURES ON CIVIC ADMINISTRATION. (The appearances were not unavailing; in a straw poll that fall, fifteen faculty members favored the presidential candidacy of Herbert Hoover, while twelve voted for Thomas and eight for Franklin Roosevelt.)

During his brief term, Day's successor, Acting President EDWARD ELLERY, made a curious defense of a free student press. In a 1934 speech to an alumni meeting, he defended "the right of students to express themselves freely in their publications because only in this way [can] the faculty become acquainted with the modern student."

Norman Thomas returned to the campus three more times under President DIXON RYAN FOX, in 1935, 1936 and 1942. When New Deal economist Rexford Tugwell delivered the SPENCER LECTURES (on "The Progressive Tradition") in 1935, Bailey registered another strong complaint, but Fox, though no friend of the New Deal, was a firm defender of academic freedom.

In 1935 the *Brooklyn Eagle*, alarmed that Yale proposed to teach courses in communism and fascism, surveyed college presidents on the subject. Fox responded that college students have long studied these systems, among others, and that "no graduate could be considered qualified in history, political economy or social philosophy without having studied them both." The real danger, he thought, was not that teachers would attempt to convert students to these systems, but that they would "hold them up to ridicule, as if no civilized, well-intentioned man could consider them practicable and beneficial in the respective European countries that have set them up."

Fox was put to the test in 1937, when German-American Bund leader Fritz Kuhn, a well-known Nazi agitator, was denied a place in which to deliver a scheduled address in Schenectady. The International Relations Club, with Fox's permission, agreed to sponsor the speech, which was delivered in Old Chapel to a full house restricted to students, faculty, and six uniformed police guards. Fox replied publicly to protests ("We could not honor our own convictions very highly if we refused to test them from time to time by contrary opinion or doctrines.... This is what should distinguish the American college or university from the present academic institutions of Germany, Italy and Russia,") but he tried to balance Kuhn's appearance by inviting Rabbi Stephen Wise to address a later IRC meeting.

In 1935 New York State passed the Ives law, requiring loyalty oaths from all teachers in the state, and the Union faculty took the oath that fall. Early the next year, five Union professors, EARL CUMMINS, ERNEST DALE, Patterson French, MORTON STEWART and PETER WOLD, representing the AAUP, testified before a legislative hearing in support of repealing the law. President Fox issued a statement supporting repeal, for which he was criticized by the state American Legion Commander. (The law remains on the books and newly-hired faculty members are still required to sign an oath supporting the federal and state constitutions.) Also in the mid-thirties, Fox wrote an editorial in *New*

York History entitled "The New Red Scare," about the increase in attacks on high school history and social science textbooks.

Fox spoke eloquently at the 1940 Commencement in support of academic freedom, but acknowledged, "In war, to my mind, the whole situation is changed... [though] personally I would not care to persecute dissent even in war time." Expecting a recurrence of the witch hunts that had occurred during the First World War, he persuaded the trustees to authorize a faculty committee to review any proposed dismissals from the faculty and to "investigate and consider problems of academic freedom." The committee, composed of VLADIMIR ROJANSKY, WILLIAM BENNETT, AUGUSTUS FOX, BURGESS JOHNSON, HAROLD LARRABEE, Gordon Silber and MORTIMER SAYRE, apparently never found a reason to meet.

To Fox's successor, CARTER DAVIDSON, a man with equivocal views on such issues, unfortunately fell the far more harrowing task of defending academic freedom during the McCarthy years. But the first problem he faced publicly in this realm did not concern radicalism. When the English Department assigned all students in Freshman English to read *The Merchant of Venice* during 1948/49, Jackson Davis, faculty advisor to the Mountebanks, volunteered to produce the play. Apprehensive about the decision, Davidson asked Davis to meet with Rabbi J. Leonard Azneer; that meeting led to others with the Jewish Community Council, which urged cancellation of the production. Davidson assured council members that the production would be canceled, but the Mountebanks, an autonomous student organization, decided to go ahead, and the play was performed amidst strong community protests, with much embarrassment to the president.

In 1950 the Student Council voted (24-4) to request that the administration attempt, "in the interest of free speech," to bring Herbert J. Phillips, an avowed Communist who had been fired by the University of Washington, to the campus as a speaker. The Council knew that Davidson and Frank Bailey opposed such an invitation; for Davidson, Bailey's opposition alone would have been a strong reason to refuse permission, but, as the controversy ran its course, he added several others. The invitation would be a "suicidal act" from the standpoint of public relations, he said, and a "slap in the face" to the University of Washington; moreover, "since a federal jury has decided that the Communists are traitors to the American and democratic system, there is nothing to be gained and a great deal to be lost by allowing the college to sponsor Mr. Phillips," and finally: "One does not invite an avowed thief into one's home and present him with the combination to the wall safe; neither can we afford to invite an avowed Communist to our campuses to dynamite the foundations of our freedoms."

Phillips was never invited to Union, but that controversy had scarcely died when Owen Lattimore, a scholar whom Senator McCarthy had baselessly labeled "the top Soviet espionage agent in the United States," addressed the Economics Club in October 1950. Lattimore also addressed the Schenectady Freedom Forum, which until then had held its programs in Memorial Chapel. The Forum executive board had already decided to move the Lattimore speech to the larger auditorium at Mont Pleasant High School when Davidson informed it that influential citizens had threatened to punish the College if it hosted the lecture, and that the trustees might overrule his permission to use the chapel. Angered by Davidson's lack of fortitude, the board never returned the Forum to the campus.

Addressing the alumni in the *Union College Alumni Review* for April 1953, Davidson noted that "there has recently been considerable discussion and worry over the projected college 'investigations' by the McCarthy Committee of the Senate or the Velde Committee of the House of Representatives, the purpose of which is ostensibly to discover whether there are Communists among the faculties of America's colleges." Davidson noted that some people had called these investigations "political publicity stunts" (a view he did not reject) and had called for non-cooperation, a position he did reject, on the ground that the committees were legally "authorized to investigate whatever they please." Instead of resisting, Davidson said, "it is our duty to cooperate to make their investigations honest and thorough. We shall hope that there will be no accusation before the evidence is examined, and we shall expect any teachers accused to be granted a fair trial in the American tradition." Davidson did not explain how the colleges could make the investigations honest and thorough, but he did point out that sympathy with the Soviet Union before the end of the Second World War was quite understandable, and that membership in the Communist Party was not a crime until passage of the McCarran Act in 1951. Now, however, "Any faculty members who have been foolish enough to support the Communist 'party' in the last three to five years must pay for their foolishness."

In his 1952/53 "State of Union" report issued in October 1953, Davidson again "hoped" that reckless accusations would not be made and that, if made, they would not receive "foolish publicity," but he made clear that he believed "card-carrying" Communists should "be removed from the staffs of our institutions" because "membership by an American college teacher in the Communist party is viewed, not as membership in a political party, but as the selling-out of his academic freedom to a program and a platform which is viewed by society as conspiracy."

Davidson's lack of public leadership on this issue was at least partly offset by his nearly heroic behind-

the-scenes labors to contain Frank Bailey's increasingly fervent anti-communism, a story told at greater length in the articles on Bailey and on Davidson. Briefly: at Bailey's insistence, Davidson had reluctantly removed from the faculty, in the late '40s and early '50s, two men whom Bailey considered Communists and whom their surviving colleagues remember as espousing left wing, and sometimes party-line, views. Rather than fire them, Davidson gave one of them an inducement to resign on other grounds and tacitly allowed the other to convert a regular sabbatical leave into a paid terminal leave, but Bailey left no doubt that they would have to go ("Either they go or I do." "I will pursue this matter to the end." "If there is any left teaching in the College, as far as I am concerned, as you know, I am out. I cannot endure it.") This purge was the most serious violation of academic freedom in Union's history, but since neither of its victims was publicly accused or chose to contest the dismissal at the time, they cannot be named now.

In early 1951, Bailey proposed to Davidson that the College establish a new professorship, which he had persuaded the Vanneck Foundation to underwrite. The professor would teach a required course in "The American Way." Alarmed, the Social Sciences faculty expressed to Davidson its unanimous disapproval, and Davidson temporized with Bailey.

In January 1952, however, the eighty-seven-year-old Bailey began a new campaign toward the same end, trying to persuade the trustees to bind the existing faculty to teaching "the American way" in history and economics. Davidson understood how repugnant such a stricture would be to the faculty (the local AAUP chapter protested "the adoption of a policy so fraught with danger of damage to the College through restriction of the freedom of teaching"), but Bailey told him "the stuff of academic freedom will have to go out the window"—or else he would change his will, from which Union knew it would benefit very substantially. Through hard work and intense diplomacy, Davidson and BENJAMIN WHITAKER, with the help of WALTER BAKER, managed to water down the trustees' "American Way" resolution and then to placate a furious Bailey, who died a few months later in August 1953.

If Davidson, like many (but not all) college presidents, was prevented both by temperament and by trustee pressure from standing up to the McCarthyites, the College's academic freedom did have some other friends. Philosophy professor Harold Larrabee, addressing an alumni dinner in the fall of 1953, attacked the "current crop of headline-hunting politicians," and told his audience "the need of the hour in higher education is to make American colleges safe, as they used to be, for differences of opinion." Speaking to an alumni luncheon on campus in 1954, Dr. Edwin Crosby '29 warned, "the threat against academic freedom is

not just a threat against free teaching; far more important, it is a threat against free learning. We cannot let the faculty fight alone; we cannot shirk our own obligations as fathers, as neighbors, as citizens."

The National Defense Education Act of 1958, which provided scholarships, required recipients to sign a loyalty oath, originally proposed by Sen. Karl Mundt. At a faculty meeting in March 1959, the faculty passed, by a large majority, a resolution asking the administration and trustees to "discontinue all further loans to students under the National Defense Education Act until the disclaimer oath provision shall have been removed." The trustees tabled the matter, and Union, unlike Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and some other colleges, did not refuse the money.

When the International Relations Club wanted to invite American communist Herbert Aptheker in 1964, Davidson referred the matter to the Board of Trustees, whose Fraternity and Student Life Committee reported, "The Committee is not in sympathy with the appearance of a communist on the campus, but felt that any attempt to prohibit such an event would cause too many difficulties to make it worth while." The Board agreed to allow the speech, provided it was not publicized outside the College and attendance was limited to students and faculty. The campus gates were closed and guarded, but an unexpected controversy ensued when philosophy professor Paul Kurtz, introducing Aptheker, criticized him harshly and called him "a member of the lunatic fringe." Aptheker protested being called a lunatic, and Kurtz's action was subsequently more widely debated than Aptheker's party-line speech.

During the years of protest against the VIETNAM WAR, Union generally escaped the traumatic assaults experienced by some institutions. The HAROLD MARTIN administration, placing greatest stress on the protection of academic freedom and the safety of individuals, tried to handle disruptions of college order with existing disciplinary machinery and to prevent confrontations from escalating. Whatever complaints the administration heard from trustees or alumni when such well-known anti-war speakers as Tom Hayden, Jane Fonda, William Kunstler, David Dellinger and Herbert Marcuse were allowed to use Memorial Chapel went no further.

When college students nationwide organized a "Strike for Peace" in the aftermath of the Kent State shootings, many colleges closed for the remaining weeks of the academic year, but Union did not, choosing instead to rearrange class schedules in order to accommodate students and faculty who wished to demonstrate their opposition to the war.

The year 1970/71 saw war protesters briefly disrupt a chapel program and the Commencement ceremonies, while in May 1971 groups with other demands took over the Computer Center for a day and

the Administration Building for a few hours; both occupations ended without significant damage after the administration refused to negotiate under duress, and the protesters were subsequently brought before disciplinary boards.

In only one reported instance was a serious attempt made to interfere with a professor's teaching: in April 1974 Professor CLARE GRAVES physically ejected two members of a Marxist revolutionary group who had tried to take over his psychology classroom in order to try him for "crimes against humanity" (he was accused of teaching behavior modification.)

In the post-Davidson decades faculty members sometimes (like Jonathan Pearson, *supra*) cited fear of reprisal as an excuse for being unwilling to publicly oppose the administration. There is no evidence, however, that those who accepted their responsibility to speak out suffered more career disappointments than their pusillanimous colleagues. Indeed, the most hotly debated civil liberties issues of those years pitted student against student or professor against professor; the administration generally remained aloof.

A prolonged debate in the 1980s over the Film Committee's policy of showing one pornographic film each year saw several clashes in print between civil libertarians and feminists; finally, in 1989, the committee decided to show instead a "critically acclaimed erotic movie."

When the History Department scheduled a May 1984 lecture by Arab League spokesman Clovis Mak-soud, three members of the department and two other faculty members signed a letter of protest published in the *Concordiensis*. Pointing out that the Arab League "continues to stand for the destruction of Israel and the Jewish people," the signers argued that there are limits to free speech. "There is in the liberal West a long tradition of free speech, and the right of all legitimate opinions to be heard. Even nineteenth-century Liberals, however, recognized that free speech did not need to encompass views that were morally wrong or would seriously harm others." In response, two other faculty members, after condemning the Arab League, argued that speech alone harms no one, and, in the words of one, "Creative listening is a free people's obligation. As free people we ought not to be able to avoid that obligation by having 'morally wrong' ideas screened from our hearing."

Religion. From 1934 through 1948, the General Information number of the Union College Bulletin stated: "Union College, although non-sectarian, is a Christian institution." The statement could have been made at any earlier time in the College's history, and although in 1949 the Bulletin substituted "Each student is encouraged to maintain his own religious activity," more than a decade later at least one ranking officer of the administration was still asserting that Union was a Christian college.

The College laws of 1802 and 1815 made clear that the only religious freedom at Union at that time was the freedom to choose among Protestant denominations; that was, of course, more latitude than many colleges allowed.

As it is the right of every religious denomination to enjoy their peculiar sentiments and modes of worship, it is ordered, that the officers of college, in their instruction of the students, avoid as much as possible those controverted points which have so long divided the Christian world: but, as the principles of irreligion are destructive of society, and pernicious to all regular and salutary discipline in literary institutions, it is also ordered, that if any student shall avow or propagate principles subversive of religion or morals, he shall be liable to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

Students were long compelled to attend chapel services (see CHAPEL ATTENDANCE RULES). The requirement to go to chapel or to a local church on Sundays was gradually eased by instituting a system of "chapel credits" which permitted some cuts; President Day (1928-33) began the process, largely completed by 1936, of transforming the weekday chapel (except on Wednesdays) into a secular "assembly." Finally, in 1948, after a visiting Protestant clergyman had made statements critical of the Catholic Church, the Board of Trustees decided to cease giving chapel credit for Sunday services.

From at least 1941, and probably before 1931, Union limited Jewish ADMISSIONS. In 1944, the nominal quota (inoperative for the duration of the Second World War because most students were in the Navy V-12 program) was eight to ten percent for Jews and a not-necessarily-restrictive twenty-five percent for Roman Catholics. When New York State law forbade religious quotas in 1948, Union, like many private colleges, substituted geographical quotas designed to limit Jewish enrollment. Incoming president Harold Martin abolished these quotas in 1965. The College ceased imposing quotas on female admissions in 1974, before such quotas were ruled illegal.

The College's policy of recognizing Christian but not Jewish holidays first became an issue in 1918. More strenuous protests in the 1970s resulted in some accommodations.

A controversy arose in 1972 over the fact that the administration allowed Hillel (and presumably any religious club seeking prospective members) to peruse registration cards, which contained information on religious affiliation. Since January 1, 1975, the College's policies respecting the confidentiality of student records have been largely determined by the federal Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

After court decisions forced colleges to introduce more due process into disciplinary hearings, Union's administration began assuming greater control over such proceedings about 1979; some of them had formerly been in student hands. (See COURTS AND JUDICIAL BOARDS).

To prevent abuses, students and faculty members proposing to undertake research on human subjects have been required since 1979 to clear their plans with the Human Subjects Research Review Committee.

See also: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS; JEWS AT UNION.

Academic Opportunity Program. Union's Academic Opportunity Program (AOP) was devised in 1969 as a response to the problem that the culture of poverty, as constituted in late twentieth-century America, frequently worked to deter intelligent students from doing well in high school and consequently from gaining admission to colleges.

Initially proposed by John Terry, Director of Union's UPWARD BOUND PROGRAM, and called "Project Hope (Higher Opportunities through Education)," the AOP began as part of the Academic Opportunity Consortium (AOC), in which Skidmore and RPI also participated. The program started with a six-week summer session at Skidmore, during which sixty students who had been admitted to the three colleges were given remedial work in reading and mathematics, took a college level course, and had access to the services of psychologists, student counselors and social workers. A preliminary summer session has remained a feature of the program.

Since 1970/71, the second year, the program has been partially funded by the New York State Higher Education Opportunity Program (HEOP), which helps support similar programs at many colleges in the state. In that year, however, Union's admissions to the program fell from twenty-one students to nine, and during the following year, 1971/72, no new students were admitted. The College was in a period of severe budget-cutting, but it was also reassessing its commitment to the program. As President Martin wrote to faculty AOP committee chairman William Daniels, the College's reason for supporting AOP did not necessarily coincide with the motives of the people who administered the program: "Our aim [when the program was launched] was not so much to provide special opportunities for otherwise ineligible students in the three-county area as to find a means for increasing our minority population." He had come to doubt that the AOP was the most effective way to accomplish this end.

The program did continue, however, with eight new admissions in 1972/73, and eleven to sixteen a year over the next decade.

With experience, the program was modified from time to time. So-called "developmental coursework" in the freshman year, designed to prepare students for regular courses in calculus, English and chemistry, so crowded the schedule that students were given a choice of graduating in four years or five. Free tutoring has

been available to participants throughout their college course.

Russell Sage and Siena joined the consortium by 1971. Union withdrew from the joint summer session in 1983, having concluded that its students would be better served if the College ran its own.

Housed in Old Gym Hall (Becker Hall) until 1980, when that building was vacated for remodeling, the program then moved to Bailey Hall, where it remains.

Two closely-related programs began in the fall of 1988: the Science Technology Entry Program (STEP), "designed to identify underrepresented minority or economically disadvantaged secondary school students and assist them in acquiring the prerequisite skills to pursue preprofessional and professional education programs in scientific, technical, health and health-related fields," and the Collegiate Science Technology Entry Program (C-STEP), a similar program aimed at undergraduate and graduate students.

At the end of the period covered by this book, sixty to seventy percent of Union's minority students were in the AOP program.

The consortium was first directed by Norwood C. Davis, who, although based at Skidmore, initially also directed the Union program. The following were subsequently in charge of Union's AOP: 1972-74: Antoinette Reid; 1975-77: Carlos Rojas-Hill; 1977/78: Kwesi J.B. Nunoo-Essandoh; 1978-81: Mitzi J. Glenn; 1981-84: Maxine Meadows-Shuford; 1984/85: J. Patrice Burwell; 1985/86: Janet I. Foster; 1986-89: Wanda I. Torres; 1989-: Ethel B. David.

Academy and Library Company. On February 21, 1785, the consistory of Schenectady's Dutch Reformed Church resolved to construct "as speedily as possible" a building for the proposed SCHENECTADY ACADEMY. Aware that the school would attract more students if it were not entirely under the control of the church, the consistory apparently invited some outsiders to participate in the governance of the academy.

Construction began at the end of March, and a few days later, on April 7, 1785, a group of twenty-seven citizens constituting themselves the trustees of the Academy and Library Company entered into an agreement whereby they would be responsible for the academic management of the Academy, while the Church consistory would be responsible for the building. The trustees apparently also intended to build a subscription library—free public libraries did not then exist—but nothing is known to have come of that plan.

The trustees' minutes exist only in a copy which stops at August 14, 1786, and it is possible that the board's name and nature changed after the Regents chartered the Academy on January 29, 1793, but trustees continued to govern the institution until Union College was chartered February 25, 1795.

Achilles, Henry Laurence (Dec. 31, 1887–Feb. 19, 1985). Director of Religious Work and Bible Study, 1925–38; Freshman hockey coach. Benefactor of the College.

Born in Rochester, New York, one of four children (the eldest son) of Henry Laurence Achilles (d. 1912) and Gertrude Strong Achilles (d. 1955), H. Laurence Achilles was raised on a plantation in Hawaii from his eighth year. His mother was the eldest of three children of Helen P. Strong and Henry Alvah Strong, George Eastman's partner and first president of the Eastman Kodak Co. The Strong family was known for numerous major philanthropic acts in the Rochester area.

After preparing at the Hill School, in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, Achilles attended the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University (PhB, 1911) and the Union Theological Seminary (1915). In 1915 he married Helen Newell (known to friends as Peter); they had three children.

Achilles taught American history at private secondary schools in Pennsylvania and Maryland, 1917–24, before coming to Union in 1925 as Director of Religious Work and Bible Study. He also coached the freshman hockey team (he had played hockey at Yale) and the varsity golf team, and began a lifelong interest in curling—in 1976 he became only the third person to be elected Patron of the Grand National Curling Club of America.

Achilles was a benefactor of the College from the time he joined the faculty; he returned most of his salary each year (President Fox found some amusement in informing him of raises), gave a cup for the best punter and drop kicker on the football team, and turned his private tennis court into a hockey rink for the team's practice. He and his wife frequently entertained students at their Avon Road home.

Achilles also served on the Board of Directors of the Family Welfare Bureau and the Brown School; in 1936 he gave the latter institution an outdoor hockey rink.

Achilles resigned from the faculty in 1938, the year in which his son, H. Laurence Achilles Jr., graduated from Union, but he continued to reside in Schenectady for another decade and served on the local rationing board in 1942. He later lived in New Caanan, Connecticut and in Manchester, Vermont. When he left Schenectady in 1948, he gave Union his Avon Road house. Finding that zoning regulations precluded its use, the College sold it and used the proceeds to develop Achilles Field (see ATHLETIC FIELDS).

President Carter Davidson wrote to Achilles in 1962 about the College's need for an indoor rink, outdoor rinks having failed in most winters (see HOCKEY RINKS). The Harold Martin administration maintained contact with Achilles, obtaining his substantial contribution toward the 1973 addition to Schaffer Library, and Martin hoped Achilles might be willing to underwrite the cost of a badly-needed renovation of

ALUMNI GYMNASIUM. Achilles remained more interested in hockey and curling, however, and Martin was able to announce on June 30, 1974, the last day of his presidency, that Achilles had given the College one-and-a-half million dollars for construction of a hockey rink with curling sheets.

In 1975, Union bestowed an LHD degree on the eighty-eight year-old Achilles in absentia. His daughter, Augusta Achilles Schwab, served as a trustee of the College, 1978–86.

Adirondack Research Center. A repository of research materials and memorabilia, the nucleus of which was noted conservationist Paul Schaefer's private collection, the Adirondack Research Center was housed in Schaffer Library from its establishment in June 1980 until June 1985, when it moved to the Schenectady Museum.

Administration. The term "administration" sometimes designates all non-faculty College employees, and sometimes only those who make policy decisions. This article presents an overview of changes in the structure of the upper levels of administration. Additional information will be found s.v. DEAN OF STUDENTS; DEAN OF THE FACULTY / DEAN OF THE COLLEGE; DEVELOPMENT OFFICE; LIBRARY; SUPPORT STAFF; TREASURER; REGISTRAR; PROVOST; and other departments and offices.

During the College's first century, except for two separate periods of seven and fourteen years, the president did not formally delegate his academic authority. However, it was not uncommon for the faculty, and especially the senior member thereof, to carry some untitled administrative responsibility.

Early Vice Presidents. From at least 1838, when the trustees authorized him to exercise presidential powers in the president's absence, Eliphalet Nott's son-in-law, professor ALONZO POTTER, served as *de facto* vice president. It is not clear whether he was ever formally given the title before he left the faculty in 1845 to become Bishop of Pennsylvania. Two years after that, however, he became a trustee himself, and in 1848 the board appointed him (still resident in Philadelphia) to preside at Commencement if the president should be too unwell to do so, "and to act as Vice President should the President's ill health render assistance necessary, until a Professor of Moral Philosophy shall be appointed."

Another four years elapsed before Nott selected LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK as professor of moral philosophy and vice president, with the understanding that Hickok would share Nott's duties and eventually become president. However, Nott did not get along as well with his new deputy as he had with Potter, and considerable opposition to Hickok's succession developed among some members of the faculty and of the board.

Hickok stuck it out through Nott's protracted dotage, and became president on Nott's death in 1866, but neither he nor his successor, president CHARLES AIKEN (1869–71), appointed a deputy.

Deans. President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER (1871–84) appointed professor CADY STALEY as the first dean in 1880. The position was split in 1919 between a dean of students and a dean of the faculty. The former position was abolished in 1934 and some of the responsibilities taken over by a faculty member serving part-time as Coordinator of Student Activities. At the same time, the dean of the faculty was renamed Dean of the College, his office absorbing the duties of the registrar and most of those of the dean of students.

The position of Dean of Students was revived in 1958. The two positions of "center dean," created in 1964, replaced the dean of the college during the years 1968 to 1971 (see DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS AND CENTERS). The title Vice President for Academic Affairs temporarily subsumed that of Dean of the Faculty from 1980 to 1988, when the latter title returned.

The Administration Expands. As the College gradually recovered in the early twentieth century from a decline that had begun with the Civil War, it slowly followed the example of other colleges in appointing administrators to look after such specific functions as alumni relations, admissions, and fund-raising.

In 1910, President Richmond appointed the first Graduate Secretary, CHARLES WALDRON '06, to build an alumni organization modeled after Princeton's. Admissions had long been the part-time responsibility of a faculty member serving as SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE when President Day replaced the aged incumbent with Waldron, who continued to serve as Graduate Secretary but gave up teaching. When Waldron stepped down in 1941 to give his full time to the alumni position, Frederic Wyatt '32 became the first full-time, non-faculty Director of Admissions.

The College's first professional fund-raiser, Harold Van de Car '37, was appointed Director of Financial Development in 1948.

Changes Since 1959. The last four administrations covered by this book: Davidson (1946–65), Martin (1965–73), Bonner (1974–78) and Morris (1979–90) each introduced important changes in administrative structure.

In March 1957, an evaluation committee of the MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, noting that at least twelve persons reported directly to President Carter Davidson, recommended that the number be reduced. Former General Electric executive Donald Millham '27 joined the administration in 1959 as Vice President with responsibility for finance and with a special mission to study the College's administrative structure.

On his departure the following year, Millham recommended to the board a new organizational plan which explicitly defined the duties and responsibilities of administrative positions for the first time and reduced the officers reporting directly to the president to six: the dean of the college, the dean of students, the business manager, and the directors of public relations, development and alumni relations. Most significantly, it subordinated the directors of admissions and of athletics to the dean of the college. It created a presidential cabinet but no new positions. The Millham plan was put into effect with Davidson's approval.

In June 1962 the board, which had been critical of the administration's lack of long-range planning and excessive reliance on ad hoc decisions, created the new position of Assistant to the President for Research and Planning. Initially staffed by former Athletic Director Wilford Ketz, this position was subsequently retitled Director of Institutional Studies.

During the chairmanship of trustee MEADE BRUNET (1963–69), President Davidson came under increased pressure to improve the effectiveness of his administration.

In 1963, long-time dean of the college C. William Huntley '34, whose duties had been increased by the Millham plan, and who was under pressure to give up teaching and devote all his time to administration, announced that he would resign in 1964 to become a full-time teacher. The board chose Theodore Lockwood as Huntley's successor, making clear to him that it expected reforms in the curriculum and in the calendar, and adopting a job description that gave the dean much more authority than Huntley had exercised.

Lockwood presented the board with his own reorganization plan in June 1964. Ten days later, Davidson announced his intention to resign in February 1965. In view of the fact that Lockwood would be managing day-to-day operations during the interregnum between presidents, the board then gave him the title Provost.

Lockwood's reorganization plan, as adopted, grouped the College's four divisions into two centers, each of which acquired a dean who reported to the provost. Lockwood explained that the divisions (whose chairmen owed their loyalty to the faculty) had not "provided for the leadership which we all want."

The dean of students, the registrar, the librarian, the admissions office and the athletic department also reported to the provost. With the creation in 1966 of an Office of External Affairs, the alumni, development and public relations offices began to report to a position originally called Special Assistant for External Affairs (later, Vice President for External Affairs, then Vice President for College Resources and eventually Vice President for College Relations). At the same

time, the infirmary, the counseling center, and the student housing offices were brought together into an Office of Student Affairs, headed by the dean of students. (Food Service would be added in 1978.) Lockwood also revived the position of COMPTROLLER, subordinating the business manager to it.

In 1968, following provost Lockwood's departure (Huntley returned to the administration building to finish out the academic year), the Martin administration eliminated the positions of Dean of the Faculty and Provost and increased the power of the center deans. Three years later, the departure of Dean James Palmer precipitated the abolition of center deanships; the remaining center dean, Martin Lichterman, was then appointed to the revived position of Dean of Faculty, and philosophy professor Willard Enteman was appointed to the revived position of Provost.

At that time, the position of Assistant Dean of the College was created and staffed with physics professor Herbert Wylen, in an apparent attempt to restore an administrative voice to Center Two following Palmer's departure. The directorship of the Graduate and Continuing Education programs, which had formerly reported to both the president and the dean of Center Two, was upgraded to a deanship.

In 1974, near the end of his administration, Martin created the position of Associate Dean of the Faculty. The first Associate Dean, electrical engineering professor Edward Craig, later described the position as "an abortive attempt on the part of the administration to appoint a Dean of Engineering, but not to call him that and not to give him any power." When Craig resigned two years later, the position remained vacant for a year and was then redefined. The appointment at about the time of Craig's resignation of chemist Paula Brownlee as dean of the faculty was deemed to reduce the need for engineering representation in the administration.

In 1975, early in his tenure, President THOMAS BONNER (1974–78) reorganized the administration, dismissing several administrators and making some structural changes. He created the position of Director of Personnel, made the public relations office answerable to the president rather than to the vice president for external affairs, abolished the position of Assistant Dean, and re-established a President's Cabinet (Martin had not used one). In 1978, he created the position of Vice President for Finance and Administration, to be the College's chief financial officer. The post was described as "complementary" to that of the provost.

President JOHN MORRIS (1979–90) announced a major restructuring in 1980, replacing the two positions of Provost and Dean of Faculty with a Vice President for Academic Affairs. Late in Morris's administration, replacing the first appointee to the position, he revived the title Dean of the Faculty, but on the recommendation of the Middle States accred-

iting team, the title Vice President for Academic Affairs was subsequently revived and added to it.

Morris created the post of Associate Dean of Undergraduate Studies in 1981/82. Like the Associate Dean of the Faculty, it was originally a half-time position, and both continued to be held for limited terms by faculty members who subsequently returned to full-time teaching. The former office was later retitled Associate Dean of Undergraduate Programs, and then Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education. It bore special responsibility for staffing the General Education CURRICULUM, and for the standing of students. The position of Associate Dean of Faculty, responsible for recruiting, hiring and firing, and for curricular matters, was replaced, after the period covered by this book, by the Dean of Arts and Sciences.

In 1981/82, Morris returned the Public Relations office to the jurisdiction of the Vice President for College Resources. In 1984, he revived the position of Dean of Engineering, last held by ERNST BERG in 1934.

Administration Building. Until recently, all administrative offices were on the south side of the campus. In the early years, probably only the treasurer and the registrar had separate offices. About 1851, and probably earlier, the president's office was adjacent to his residence at the north end of South College; the registrar's office and the post office were across the hall.

Geological Hall housed most college offices from its opening in 1856 until they were moved to the present Administration Building in August 1919. The PRESIDENT'S OFFICE was an exception: in or adjacent to the presidents' various residences until 1883, it then moved several times back and forth between the newly-built WASHBURN HALL, South College, and Geological Hall, until the opening of the Administration Building.

The present administration building has served three separate functions:

President Potter's House. Because, following the death of Eliphalet Nott in 1866, his widow Urania continued to live in the President's House for the remainder of her own life, the next three presidents had to find other accommodations. When Eliphalet Nott Potter took office in the summer of 1871, he persuaded his father-in-law, Troy banker and manufacturer Joseph Fuller, to contribute \$10,000 toward constructing a house for him just north of the official President's House. The architect—the president's brother, Edward Tuckerman Potter '53—had also designed the President's House, which (except for the mansard roof) had a very similar exterior.

Sometimes called "Fuller Hall" or "the Fuller residence," "the Potter house" was completed by June

1872. Although the College had paid \$8,000 more for its construction than Fuller's contribution provided, the house was considered Potter's personal property. The next year it acquired stucco facing so it would conform with the rest of the campus.

A high, tight, board fence running from South College to Blue Gate concealed the front of the house from view. The fence occasioned much critical comment, at least in part because it symbolized Potter's imperious manner. Potter had the top two feet of the fence removed in the spring of 1873 so that the grounds could be seen, but resentment continued until the students tore down the fence and burned it one night in April 1879. A wire fence replaced it.

Faculty House. When Potter resigned in 1884, he sold the house to the College for \$10,000. It remained empty until Professor Frank Hoffman, arriving at Union in 1885, was asked to occupy a part of it so that the College might collect insurance in case of a fire—a bargain Hoffman would eventually have reason to regret. The house was divided vertically, and for the next thirty-three years the Hoffman family occupied the south half, while the north half was occupied in succession by Professor Charles Brown, Phi Gamma Delta fraternity (from the late 1890s to 1907) and Professor Frank Coe Barnes (1907–18).

On leaving the presidency of Hobart in 1896, Eliphalet Nott Potter wanted to spend his retirement in Schenectady, and obtained permission from Union's trustees to live in his former house, with the understanding that he would build a new residence for the occupants. Potter did not return to Schenectady to live, however, so no one had to move.

Early in the morning of April 19, 1918, the worst fire in Union's history broke out in the house, killing Hoffman's three-year-old grandson, Wentworth Micks, and the boy's nursemaid, Alice Sullivan. Three other occupants were injured and the house was gutted. Freshmen Joseph R. Gingold and Alexander Stewart discovered the fire and rescued several members of the Hoffman and Barnes families.

Administration Building. The house was immediately rebuilt as an administration building. Designed by William Ten Broeck Mynderse '93, the new structure retained the original brick exterior but lost its mansard roof. The third floor was converted to an attic, the Victorian porch was replaced by a rather classical portico, the bay window on the south disappeared, and a one-and-a-half storey wing extended from the rear. Since its re-occupation in August 1919, the only significant exterior change to the building has been the replacement in 1951 of the porch by one of concrete and bluestone; the porch pillars and roof were not altered.

Changes in the internal configuration and tenancy of the Administration Building have been numerous

and frequent, new administrative functions arising and offices moving elsewhere to relieve congestion. Only a few of the major developments can be mentioned.

The original layout situated the dean and the secretary of the faculty on the north side of the first floor, and the assistant treasurer on the south. The second floor provided rooms for the Graduate Council on the north and the president on the south. Behind the stairs was the bookstore.

East of the landing between the two floors, a large room, originally designed to house President Potter's library, served for faculty meetings; its twelve stained glass windows display the arms of the world's twelve oldest universities. Two rows of pew-like benches lined its north and south sides. Later, using a gift from Frank Bailey and Walter Baker, President Fox converted the room to the president's office, which he decorated in "American Queen Anne style"; it was used as an office by subsequent presidents through Morris.

When the bookstore moved to Washburn Hall in the spring of 1939, the Chaplain and the alumni magazine inherited its space. The Chaplain relocated to Silliman Hall in 1947; from 1953 until 1965 the office was assigned to the Counselor to Students. The Graduate Council, the alumni magazine, and the Director of Public Announcements shifted to Wells House in 1946, and in 1948/49, two large bookkeeping offices, as well as a lounge, a darkroom-workshop, and a vault for storage of records, were created in the basement.

The Admissions Office, which had occupied rooms on the north side of the second floor since at least 1934/35, moved to Old Gym in 1962. In 1976, the Personnel Office moved to Silliman Hall.

In the summer of 1982, the building was modified to provide more office space and handicapped access at the rear; at that time, the Cashier's Office moved to the eastern section of the building, and the Registrar's Office moved to Silliman Hall.

Admissions. One of the first actions of the Board of Trustees (on September 30, 1795) was to admit the first twenty-three students of the new college—sixteen young men into the lowest class ("Latin Class"), four into the "Class of History and Belles Letters," and three into the "Mathematical Class." (Today, we would call them freshmen, sophomores, and juniors; there was as yet no senior or "Philosophical" class.)

The trustees passed two other resolutions: they directed the secretary to place three-week official notices in the newspapers of twelve nearby towns and New York City, to attract qualified young men to Union College; and they provided for entrance examinations, to be conducted by local trustees and the senior tutor. These two functions—first recruitment and then screening—remain the prime activities of any admissions office. Indeed, the strategies of admissions over

all Union's years display the counterpoint (and occasional conflict) of seeking and selecting, attracting and choosing, gathering and winnowing. In the process, the story of admissions often reflects the face of our social and academic development in two centuries.

The earliest editions of the college laws (1796, 1802, 1807, 1815), and later the catalogues from 1824 onwards, make clear in a few pages what the College wanted to see in its applicants. The entering scholar must show a competence in Latin and Greek grammar, and a grounding in Virgil, Cicero's *Orations* and Greek Testament. He should have a thorough knowledge of English grammar of course, and a sure mastery of arithmetic and geography. In addition, he must exhibit "proper testimonials of his good moral character," and even then he will spend at least a term on probation. The cost, including board, tuition, rental of a room and stove, and use of books, firewood, candles and washing, is set at \$108 per annum. The student may have some additional expenses, but he is warned against "diffusive charity or censurable extravagance." (Although there are no financial scholarships yet, we learn that those who qualify as "indigent students" could get by at half price.)

For the most part, Union's admissions requirements mirrored those of other institutions, but in the earliest years there was one important difference. Because "there may be students not designed for those learned professions in which the knowledge of the Greek language would be indispensable," applicants were allowed to demonstrate competence in French instead of Greek. "All such students," the 1802 laws provided, "while the class to which they belong are studying Greek, shall study the French language...." The option was offered for only a few years, and it is not known how many applicants availed themselves of it before Eliphalet Nott abolished it in 1807. The College would not again waive Greek as an admissions requirement until introduction of the Scientific Course in 1854.

In the early years, prospective students were interviewed by the president himself; later, the SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE (or his assistant) was delegated to judge the quality of each candidate. (The separate office of Director of Admissions does not appear until 1941.) After his provisional acceptance, the entering student was required to present himself to the appropriate professor to be examined on his readiness to do college work. The diary of Martin Van Buren Burt describes the process in 1836: "To Professor Proudfit's house who examined me in Latin and Greek for admission to the sophomore class of Union College, got his certificate; and went up to Professor Jackson's house in the North [College], who examined me in mathematics, got his certificate." Then, after paying his first term's bill of \$27, young Mr. Burt was ready for classes.

Still, there must have been some slipups, especially in the early years. Faculty records around 1800 complain that a number of entering students were so deficient ("they had not read any part of Caesar's Commentaries,...were not prepared to be examined on arithmetic, and...had studied 13 chapters only in the Greek Testament") that they could not be admitted. Such grievances by faculty are chronic, of course, but the sequence of catalogues and records shows the gradual modulation of academic requirements, increasingly specific, for entrance. Students and alumni too were concerned for the reputation of their college, as occasional editorials in *Concordiensis* or the college magazine reveal.

For example, the catalogues of the 1820s specify in only general terms the entrance requirements (mainly in languages), but the increasing detail of statement in later years signals a concern that the unstated assumptions about what constituted a young scholar were not enough. By mid-century, the catalogue footnotes a warning to school teachers that the new and explicit requirements for admission are minimal, and that "a full compliance with them will hereafter be expected." Clearly the College faced the quandary common to institutions with even deeper roots: a desire for growth, but anxieties about quality, the cry of "Standards!" Then as now, the College also hoped to shape the preparatory education to fit its needs. (See SCHENECTADY ACADEMY; UNION SCHOOL/UNION CLASSICAL INSTITUTE).

Union College was one of the four institutions in 1900 (along with Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell) calling for the organization of the College Admission Examination Board. By 1901, the Catalogue requested that, if possible, all applicants take the entrance exams thereafter known as "College Boards." Secondary school records being hard to compare, all colleges were feeling the need for more objective academic standards for admission. The College continued for another four decades, however, to administer its own entrance examinations to applicants who had not taken the College Boards.

By the turn of the century we find great detail in reading lists and "coverage" in mathematics, for example, as minimal preparation for entering freshmen. Yet the standards continue to change too ("deteriorate," the faculty would have said): slowly the requirements for languages relax, until by the 1920s Latin and Greek are not needed even for entering literature majors. Under the "Union College Plan for the Intellectual Advancement of Youth," introduced in 1934, the only college-wide entrance requirement was English; all students were placed in a division and each division set its own additional entrance requirements. The humanities division entrance examination was limited to a demonstration that the entrant could write an essay and could spot grammatical errors; for the grammati-

cally uncertain, the Catalogue thoughtfully provided a list of examples. In 1942, Union abolished local entrance examinations and began to require all applicants to take the College Boards.

The delicate game of balancing enrollments (and tuition income) on one hand with high academic hopes on the other displays itself, for example, in student editorials in the *Concordiensis*. In 1879 we see a complaint about easy standards of admission, damaging to the reputation of Union. "The upper classmen," it says, "are the equals intellectually and morally" to any in the country, but half the students fail in the first two years, unable to keep up. Years later (in 1911), the *Concordiensis* rejoices in a small freshman class that year, because "the raising of requirements for admission will eliminate the wholesale dropping of students at the end [of the first year]."

But the balance is often precarious: normal enrollments around 300 dipped to a dangerous low after the Civil War—a total of 103 students in 1870, and a bare 89 in 1871. There certainly must have been temptations to lower the bars, at least temporarily, for there was great anxiety about shrinking enrollments. The numbers improved slowly as the century waned, but it was not until the 1920s that enrollments were steady in the 600s.

A lack of data on admissions in earlier years makes it far from certain whether Union ever rejected *any* students capable of doing its work (except some Jewish students, discussed below) until the 1950s or later. Indeed, until this time the raising of admissions standards was usually discussed in terms of lowering the dropout rate in the lower classes. In 1954, Union was still accepting half of all applicants.

Antebellum Union also witnessed a change from two earlier reputations. From the beginning, Union had been known as a "senior" college; under the aegis of President ELIPHALET NOTT, the College welcomed transfers into upper classes from other institutions, and so until the 1860s the upper three classes were always considerably larger than the freshman class. The requirement of "good moral character" continued, but Dr. Nott liked to give a second chance to young men who may have stumbled at other colleges; College lore includes Union's reputation as "BOTANY BAY" in these years, a refuge offering a clean start. After the Civil War, however, the proportions of the four classes were much closer to those we know today.

In its earlier years, Union attracted a contingent of students from the South, a circumstance that sometimes caused student frictions (see SOUTHERN STUDENTS). Not only the South, however: by the 1860s Union attracted enough students from other states (Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Indiana, even one from Scotland) to deserve a reputation as a "national" college. But ensuing years show a contraction into a more regional place, attracting a large

majority of its students from the Northeast, despite continuing efforts to expand its reach. In 1890, President Webster declared "Old Union should not become a local college; it has not been such in the past, and it must not be so in the future." President Richmond urged, in 1927, "There is no better way to overcome the narrowing prejudices of sectionalism than to bring together young men from widely different sections who shall share for four years the intimate life of a college campus."

The task of admissions, then as now, is also importantly the spreading of the College's fame. Catalogues not only specify entrance requirements; they also boast the attractions of the place. From those first advertisements authorized by the trustees in 1795, to the glossy viewbooks 200 years later, we see the efforts to "market" the College to the outside world. The primary device of information is the catalogue, a serial reading of which displays a history of its own (see CATALOGUE, COLLEGE). Over the years, the catalogues grow more bulky, from the early informational bulletin (rosters of students and faculty, primarily) more and more to a document announcing new programs and new campus attractions. In 1845, the College announced its curriculum in civil engineering, expanded shortly to "more useful applications of Science to the Arts, such as Civil and Mechanical Engineering," which will be especially attractive to "indigent young men of ability." Union was finding its niche as a practical institution which prepared young men for career opportunities in a bustling, developing nation, and it notified the public of the advantages it could offer. Not only in academic matters, either: in 1853 we see brief word pictures of the "extensive Groves, Botanical and Flower Gardens, and Pleasure Grounds," and in following years the boasts of the new Olivier models of descriptive geometry and the extensive Wheatley collection of minerals, "purchased ... for ten thousand dollars."

Many of the announcements of new academic programs can be seen as an eager accommodation to what the public seemed to want, and the College responded with more flexible programs, assurances of efficient transfers from other colleges (such as a requirement of only one term of residence in the senior year to qualify for a diploma), the availability of special prize scholarships, and attractive arrangements to allow medical studies at Albany to count for two terms of the senior year. Even the increasingly specific reading lists required for entrance examinations can be read as not only a hurdle but also as a brag: "We are tough here!"

Although Union wanted, like other schools, to attract a geographical spread of applicants, it still held to unstated stereotypes of what "acceptable" enrollees should look like. But the issues were emerging: the *Concordiensis* for October 19, 1923, reports at great length a speech by President Richmond approving

stricter limits on entering students. After the First World War, colleges saw an explosion in the number of applicants, most of them, argues Richmond, better off in vocational schools. "Higher education is not for everyone. It will probably always be confined to the few." But this is not, he claims, aristocracy, or if it is, it is "an aristocracy of worth which includes brains, character, spiritual culture, industry, sense of responsibility and a trained mind." The language, of course, sounds better than some meanings it conceals, and one need not question Richmond's sincerity to wonder what exactly he meant by "spiritual culture," for example. Most groups carry notions, conscious or not, of what "our type" involves.

Before the recent decades, for instance, it might not have seemed necessary to wonder where a black student might fit, for there were very few to worry about (see *BLACKS AT UNION*). At least as far back as 1859 the College had admitted a black transfer student who claimed he was French and Indian, and Jonathan Pearson's diary recounts his dismay at the craven buck-passing of the president in asking the students to decide whether he should stay. In later years, especially after the Second World War, the campus absorbed an occasional black student, but even a moderate effort to attract such students waited until the 1970s and a national shift of conscience. With more positive recruitment of black students, the College was forced to face the problem of academic deficiencies from earlier disadvantaged education, and so Union, like most other colleges of the time, devised programs like the UPWARD BOUND PROGRAM (1967), Project HOPE, and the ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM (1969), all designed to help disadvantaged students (almost entirely non-white) to function successfully in the Union curriculum. Responding in part to mounting criticism that the Scholastic Aptitude Tests embodied cultural biases unfair to disadvantaged students, Union ceased requiring the SATs in 1987.

Jewish students, being less obviously "different," had been much more easily absorbed into the student body, but there were silently accepted limits. Inevitably, feeling more marginal on campus, they usually joined their own fraternities and quietly endured the snubs of some students and the polite evasions of policy.

Like most private colleges, for about thirty-five years Union limited the admission of Jewish students, first through direct quotas, and later through geographical quotas designed to achieve the same purpose. The most thorough study of the problem, Marcia Synnott's *The half-opened door; discrimination and admissions at Harvard, Yale and Princeton, 1900-1970* (1979) describes the inception of quotas at those leading institutions circa 1924-26:

"Beginning with the Class of 1928, Yale aimed at stabilizing its proportion of Jewish students at around 10-12 percent. During the same year, 1924, Princeton

almost halved its number of successful Jewish candidates in order to admit no more, and usually less, than the percentage of Jews in the national population—about 3 percent. Two years later, with the class of 1930, Harvard began to reduce its Jewish enrollment from about 25-27 percent to about 10-16 percent."

There is no direct record of the introduction of quotas at Union, but it may have happened around 1930. At entrance, the 255 members of the Class of 1929 included 36 Jews (14%) and 40 Roman Catholics (15%). In 1931, a *Concordiensis* columnist stated, without eliciting a denial, that Union had an 8% quota on Jews. In 1941, with applications down, Admissions Director Waldron, writing to treasurer Frank Bailey, stated that the only qualified applicants his office was now rejecting were "Jewish applicants we have over the quota"—the size of which he did not mention. On April 6, 1943, the Faculty Committee on Admissions and Freshman Programs reported to the Faculty Council "six policies which the Committee had decided should go into effect immediately." They included: "1) No more than 8% of the entire Freshman Class should be members of the Jewish race. 2) No more than 20% of the entire pre-medical registration in the Freshman Class should be members of the Jewish race." The minutes mention no vote on this issue, and the question was mooted by the College's acceptance later that month of the Navy V-12 program.

In 1944 President Fox, writing to Bailey, stated, "In normal times we think we should have about 25% of our students of the Roman Catholic faith, about 65% Protestants and from 8% to 10% Jews." The Catholic quota may not have caused the rejection of otherwise qualified students, but the Jewish quota unquestionably did so.

In 1948 the New York State Legislature passed an Anti-Discrimination Act, forbidding colleges to inquire into the creed, religion, race, color or national origin of any applicant for admission. President Carter Davidson had earlier condemned "agitation" for the law, arguing that the proscribed information is "certainly pertinent to personality, to the suitability of the person for what this college has to offer, and to the possibility of the student becoming an effective member of the college family." After the law's passage, he wrote in his 1947/48 annual report:

Union College has always been so democratic in its admissions policy that it has no real fear of the consequences of this Act. In our freshman class are large numbers of the minority groups, and Union has always extended a welcome hand to them. No college would like to be thought of as definitely a college of the minorities, since it wants to give a broad all-American atmosphere to its life, but Union will do its best to abide by the law and at the same time preserve its individuality.

Privately, he wrote to Bailey on April 25, 1950: "The Admissions Committee...has suggested that we

put a quota for our entering freshman class and for each curriculum group in the entering class of 25% from the New York City area. Such a geographical quota is perfectly legal and will enable us to control the large number of applications from Jewish students, particularly from Brooklyn and the Bronx."

The positive search for geographical diversity which earlier presidents had hoped would enhance the college experience of students thus turned into increased homogeneity, as the reduction in downstate students translated mainly into an increase in upstate students, while the admissions office continued to recruit modest numbers of out-of-state and foreign students.

In 1957, citing a Middle States accreditation report that pointed out Union was drawing few students from beyond a 200 mile radius (only 15 of the 276 members of the Class of 1955, for example), the Admissions Department halved the number of acceptances sent to the New York City area.

In 1965 the director of admissions informed Davidson's newly arrived successor, President HAROLD C. MARTIN, that he had been operating under instructions to limit admissions from Long Island, Westchester, and upper New Jersey, to ten percent of the class. Martin told him to abandon the quota.

As in nearly all colleges, the matter of "legacies"—applications from the children or other relations of alumni—arose in most classes. Union's general but unstated policy was long to consider these applications "outside the pool"—i.e., not to judge them competitively against other applicants, but to admit all deemed capable of surviving at Union, though in some instances with an advisory against accepting the offer.

Standards of admission can sometimes be overwhelmed by non-academic considerations, and Union experienced a distressing case in 1975 when President THOMAS BONNER sought to spread Union's fame by means of high-profile athletic programs. The appointment of Ned Harkness to establish a new HOCKEY program quickly resulted not only in winning games but also in irregular recruitment of some athletes handier on the ice than in class. Scandals in manner of admissions and financial aid disturbed the campus and called for correction. Coach Harkness charged interference with his hockey program and quit in mid-season. The issue also drove the director of admissions (Jay Shupe) from office in the following year.

The arrival of one other constituency of present-day Union can be dated very precisely. In June 1969, following careful institutional study and in tune with national trends, the trustees approved the admission of women as full-time undergraduate students, beginning in the fall of 1970. The appearance of women in classes was not exactly new: previously there had been an occasional "special student" in daytime classes, and at least as far back as the First World War a large num-

ber of women had been enrolled in the Evening Division. But the official declaration of itself as coeducational, though it offended some die-hard alumni and even a tiny group of undergraduates, moved the College into a new era (see: WOMEN AT UNION).

Looking back now to the public announcements to secondary schools, we might blush at the innocence of attitude: a large poster announced, in jazzy graphics, "Girls are Imaginative, Beautiful, Coy, Clever, Funny—and Accepted at Union College . . ." Yet far from raising a cry from feminists at such condescending archness, the campaign attracted a healthy number of applicants. The trustees had authorized a phased addition of 400 women to the 1,600 men, to total a student body of 2,000. In the class arriving in September 1970, we find 126 women in a freshman class of 450—slightly more than the quota, and with a considerably higher "candidate acceptance rate" than that for the men. At the end of 1974, the College abolished all gender quotas, and the following year women accounted for one-third of the entering class. The proportion grew slowly after that, and at the end of the period covered by this book the numbers of men and women were approximately equal.

The earliest process of admissions was by interview with the president of the College, followed by entrance examinations by the faculty. These duties were subsequently delegated to the Secretary of the Faculty (later the Secretary of the College), with the advice of a standing committee. Professor FRANK COE BARNES filled the position from 1906 to 1932, when he was succeeded by Graduate Secretary and part-time history professor CHARLES WALDRON (1932–41).

In 1941, a separate Admissions Office was established with a full-time, non-faculty director. It has been presided over by Frederic Wyatt (1941–42), Wilford Ketz (1942–45), J. Harold Ripton (1945–50), Jonathan Pearson III (1950–70), Jasper A. D. Shupe (1970–79), Kenneth Nourse (1979–91), and Daniel Lundquist (1991–); the latter two designated as Dean of Admissions.

The admissions staff, which had occupied rooms on the second floor of the administration building from at least 1934/35, moved in 1962 to the second floor of Old Gym Hall. After that building's remodeling as Stanley Becker Hall, completed in 1981, the Admissions and Financial Aid offices occupied the entire building.

See also: SUB-FRESHMAN WEEKEND.

—Alan Nelson

Aiken, Charles Augustus (Oct. 30, 1827–Jan. 14, 1892). Sixth president of Union College, 1869–71.

Born in Manchester, Vermont, of Scotch-Irish descent, Charles Aiken was raised in Lowell, Massachusetts, one of three children of John Aiken, a successful lawyer and promoter of textile interests, and Harriet

Adams Aiken. His mother died when he was two years old, and three years later his father married a widow with at least two children of her own.

Charles was ready for college at twelve, but his father put him to work in a textile mill for about three years before enrolling him at Dartmouth. The choice was almost inevitable; John Aiken was a graduate and former tutor at that college, and Charles's maternal grandfather was famed Dartmouth professor Ebenezer Adams.

Active in musical groups and in athletics, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and in 1846, aged nineteen, graduated at the head of his class. After a year as Principal of the Lawrence Academy in Groton and two years teaching Latin at Philips Andover Academy, Aiken enrolled at Andover Theological Seminary in 1849. He interrupted his course there for two years of study at the universities of Berlin, Halle and Leipzig—the first, and within the scope of this book, the only American-born president of Union to study abroad. Returning to Andover, he graduated in 1853 but remained at the seminary for another year of graduate study before beginning his career.

In October 1854 Aiken married Sarah Elizabeth Noyes and was ordained pastor of the Congregationalist Church in Yarmouth, Maine. He had some talent for the work—Isaac Jackson spoke later of his “high style of pulpit oratory”—but after five years in Yarmouth he returned to academic life, serving as professor of Latin at Dartmouth until 1866. In that year, over the protests of its president, who objected to adding a Congregationalist to the all-Presbyterian faculty, the trustees of Princeton elected him to that institution's chair of Latin. Three years later he was elected president of Union College.

LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK had retired in 1868 after two rather unsuccessful years as president of Union. Both the faculty and the trustees had been deeply divided over whether the former vice president should succeed Eliphalet Nott, and though he finally did so, he could neither win over his adversaries nor halt the decline of the College that had begun in Nott's dotage and grown worse during the Civil War. The trustees were for a time unable to agree on his successor, and although ex-Senator IRA HARRIS, a trustee, became the nominal acting president, he remained in Albany and left day-to-day responsibility to Professor ISAAC JACKSON. In September 1868, the students protested the College's stasis by holding a mock burial of the trustees (see BURIAL AND RESURRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES).

The trustees voted on July 27, 1869, to offer the presidency to Aiken. Many of the faculty and a majority of the regular members of the board favored the candidacy of David Murray, but Harris and J. TRUMBULL BACKUS persuaded several of the state govern-

ment officials who held ex officio positions on the board to attend the meeting and vote for Aiken.

Aiken took up residence at the College on October 12, 1869, and was formally inaugurated June 28, 1870. As a middle-aged man who had experience of two other prestigious institutions and had no stake in either the quarrels or the glories of Union's past, he might have made an important contribution to the College's development. Unfortunately, he seems to have had no genius for leadership and little drive. Fundamentally more professor than administrator, Aiken was known for his “gentlemanly and affable manners”; a member of the Class of 1871 remembered him as “sensitive and diffident.” He complained to the trustees that it was often unclear to him where his authority ended and that of the trustees and the faculty began, but he made no attempt to define the limits himself, and when the trustees gave him broad powers he made little use of them.

He accomplished a few minor reforms, such as abolishing the dangerous horse chestnut fight (see HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS), and made sound suggestions for others: he wanted, for example, to end the practice of admitting transfer students as late as the third term of the senior year.

Aiken was the first president to submit annual reports to the board, and he urged that body, if it was unwilling to meet more often than once a year, to appoint an executive committee to deal with problems as they arose (a suggestion not adopted until many years later, although the board did begin to hold semi-annual meetings). He also urged the board to give some attention to raising money from alumni, but his own fund-raising efforts were limited to mailing a circular seeking large donations. He saw that the stalled work on the future Nott Memorial was bad for morale (“Our chapel foundation begs to be made a foundation for something, or to be hidden from our sight; its present form is too suggestive”), but it would remain for his successor to resolve the problem.

Aiken's inaugural address rather eloquently presented his vision of what the College needed. Rejecting the elective system of studies then gaining vogue elsewhere, he advocated raising standards of admission to the engineering course and making the course itself as rigorous as the classical course. He defended the value of the study of classical languages and made an original but not very ambitious case for humanistic study: “We follow on a little way behind the chief [scientific] explorers, and as we go, muse upon mind, its nature, its range and reach, its laws, its vagaries, its health and disease, its destiny.” He quoted Montaigne (“We have not to train up a soul, nor yet a body; but a man, and we cannot divide him”), but not the Bible.

More attention, he suggested, should be given to both physical and religious education (“How the right kind and measure of moral culture can be attained

without greater definiteness and regularity of religious teaching than seems allowed by the constitution of the college is one of our most perplexing problems"). Aiken argued for renewing the physical plant and collections of apparatus, and especially for a much broader conception of the library than Nott's: "There must be an adequate, fresh and growing library accessible to teachers and students, itself fitly accommodated, and well accommodating those who would find either knowledge or refreshment from its rich stores."

As Union's first "outsider" president since the early days when everyone was an outsider, Aiken saw the necessity of subordinating the College's past to its future, and framed the slogan that would be paraphrased by all subsequent presidents: "OUR UNION THE UNION OF THE OLD AND THE NEW IN EDUCATION; THE UNION OF EXPERIMENT AND EXPERIENCE."

Aiken's only truly misguided reform sparked one of the brighter moments in the College's history. Finding Fitzhugh Ludlow's "Ode to Old Union," with its reference to "a god," objectionably pagan, on the 1871 Commencement program he substituted the hymn known as "Old Hundred." When the hymn had been sung, two separate groups broke out with Ludlow's *alma mater*.

Aiken was then at the end of his service to Union—he had informed the trustees in May that his wife's health required him to seek a warmer climate—and the "Ode" incident must have seemed a gratuitous reminder that his brief time in office had failed to have much effect on the College. A faculty resolution on his departure perhaps revealed more than its author knew in praising "the uninterrupted harmony, which, during his administration, has prevailed in every department of instruction."

Aiken returned to Princeton to accept the Archibald Alexander Chair of Christian Ethics and Apologetics at the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he remained until his death on January 14, 1892. In an 1882 reorganization of departments, he was appointed to the Chair of Oriental and Old Testament Literature and Christian Ethics, which was changed in 1888 to the Chair of Relations of Philosophy and Science to the Christian Religion. He also served as librarian of the Seminary, 1871–77.

His study in Germany notwithstanding, Aiken never developed as an original scholar, but he was well respected for his learning. In 1873 his reputation as a philologist earned him election to the American committee which, in conjunction with a British committee, was revising the King James *Old Testament*; that work was completed in 1884.

His only book, begun in 1867 and published while he was at Union in 1870, was a translation and edition of Otto Zöckler's volume of commentary on the *Proverbs* of Solomon for *Lange's Commentaries on the*

Holy Scriptures. (TAYLER LEWIS was responsible for the *Genesis* and *Ecclesiastes* volumes in the same series.) Aiken published occasional miscellaneous articles while at Princeton University and later at Princeton Theological Seminary, but gave most of his energies to magazine editing and to book reviews. Besides serving as co-editor of the *Presbyterian quarterly and Princeton review*, 1872–78, and as *de facto* editor of the *Presbyterian review* in 1880, he wrote for the latter journal dozens of book reviews on a wide variety of subjects both secular and ecclesiastical. He was in frail health in his later years, and seems to have published nothing between the demise of the *Presbyterian review* in 1889 and his own death in 1892, at sixty-four. His wife survived him; they had no children.

Princeton awarded Aiken an honorary PhD in 1866 and a DD in 1870.

Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (AFROTC). Union has offered MILITARY SCIENCE programs or formed cadet corps intermittently since 1823 (see STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS). During the FIRST WORLD WAR, a volunteer battalion at the College was accepted as an ROTC unit in October 1917. Enlistment was required of all freshmen except pre-meds, but optional for upperclassmen; by January 1918, 189 students were enrolled. In October 1918, the unit was superseded by the Students Army Training Corps.

President RICHMOND wanted to retain military training and war issues courses in the curriculum after the war, but the students overwhelmingly voted the proposition down. Later, when many colleges debated establishing ROTC units, the *Concordiensis* in 1926 editorialized: "Just as long as Union, or any other college, is justified in calling itself a college, will its curriculum include courses that pertain to education and exclude the R.O.T.C. and its ilk."

Nationally, the Army and Navy revived their ROTC programs after the SECOND WORLD WAR, and the Air Force launched its own in 1945. At Union, discussion of an ROTC program began in 1945 during the acting presidency of BENJAMIN WHITAKER; the science and engineering divisions objected that there was no room in their curricula for the eighteen credit hours such a program was expected to require.

The issue remained alive, however, and a student poll in the summer of 1948 was interpreted as showing strong sentiment for an ROTC unit on or near the campus, but some members of the faculty remained concerned about the effect of such a program on the nature of the College. The Humanities and Social Sciences divisions told President Davidson they opposed an ROTC program and the other two divisions expressed doubt; Davidson was reported to have assured them that the trustees would not apply for a program

if the faculty opposed it—a promise he later denied having given.

The trustees, however, were (according to their minutes) “overwhelmingly in favor of applying...not only in the interest of a patriotic gesture, but in the interest of complying with [student sentiment].” The Army and Navy had long waiting lists for ROTC detachments, Davidson told them, but an Air Force unit could be obtained immediately. Representatives of the Air Force met with a faculty committee to discuss curriculum, and then on April 23, 1949, most of the Board of Trustees met with most of the faculty to discuss the issue. After board chairman WALTER BAKER lectured the faculty on the respective responsibilities of the faculty and the board, several trustees, including former Secretary of War Robert Porter Patterson ’12, spoke on the advantages to the College of an ROTC unit. Two faculty members spoke in opposition to the preparation for war, and the AAUP reported that its members favored affiliation by a 18–16 margin. At the close of the meeting, all the trustees present favored applying, and the College submitted an application not long afterward.

The Air Force approved Air Force ROTC Detachment 545 on July 1, 1949, and the unit enrolled about one hundred students that fall (soon reduced by attrition to sixty-eight). Union’s contract with the Air Force specified that academic credit for ROTC courses would be determined by the Faculty Council. The council subsequently approved (14–3) a total of 16 hours credit for the program—one hour per semester for the first two years, and three hours thereafter.

The ROTC staff—originally a Professor of Air Science and Tactics and two assistant professors—had offices on the north end of the ALUMNI GYMNASIUM mezzanine, and used DEWEY HALL for uniform storage. By the fall of 1951, 393 students—more than one-third of the student body—including eighty percent of freshman, were enrolled in the program. The staff increased to twelve, and added a weapons carrier to the hardware. Next year, enrollment rose to 408. Cadets drilled for two hours a week on Library Field and maintained a rifle team. They attended a summer camp at the end of their junior year and received commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Air Force during ceremonies at Commencement, following which they typically served two years (later, four) on active duty.

During the program’s first two years, it accepted only science and engineering majors and provided training only for prospective communications officers. In the fall of 1951, options were added in Administration and Logistics (later changed to Flight Operations), making the program available to all Union students.

Aside from classroom instruction, the ROTC unit played some role in the life of the campus. Throughout the detachment’s twenty-two years at Union, it

took responsibility for raising and lowering the flag on the Psi Upsilon flagpole (see FLAGPOLES). From 1959 to about 1969, cadets maintained a competitive drill team, and at times the College band was under the direction of a member of the ROTC staff. Cadets held an annual military ball from 1952 until 1957. The national Arnold Air Society, an A.F.R.O.T.C. service organization, established the Robert Porter Patterson chapter at Union in 1954.

Although the program initially thrived, spurred by the KOREAN WAR draft (1950–53), and reached a peak in 1955 and 1956 with thirty-seven commissions in each of those years, interest gradually declined. By the fall of 1959, with about sixty freshmen enrolled and fourteen seniors hoping to be commissioned, the Board of Trustees took another look at the program, and decided to continue. At that time the faculty were about equally divided on the question, and the Admissions Department reported that the unit’s presence was no longer a selling point in attracting students to Union.

In 1963 the academic name of the ROTC curriculum changed from Air Science to Aerospace Studies. The detachment moved to Hoadley House (see FERRO HOUSE) in the spring of that year, and in 1964 introduced an optional program permitting students to earn a commission in their final two years instead of after four, but enrollments continued to fall (to ninety cadets and a staff of seven in 1965).

Campus opponents of U.S. involvement in Vietnam saw the ROTC detachment as Union’s most direct link to the prosecution of the war. In the spring of 1966, about fifteen Union protesters, joined by five from Skidmore, picketed the ROTC ceremonies. The following fall, the *Concordiensis* called for the program’s abolition, reiterating the argument its editors had made forty years earlier, that the goals of a liberal education and those of the military were antithetical. In the spring of 1968, with enrollments down to twenty-one students in the four-year program and three in the two-year program, Union’s detachment opened enrollment to qualified students at the State University of New York at Albany, Albany Medical College, Albany Law School, and the Albany College of Pharmacy. Only three enrollees responded.

The question of the program’s future came to a head after the Curricular Affairs Committee recommended in the spring of 1969 that the College withdraw academic credit from ROTC courses, a proposal endorsed by the student Senate. The ROTC program at that time accounted for five of the thirty-six hours of credit required for graduation.

In the intense faculty debate that followed, most partisans on both sides tried to avoid direct reference to the Vietnam War; indeed, the most prominent advocate of abolition, Professor William M. Murphy, stressed that he favored ROTC programs in principle

but believed Union's program was bad for the College, in part because it tipped the balance too far in the direction of vocational education. College Chaplain David Snider, a leader of the anti-war movement, argued on the opposite side, proposing that it would be better to keep ROTC on campus, where it could be confronted in debate, than to banish it "to someplace too glad to have it."

To the more straight-forward arguments that ROTC courses should not receive academic credit because they did not meet the College's academic standards, others responded that they were adequate to their purpose, or that they should be protected by academic freedom, and that students should not be deprived of a choice.

Deadlocked on Murphy's proposal to abolish the program, the Faculty Council referred it to the faculty as a whole. Meeting on May 15 and 16, 1969, in Old Chapel, while students opposed to ROTC rallied outside, the faculty defeated (29-75) the abolition motion, then overwhelmingly passed a resolution paralleling the Curricular Affairs Committee's call for the removal of academic credit from Air Science courses. The faculty also recommended separation of ROTC ceremonies from Commencement exercises and hoped ROTC would transfer drill and other purely military aspects of the program, such as a course on military courtesy, to summer camp. The trustees accepted the Curricular Affairs Committee's recommendation on June 13.

The following fall the faculty defeated a motion by Murphy to deny voting privileges to the ROTC faculty, but the program was on its last legs. On the night of April 28, 1970—coincidentally, the night before the Cambodian invasion began—a group of about twenty-five student protesters spent the night on the porch of Hoadley House with the announced intention of preventing entrance by the ROTC staff in the morning. The staff had no difficulty breaching the ineffective blockade, but at a rally afterwards Dean James Palmer explained that the College's contract with ROTC was unlikely to be renewed in any case.

The Air Force had decided that, because the Union program had yielded an average of only 13.3 commissioned officers a year over the past four years, versus a quota of 15, it would have to be terminated or shortened to a two-year program. The trustees chose termination, and the Air Force accepted the request on June 22, 1970; the unit was closed after commissioning a final class of thirteen officers June 12, 1971. During its twenty-two years, the program had produced a total of 432 Air Force Reserve officers.

In 1979/80, some Union students began enrolling in an Air Force ROTC program at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and at about the same time others enrolled in the Army ROTC program at Siena College; by the next year, thirteen were commuting to the for-

mer and nine to the latter. By 1987, some Union students were also enrolled in a Navy ROTC program at RPI, and at least one female student from Union was enrolled in RPI's Air Force ROTC program. The College refused several appeals during the 1980s to grant academic credit at Union for ROTC courses taken at other institutions.

The commanding officers of Union's Air Force ROTC detachment were: 1949-50: Major Robert Eaton; 1950-54: Lt. Colonel Edward J. Soulliere; 1954-55: Major William R. Morhous; 1955-58: Lt. Colonel Porter F. Sheldon; 1958-61; Lt. Colonel Thad S. Strange; 1961-63: Major (later, Lt. Colonel) Norman E. Cawse-Morgan; 1963-66: Major Bruce D. Ferrier; 1966-69: Lt. Colonel Charles J. O'Bier; 1969-71: Lt. Colonel Richard J. McGee.

Albany College of Pharmacy. On November 18, 1878, wholesale druggists Archibald McClure and Charles Gibson, and Albany Medical College professor Dr. Willis Tucker, met with other local pharmacists to consider forming a pharmaceutical association which would conduct a school of pharmacy. A committee was formed to prepare a plan of organization.

In the fall of 1880, however, Dr. Tucker met with McClure, Gustavus Michaelis of the Albany Pharmaceutical Company, Dr. Jacob Mosher, and Joseph W. Russell, and the five decided that it would be better to found the school as a part of Union University. The Albany College of Pharmacy thus became the only surviving institution first created as a part of UNION UNIVERSITY.

The University Board of Governors formally created the college on June 6, 1881; it was incorporated August 27, 1881, and began teaching October 3, 1881. Tucker (professor of chemistry), Michaelis (pharmacy) and Dr. Jacob S. Mosher (botany and materia medica) composed the first faculty.

Increasing enrollments forced part of the school out of the Albany Medical College building into temporary quarters after a few years. In 1907, Albany College of Pharmacy moved to the former Albany Law School building at Lancaster and Eagle Street, opposite the medical college. As the medical college prepared to move to its present New Scotland Avenue site in 1928, the College of Pharmacy erected its own building nearby in 1927. It was enlarged with new wings in 1957 and in 1982.

The course required two years from the beginning, but the academic year lengthened from twenty-one weeks to twenty-five in 1901 and to twenty-seven not long thereafter. In the early years, all lectures were given in the evenings to accommodate working students. Until 1906, four years of "practical experience" in pharmacy, in addition to the prescribed courses, were required for graduation.

In 1919, under a new dean, the school began to offer a three-year Pharmaceutical Chemist (PhC) degree in addition to the two-year Graduate in Pharmacy (PhG) degree offered from the beginning. The latter course increased to three years in 1927, in 1937 to four years with a BS in Pharmacy degree, and in September 1960 to five years with the same degree. A four-year course leading to a BS in Medical Technology has been offered since 1945.

The change to a four-year course was difficult. In 1934, ACP was the smallest of the state's six pharmacy colleges, matriculating about thirty-five students annually, and its graduates had the worst record in passing the state licensing examination, with 54 percent failing, compared to 24–36 percent for other New York State graduates. The school had taken on a heavy mortgage debt to erect a large building in 1927, but Depression-era enrollments had fallen by two-thirds, leaving the building underused and putting the board under great financial pressure.

When most of the nation's other pharmacy colleges, and all of New York State's, began moving to a four-year course, Albany's trustees stubbornly resisted, even after it became clear that continued refusal would leave ACP's graduates ineligible to take the licensing examinations. Finally, Union University Chancellor DIXON RYAN FOX forced the board's hand in 1934 by telling the dean that as a last resort he might refuse to sign the ACP diplomas.

When the four-year course was launched in 1937, none of the ACP faculty held a PhD degree, and three members were entirely without degrees. Although competent to teach practical pharmacy, the faculty was inadequate to the strong courses in basic science normally associated with a BS degree, and to the liberal arts courses in the four-year program. Under further pressure from Fox, the college began to strengthen its faculty. After Fox's death in 1945, chancellor CARTER DAVIDSON also gave the pharmacy college dean frequent assistance with problems of recruitment and accreditation.

The college was open to women from the beginning, but very few attended in the early years. By the mid-1980s, women were in the majority.

In 1978 Union College's graduate Institute of Applied Management and the Albany College of Pharmacy began to offer a five-year joint program leading to a BS in Pharmacy and an MS in Health Systems Management, designed to prepare students for managerial positions in health-related businesses and institutions. Third-year ACP students in the regular five-year BS program could begin to take a total of twelve Union graduate courses—some of them summer courses—offered under the Institute's Health Systems Management program.

Heads of the Albany College of Pharmacy. 1881–1918: Willis Tucker (Tucker, whose title until

1884 was Secretary, was occasionally called President thereafter, and began to bear the title Dean in 1903); 1918–42: Dean William Mansfield; 1942–67: Dean Francis J. O'Brien; 1967–82: Dean Walter Singer (the title of the chief executive officer was changed in 1980 to "President and Dean," and later to "President"); 1982–: President Kenneth W. Miller.

Albany Law School. On April 17, 1851, the New York State Legislature incorporated the "University of Albany," which was expected eventually to be composed of a literary (i.e., liberal arts) department, a law department, and a scientific department.

Three Albany lawyers who had been contemporaries at Union College promptly founded the Albany Law School as the university's "law department" and began teaching in December 1851. This trio, State Supreme Court justices IRA HARRIS '24 (practice, pleading and evidence), Amasa J. Parker Jr. '25 (real estate, wills, criminal law, personal rights, and domestic relations), and Amos Dean '26 (personal property, contracts, and commercial law), constituted the entire faculty until Dean's death seventeen years later. The first president of the Board of Trustees, Greene C. Bronson '49, was a Union alumnus, as were several of his successors. At the institution's founding, the only other law schools in the Northeast were at Harvard and Yale.

During its first three years, the school offered only a single, sixteen-week term. The course lengthened in 1854 to two twelve-week terms, and in 1859 to three twelve-week terms. In 1898 the Board of Regents mandated an increase to two years; the course has required three years since 1911. For some years after 1859, the school's diploma was by statute sufficient to admit graduates to the bar without further examination.

The ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE and the DUDLEY OBSERVATORY joined the University of Albany for a time but then withdrew, leaving only the law school. In 1873, Union College president ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER brought about the organization of UNION UNIVERSITY, replacing the foundering University of Albany and bringing the medical college and the observatory back into the fold, along with Union College.

Newly installed Dean George W. Kirchwey introduced the case study method from Harvard in 1889. In 1895, Chancellor ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND forced a reorganization of the board and the faculty, installing a new chairman and replacing the rather ineffective Dean Hall with J. Newton Fiero '67. Fiero built the school's enrollment from thirty students in 1895 to over three hundred in 1924. The first woman, Katherine G. Stoneman, entered in 1896. The institution ceased to be proprietary (i.e., owned by its faculty) in 1911, about the same time the Albany Medical College made the same change; Chancellor Richmond may have forced this reform, which brought the institution

into conformity with new state regulations, by threatening to refuse to sign the diplomas (see the Union University article).

Now the nation's fourth oldest law school, junior only to Harvard, Yale and Cincinnati, Albany Law School counts President William McKinley, Class of 1867, as its most famous graduate.

Facilities. The law school's first lectures were delivered in a building at the foot of State Street, on Broadway. For the next two years the school used the Cooper building at the corner of State and Green streets, and then from 1854 until 1879 it occupied the south wing of the Albany Medical College building at Lancaster and Eagle streets. The school bought the former Universalist church on the north side of State Street above Swan in 1879, and fifty years later moved out of downtown Albany, surrendering the close proximity to the state courts and the legislature which had originally been advertised as one of the school's great advantages.

The move to 80 New Scotland Avenue completed the gathering of the graduate and research branches of Union University, Albany Medical College, the ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY and Dudley Observatory, in one area. Albany Law's new five-storey, granite-faced, Tudor-Gothic building was later augmented by a joint Albany Law School-Albany Medical College dormitory (1968), a major addition to the original building (1969), and a new three-storey Law Building (1986), which included the new Schaffer Library, gift of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY SCHAFFER.

Relations with Union College. J. Newton Fiero, dean from 1895 to 1924, reputedly did not get along well with Union president CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND (1909–28), and did not pursue closer connections with other parts of Union University. In 1925, noting that the Albany Law School would begin in 1928 to require entrants to have completed two years of undergraduate education, Union College began offering a two-year pre-law course. By 1961, Albany Law was requiring a full four years of undergraduate education for admission, while many of its competitors still required only three, as many colleges were willing to award a bachelor's degree after their students had completed the first year of law school. Asked to cooperate in such a plan, the Union faculty declined, but other colleges were more flexible, and in 1974 the College fell into line by offering a six-year, two-degree program with Albany Law School.

Deans. 1851–68, Amos Dean '26; 1868–79: Isaac Edwards; 1879–89: Horace E. Smith; 1889–91: George W. Kirchwey; 1891–95: Lewis B. Hall; 1895–1924: J. Newton Fiero '67; 1924–45: Harold D. Alexander; 1945–65, Andrew V. Clements; 1965–75, Samuel M. Hesson; 1975, John C. Welsh (acting); 1975–77: RALPH D. SEMERAD '35; 1977–79: John C.

Welsh (acting); 1979–86: Richard J. Bartlett; 1986–91: Martin H. Belsky; 1991–93: John T. Baker; 1993–95: John C. Welsh (acting); 1995–: Thomas H. Sponsler.

Albany Medical College. Founded by Albany physicians Alden March (who had in 1830 delivered a lecture "On the expediency of establishing a medical college and hospital in the city of Albany") and his brother-in-law, James H. Armsby, Albany Medical College began teaching January 3, 1839, and was chartered by the legislature February 16, 1839.

Several Union College men were influential in the college's early years. These included the three lawyers who later constituted the founding faculty of the ALBANY LAW SCHOOL: IRA HARRIS '24, helped found the medical college and served as its board's president from 1850 until his death in 1875; Amasa J. Parker Sr. '63 then succeeded him. Amos Dean '26 served as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence on the first faculty.

Other prominent early faculty members included Drs. T. Romeyn Beck '07, Lewis C. Beck '17 and Thomas Hun '26. Later in the nineteenth century, HARRISON WEBSTER '68 and MAURICE PERKINS served on the medical college faculty during part of the time they were on the Union College faculty.

During the medical college's first five years, the Albany Common Council loaned it the former Lancaster School, designed by Philip Hooker. The college improved the building, located at Lancaster and Eagle Streets, and rented it until purchasing it in 1877. From 1854 until 1879, the medical college shared the quarters with the Albany Law School. After selling the building in 1925, the college occupied it for an additional year, then temporarily dispersed among several locations while awaiting completion of a new building.

Opened in 1928 on New Scotland Avenue, adjacent to Albany Hospital, that building has been joined by several others. In 1963 the college erected a Medical Science Building (later renamed the Neil Hellman Medical Science Building), followed by a joint Albany Law School—Albany Medical College dormitory (1968), a Medical Education Building (1971) and within the latter, the Schaffer Library of the Health Sciences (1972), a gift of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY SCHAFFER.

Although it granted a Doctor of Medicine degree from the beginning, the college originally offered only a four-month course, repeated each year. Degree candidates (who were required to have spent three years in study with a practitioner) had to take the course twice, unless they had already taken a similar course at another medical school. The course increased to three years in 1880, and four years in 1897/98.

The first woman to complete the course graduated in 1923 (another had entered by 1915, but subsequently dropped out). A ten percent quota on Jewish admissions was abolished about 1937, when geo-

graphical criteria for admissions were also dropped. A black student graduated in 1914, apparently only the third American Negro to graduate from an American medical school, but a racial bar was evidently later in force. When the Department of the Interior questioned the college's policy on admission of Negroes, UNION UNIVERSITY Chancellor DIXON RYAN FOX (1934-45) suggested the disingenuous response that they were admitted "if clinical materials are available for their teaching." It is not known when the *de facto* ban was lifted.

Publication in 1910 of Abraham Flexner's *Medical education in the United States and Canada*, commissioned by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, engendered much controversy, followed by major reforms in medical schools. Flexner included Albany among the many small, underfunded, over-productive, low-quality medical colleges which he believed had no future. Of upstate medical schools, he thought only Syracuse deserved to survive. Albany Medical College's historian has called the Flexner report "an almost lethal blow to the struggling college." Although local critics protested that Flexner had spent only a brief time investigating the school, there was no denying the justice of many of his criticisms. Flexner was particularly scornful of the fact that Albany (like Buffalo and Brooklyn) had not yet "even emerged from the fee dividing stage." In lieu of salary, the faculty—all of it part-time—divided whatever remained of the school's income after essential expenses. This had manifold baleful consequences for governance, including bloated admissions and neglect of laboratory facilities. The practice of fee-dividing ended in 1914 after the Board of Regents forced the college to hire six full-time instructors; very strong pressure from Union University chancellor CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND may also have been a factor (see the article on Union University). Reforms under Dean Thomas Ordway included stiffer admissions standards.

Affiliation with a hospital and with a university has long been considered essential to medical colleges. Albany Hospital was founded in 1851 with strong support from the medical college, whose faculty provided the hospital's original physician staff. A close relationship continued, and the medical college moved to its present location in 1928 largely because the hospital was already there. The two institutions had already formed a joint Administrative Board separate from their respective boards of trustees. Further amalgamation came in 1953 as the college and the hospital became parts of the Albany Medical Center, with an independent board.

Connection with a university proved a more difficult problem, never solved to the school's complete satisfaction. In 1851 the state legislature chartered the "University of Albany," to consist of the Albany Law

School, which was promptly founded, as well as "literary" and scientific departments which, except for DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, never developed as envisioned. It is not clear when the medical college formally affiliated with the university, but it began describing itself as the university's "Department of Medicine" in or before 1865. By 1872 it had apparently withdrawn.

In 1873, ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER brought about the creation of Union University, which replaced the University of Albany. By adding an undergraduate school, Union College, he provided one of the essential components of a university, but Union University never grew strong because it continued to lack an academic graduate school in liberal arts and science. Finding, in consequence, that its connection with the university was not sufficiently useful, Albany Medical College twice attempted to secede.

The American Medical Association's Education Committee placed the medical college on probation in 1937, citing specific deficiencies. The AMA was understood, however, to see the underlying problem as the medical college's lack of connection with the scientific department of a strong university, a connection which would have guaranteed greater academic influence in the school's governance, and perhaps more generous funding.

The trustees then opened negotiations to leave Union University and affiliate with the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Although committees of the two institutions worked out detailed plans, which included renaming RPI the "Rensselaer Scientific Institute," these never came to fruition, probably because the estimated cost was seventeen million dollars.

In 1949, the medical college proposed to leave Union University and affiliate with the State University system, then seeking an upstate medical center. The trustees were willing to give the college's assets to the state, but the State University finally passed over Albany Medical College in favor of the Syracuse University School of Medicine.

Union University established a nominal graduate school in 1959 so that the Medical College's graduate degrees could be issued in the name of Union University.

Although Union University never answered the medical college's major needs, the relationship proved useful to the college in several ways. Because the university chancellor possessed a breadth of educational experience not to be found in the medical college administration before mid-century, he was often in a position to advise the college administration and trustees on matters that transcended medical education. Sometimes, as noted above in the discussion of the institution's ownership by the faculty, the chancellor quietly forced the college to make reforms. In September 1936, Chancellor Dixon Ryan Fox, with the support of the medical college faculty, forced an end to a situation which gave some trustees a hand in administer-

ing the college. Unless the college's Administrative Board removed all trustees from its membership within a year, Fox threatened, he would ask the Union College Board of Trustees to withdraw Union College from the university. At about the same time, Fox played an indispensable role in persuading the reluctant Dean Thomas Ordway to retire.

The Union University connection also facilitated interaction with the medical college's neighbors, the ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, and (to a lesser extent), the Albany Law School. Union College and the Albany Medical College have also found some scope for cooperation. It was long common for pre-medical students to take only one undergraduate year before entering medical college. Union began in 1913/14 to offer such a course tailored to students planning to enter Albany Medical College. When the medical college began in 1918 to require two years of pre-medical education for admission, Union increased its program accordingly, later lengthening it to three years (1924) and to four (1934). In the meantime, from 1898 until 1931, Union allowed those pre-medical students who wanted a bachelor's degree to substitute their freshman year at Albany Medical College for their senior year at Union, and still graduate with their class.

In 1964, the medical college began a joint program with RPI whereby a student could obtain both a BS and an MD degree in six academic years and five years of summer study. Union had earlier declined to participate in the program but later reconsidered and joined it in 1976.

From 1918 to 1948, the medical college's commencement was combined with that of Union College.

The Albany Hospital had long been engaged in training nurses. In 1944, the medical college launched the Union University School of Nursing, which offered a three-year program leading to a BS in Nursing degree in addition to the less rigorous diploma course. When the former program, which required two years of college work for admission, failed to attract many students, the university turned the school over to the medical college in 1955; it closed a few years later.

Radio station WAMC-FM began at Albany Medical College in 1955 with broadcasts of medical conferences between the college and six participating hospitals, as well as general educational programming. Since 1981 it has been an independent public radio station.

Presidents of the Faculty. 1839–69: Alden March; 1869–74: James McNaughton; 1874–75: James H. Armsby.

Deans. 1875–96: Thomas Hun '26; 1896–1903: Albert Vander Veer; 1904–13: Samuel B. Ward; 1913–14: Willis G. Tucker; 1915–37: Thomas Ordway; 1937–51: Robert S. Cunningham; 1951–53: James Campbell; 1953–74: Harold C. Wiggers;

1974–79: Stuart Bondurant; 1980–88: Robert L. Friedlander; 1988–90: Nancy Gary; 1990–95: Anthony P. Tartaglia.

Albany (Removal to). Schenectady is home to Union College because, when the Board of Regents was ready in 1795 to charter a college in upstate New York, its proponents made a better case than partisans of other places, principally Albany. Three times in the last third of the nineteenth century, however, the issue was re-opened by coalitions composed of Albanians who believed their city deserved a college and other people who believed that only transplantation could enable Union College to survive or to flourish.

The 1868 Initiative. The earliest known public controversy on the subject followed a meeting of "influential citizens" in Albany on November 28, 1868, apparently convened by former mayor George Horton Thacher '42, though Albany Medical College president James Armsby may have originated the idea. Speakers pointed out that Albany had a medical college, a law school, and an observatory, as well as the New York State Library. All that was needed to create a university (UNION UNIVERSITY did not yet exist) was an undergraduate college. Because Union's enrollments had dropped radically from their pre-Civil War level, it was generally agreed that the College was a failure in Schenectady.

Judge BENJAMIN NOTT '23, son of the late President ELIPHALET NOTT, gave the principal speech in favor of removal. Ex-Senator IRA HARRIS '24, a trustee of the College serving at that time as its acting president (he also had strong ties to the Law School and the Medical College), told the meeting he thought the trustees would respond to an offer of \$500,000 to move the college. Another speaker countered that a new college could be started for far less, dormitories being unnecessary. The meeting ended with a decision to ask the trustees on what terms they would consent to move. By the next meeting of Union's trustees, seven months later, the movement had apparently either foundered or been informally discouraged by the College; the minutes did not even mention the issue.

The 1885 Initiative. President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, who founded Union University in 1873, saw no reason why its component institutions—the College, the Law School, the Medical College and the Dudley Observatory—had to be in the same city. When his very controversial administration ended in 1884, however, Union's reputation had been badly damaged by some of his other actions, and many of the College's friends were pessimistic about its future. For four years, the trustees were unable to agree on a new president. In this dismal climate, the proposal to move the College to Albany flared up again in 1885, and again generated a good deal of controversy in the

newspapers, but it did not result in any concrete proposals.

The 1895–96 Initiative. Advocates of removal conducted their final and most serious campaign in 1895–96. The College, celebrating its centennial in 1895 under the new administration of President ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND '75 (a former Albany clergyman), was just beginning its long, slow recovery from several decades of decline. When the Albany newspapers revived the idea of moving the College, John Boyd Thacher, son of the man who had convened the 1868 meeting, and himself now a former mayor of Albany running for the office again, took it up and made it the sole plank in his platform.

Following Thacher's election, a mass meeting at an Albany high school on January 25, 1896, led to the appointment of a Committee of Fifty (later Fifty-One) "to devise and carry out legislation looking to the bringing to Albany of Union College." Members included Albert Vanderveer, acting Dean of Albany Medical College, Lewis Boss, Director of Dudley Observatory, Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the State Board of Regents, J. Newton Fiero '67, Dean of Albany Law School, and Amasa J. Parker '63, President of Albany Law School.

On April 9, 1896, the state Senate passed a bill authorizing a one million dollar bond issue to finance removal. When it became evident that more money would be required, the Committee had another bill introduced to provide an additional \$500,000, together with the land formerly used by the almshouse farm. Following various parliamentary maneuvers, both bills were defeated in the Assembly on April 29, by a vote of 98–16. The campaign then ceased.

The Case for Removal. The 1895–96 episode is interesting not only because it might have entirely changed the College's second century, but for what the accompanying debate revealed. Although the campaign was begun by the Albany newspapers, whose only real concern was the city's welfare, it was taken up by alumni who believed removal would be good for the College.

Several main arguments can be distinguished:

- 1) *A fully realized university would augment Albany's prestige and its economic life.*

Cornelius E. Franklin '83, an Albany school principal, estimated in his pamphlet, *The removal of Union College*, that if the university were united in Albany, total enrollment in all its branches would rise from the present 520 to 1,000 within three years, and that \$300,000 a year would be spent in Albany by professors, staff and students. Razing the old buildings on the site, grading the grounds, and erecting new buildings would provide employment, and west end real estate values would increase.

- 2) *The College could not survive unless it became part of a functioning university.*

The rise of universities in the decades after the Civil War seemed to some observers, including Franklin, to threaten the very existence of colleges. "What," Franklin asked, posing a question that would wait sixty-five years for an answer, "would become of Union and the neighboring colleges if the Regents were once to establish a state university [in Albany]?"

- 3) *The College could not survive in Schenectady.*

Bad management had greatly weakened Union and made it vulnerable to increased competition from other colleges after the Civil War, but many people preferred to blame the College's location. Others countered with the example of successful colleges, such as Dartmouth and Williams, in even smaller or more remote places than Schenectady.

Although many advocates of removal were convinced that only transplantation could save the College, not all disdained Schenectady. Franklin, at least, was strongly attached to the campus; he had just written the song "Union Beside the Mohawk Vale," with the lines "Come now to the campus all true sons of Union.... Proclaim loud their glory, those walls old and hoary.... Ne'er let the glad chorus fail, that tells in proud measure, how fondly we treasure, Old Union beside the Mohawk Vale." He would later propose the erection of PAYNE GATE.

Advocates of removal suggested turning the Schenectady campus into a preparatory school they hoped would rival Phillips Exeter or Andover, or dividing it into valuable "villa lots."

- 4) *The College might survive in Schenectady, but could grow only by moving to Albany, and there was no time to spare.*

By 1895, Union's enrollment had climbed back to over eighty percent of its 1854 high point under Eliphalet Nott (after having sunk to thirty-two percent in 1888), but no one doubted that further growth was necessary; indeed no voices were raised in that generally optimistic and expansionist period to question the wisdom of infinite growth.

"Except Cornell at Ithaca," Franklin pointed out, "there is at present no strong university within the territory bounded by Harvard at Boston, Brown at Providence, Yale at New Haven, Columbia and New York at New York, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, [Western Reserve] at Cleveland, Toronto at Toronto, and McGill at Montreal." But the opportunity could quickly disappear: Buffalo, Rochester or Syracuse might soon develop a strong university.

The Case against Removal. Opposition to removal, in general much less closely-reasoned, was based on Schenectady's self-interest and on alumni sentiment (the Schenectady Alumni Club voted its

disapproval on January 27, 1896). Opponents of removal neither argued, as had the men who obtained the original charter, that the smaller city presented young men with fewer temptations to immorality, nor did they insist, as many now would, that the College could not possibly be the gainer in surrendering its most visible claims to distinction, the Ramée campus and the Nott Memorial. The College's residents were far more aware of the deterioration of the College buildings, and the need for more of them, than of the campus's aesthetic merits.

The Albany proposal would have given Union a new campus on 180 acres of municipally-owned property on the outskirts of the city, approximately the land now bounded by New Scotland Avenue, South Lake Avenue and Myrtle Avenue, and now occupied by the Albany Medical Center Hospital, the Albany Medical College and the Capital District Psychiatric Center. In 1895 the area, formerly the almshouse farm, contained only the Dudley Observatory, which had moved uptown in 1893, and a few unimportant buildings. (After the initiative to bring Union College to Albany had failed, Albany Hospital moved to the plot in 1899, and starting in 1927 the Albany branches of Union University finally gathered in one place as the Albany Medical College and the Albany College of Pharmacy erected buildings on their present locations; the Albany Law School followed in 1929.)

The Schenectady *Daily Union* responded to denigration of Schenectady, such as Melvil Dewey's description of the city as a suburb of Albany, with an article urging removal of the Utica Insane Asylum to Albany, and the Schenectady press dubbed the Citizens' Committee of Fifty-One "The Forty Kleptomaniacs." The *Concordiensis*, at first neutral, in January 1896 mocked the proposal

Attention. Albany hereby notifies the students of Union College that it will be unnecessary for them to engage board in Schenectady for the spring term. Arrangements have been made whereby the college is to be removed to Albany during the Easter vacation—all except [Nott] Memorial Hall, and a fleet of canal boats is being constructed on which to remove it at a later date.

At least one anti-removal alumnus, Alexander J. Thomson '48, believed President Raymond came to Union from his Albany pastorate for the purpose of bringing the College back to Albany. "He is the one that is causing the trouble," Thomson said at a public meeting March 13, 1896, "and to him can be attributed the source of this agitation. He is the one who has been working in secret against the college and while he has not committed himself here he has been playing the traitor and whispering words of treason in Albany.... We must be alive to this danger of a president secretly working to kill the college."

In fact, Raymond worked harder than anyone else to ensure the College's survival, but he may indeed

have believed that removal would be in the institution's best interest. Or, as was later claimed, he may merely have hoped, by publicly flirting with the idea, to spur Schenectady to some substantial support (if so, the ploy failed).

Although he claimed to have an open mind about anything, including removal, that would help the College, and there is no hard evidence of any hidden intentions, it is certain that Raymond was attracted to bold initiatives which would change the nature of the College, such as his proposed state school of electrical engineering at Union. His active work for the University of Buffalo after he left Union's presidency suggests that he was not exclusively committed to the virtues of small colleges. Two surviving letters from Thacher to Raymond in early 1896, thanking him for correcting some misinformation about the College that Thacher had promulgated, and apprising him of the progress of the campaign, suggests that, justifiably or not, the mayor regarded the president as an ally, but that they were not working closely together.

The position of most members of the College on the question is unknown. Dean BENJAMIN RIPTON secretly favored removal, but when a proponent claimed that the faculty was unanimously for removal, the faculty merely replied that they had taken no formal action and considered it a matter for the trustees. Influential trustee GEORGE ALEXANDER opposed removal, but FRANK BAILEY, not yet treasurer, may have spoken for many when he advised Raymond to ignore sentiment ("except for a few girls," Union owes Schenectady nothing) and to be sure to get Albany's promises in writing.

When Mayor Thacher and Dean Vanderveer presented Albany's case before the January 28, 1896, trustees' meeting, a contingent led by Schenectady's ex-Mayor Smith waited outside to make the counter-case. The board chairman informed Smith "of the indefinite nature of the representations made by the Albany committee and the intimation was conveyed to him that no argument on the part of the citizens of Schenectady was needed at this time."

It may well be that Union College is now in Schenectady only because Albany's representations remained indefinite. Had the College been enabled to move, and had it chosen to do so, that would have been only the first of many crucial decisions; without specifying those decisions, one cannot begin to discuss whether removal would have been wise. Broadly speaking, however, it seems likely that the College would have become part of yet another true university with an undistinguished campus.

Whether or not Union should have gone to Albany, it is certain that the abortive removal movement—disseminating, in speeches, newspaper articles and at least two pamphlets, a dire prognosis for the College if it stayed in Schenectady—harmed both the

institution's morale and its public image at a time when both badly needed support.

The proposal was never again seriously advanced, but the *Concordiensis* tried to revive it in 1912, then quickly retreated under heavy criticism. In 1924, as Albany Law School considered a new building, there was some sentiment, though probably not at a high level, for moving that institution to Schenectady. Later, before erecting its 1957 wing, the Albany College of Pharmacy sounded out Union's board about the possibility of moving to the Schenectady campus, but the board discouraged the idea.

Alexander, George (Oct. 12, 1843–Dec. 12, 1930). Class of 1866. Clergyman. Professor of Rhetoric, Logic and English, 1877–84. Trustee, 1884–1930 (Chairman, 1918–30). Acting president 1907–09. Alpha Delta Phi. Philomathean Society. Phi Beta Kappa.

Born in West Charlton, a few miles from Schenectady, George Alexander was the son of Alexander Ferguson Alexander, a farmer, and Margaret Bunyan Alexander, a teacher; he was the elder brother of Robert Carter Alexander '80. The family was of Scotch descent.

Entering Union as a sophomore in 1863, Alexander graduated high in his class; his "The English essay" won the Ingham Essay Prize in the first year it was awarded. Friends called him "Aleck."

He spent the next two years in Elmira, New York, as tutor in the family of future Governor Lucius Robinson, and then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary. On graduation in 1870 he returned to Schenectady, where he was ordained on January 20, 1870, and placed in charge of a small mission, which he transformed into the East Avenue (now State Street) Presbyterian Church.

From 1877 to 1883, concurrent with his ministry, he taught Rhetoric and Logic at Union. He had taken up horseback riding for his health, and students remembered him as a cheerful but strict teacher who always arrived on horseback, tethering his horse outside the registrar's office.

Alexander was among the eight signers of formal charges that led to the "trial" of President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER in the summer of 1882. Potter's Pyrrhic victory left his accusers in an uncomfortable position; Alexander left for several months in Scotland, England, France and Italy, returning in January 1883. At the end of 1883 he announced his decision to leave the faculty. Despite a student petition urging him to stay, he accepted a call to the University Place Presbyterian Church in New York City. On recommendation of a conciliatory President Potter, the College awarded the departing Alexander an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree in January 1884.

Arriving in New York at the age of forty, Alexander eventually became one of the city's most prominent Presbyterian clergymen, earning the sobriquet "the Bishop of New York" (a non-existent position in the Presbyterian Church). Though not an outstanding pulpit orator, he had a very rich, pleasing voice, and in addition to normal pastoral duties, he took a leading role in tenement district mission work. He held numerous demanding church offices, including president of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1903–24, Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary, circa 1890–1930, and president of the Board of Trustees of Mackenzie College, circa 1900–30 (see WADDELL, WILLIAM).

Alexander also found time for a staggering list of other responsibilities. His church was very near New York University, and in 1887 he was elected to that institution's governing Council. Becoming chairman in 1909, he remained in office until his death. He also served as president of the New York College of Dentistry from 1897 until it became a part of New York University in 1925.

Union College could not hold Alexander in Schenectady, but neither could it refrain from using his talents. On leaving the faculty, he was immediately elected an alumnus trustee (1884–88), and when the term ended he was awarded a permanent seat on the board. Many people wanted him to succeed Eliphalet Nott Potter as president about 1885, but he let it be known that he could not accept a cut in his \$12,000–\$13,000 salary—far more than Union could pay. The only former Union faculty member to sit on the board, Alexander may have rendered his most valuable service as chairman of the Instruction Committee. For many years, he was also called upon to compose the board's memorials on the death of prominent members of the College community, a task for which he had a marked talent.

On President Raymond's resignation in mid-1907, Alexander agreed to serve as president *ad-interim*, but, again declining permanent appointment, he turned it over to President Richmond in the spring of 1909. He refused to take any pay for the work, or to accept another honorary degree while he was in office, but he was prevailed upon to accept an LLD in 1916.

When SILAS BROWNELL died in 1918, the seventy-five year-old Alexander began the term as chairman of Union's Board that lasted until his death at eighty-seven.

Contemporaries marveled at Alexander's capacity for work. He may have contrived to make his unmarried state an advantage, and the fact that as a young man he taught himself shorthand doubtless signified a determination not to waste time, but the principal explanation seems to be that he had a knack, which improved with age, for cutting directly to the essence of

a problem. Once, at eighty, when it was pointed out to him that he was carrying a very heavy load, he acknowledged: "Yes, thirty years ago I could not have carried a load like this."

His later years saw a dramatic development in his New York City pastorate, beginning about the same time he became chairman of Union's Board. As the immigrant infusion rendered lower Manhattan less Protestant, the three downtown Presbyterian churches were consolidated in 1918 at the First Presbyterian Church. The pastors of all three churches agreed to resign; Alexander was then seventy-five.

When the ministry of the consolidated church was offered to Union Theological Seminary professor Harry Emerson Fosdick, a Baptist who had filled the pulpit occasionally, he declined, but agreed to preach regularly if someone could be found to assume the pastoral duties. In 1919, with the approval of the other two ministers who had been forced into retirement, Alexander was prevailed upon to accept the pastoral part of the divided responsibilities, while Fosdick continued to preach on Sundays and to teach at the Seminary.

Fosdick became immensely popular, preaching to overflow audiences every week; then, on May 21, 1922, he deliberately touched off a war with a sermon entitled "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" For the next three years battles raged in the Presbyterian General Assembly and in the New York Presbytery as the conservative wing of Presbyterianism, with the aid of William Jennings Bryan, fought to remove the liberal Fosdick from the pulpit.

Although Alexander did not entirely agree with Fosdick's positions, he was very strong for toleration—he had once stood up at a church heresy trial to proclaim "This makes my Anglo-Saxon blood boil!"—and he fought for Fosdick, as did the congregation. A compromise proposed by the Presbytery, allowing Fosdick to remain if he would become a Presbyterian, was unacceptable to Fosdick, who preached his last sermon in May 1925. From then until the selection of a new preacher in 1927, George Alexander again filled both the pastoral and the preaching positions.

Despite the fuss made over Alexander in his later years, in newspaper interviews he declined to sound the notes expected from men his age. "I cannot be pessimistic as to the oncoming generation," he said at eighty-six. "They are more sincere, more frank, more open, than the generations preceding them. Certainly there is too much lawlessness, too much self-assertiveness, but the new honesty and sincerity more than balance this."

He died suddenly at eighty-seven; following funeral services in New York City and at Union's Memorial Chapel, he was buried in West Charlton.

In 1938, eight years after his death, the "Alexander Memorial Chapel" was dedicated at the First Presbyterian Church in New York.

Allen, Benjamin (circa 1777–1836). Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1800–09.

Little biographical information on Benjamin Allen has survived. Probably born in or near Plainfield, Connecticut, he graduated from the Plainfield Academy, and then, in 1797, from Rhode Island College (now Brown University). He remained there for two additional years as a tutor before joining the Union College faculty in 1800 as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, succeeding CORNELIUS WILLEM VAN DEN HEUVEL. In addition to Allen, Union's faculty at that time consisted of John Taylor, who also taught mathematics and natural philosophy, classics professor ANDREW YATES, and President JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Rhode Island College's President JONATHAN MAXCY, who had recommended Allen for the position, became Union's president in 1802 (six years later, having moved on to South Carolina College, Maxcy would award Allen an honorary degree from that institution). Allen also stood to benefit from his relationship to ELIPHALET NOTT, who became a trustee at the same time Allen was hired and who assumed the presidency in 1804: Allen's wife, Mary Benedict, and Nott's first wife, Sarah Benedict, were sisters.

Notwithstanding these connections, Allen became the first person to leave Union's faculty under a cloud. As senior professor after John Taylor's death and Andrew Yates's departure in 1801 (and the College's *de facto* head from then until Maxcy arrived in September 1802), he bore much responsibility for student discipline, and he sometimes dispatched his responsibilities with excessive zeal. Students petitioned the trustees for his dismissal in 1800 and again in 1806. In 1809, after a series of prosecutions of undergraduates' offenses had brought the student body to a state of stone-throwing rebellion, the trustees conducted an investigation. Each member of the faculty was called before the board to testify, and Allen, indicating that he intended to resign, defended his policy of strict discipline, including whippings. Speaking critically of Nott's failure to support the faculty, he argued that, in matters of discipline, the faculty should have more power and the president less.

Testimony by Allen's colleagues described a man who had become radically disaffected, who had disparaged them to students, and who had encouraged a local teacher to set up a school in competition with the College's grammar school.

Accepting Allen's resignation at their September 21, 1809, meeting, the board plainly regarded him as dangerous. They appointed a committee (including Nott) to draw up a statement of "the facts which have appeared before the board and which have induced Mr. Allen's resignation," but simultaneously proffered a bribe: if he did not make it necessary to publish the statement, they would give him three months severance pay. The statement was never published, and

Allen moved with his family to Litchfield, Connecticut. Despite their earlier opposition, students held a class meeting and sent Allen a letter expressing their sorrow at his departure.

The "Benjamin Allen affair" spurred Nott to assume all authority for disciplinary matters and to develop the personal style of dealing with them for which he became famous.

Nothing apparently came of Nott's recommendation of Allen for the principalship of a proposed academy in Boston, and it is not known how he spent the next four years. When the Albany Academy was founded, Allen was appointed its first principal, serving from 1813 to 1817. (A decade earlier, when Nott was still an Albany clergyman, he had sent Allen, as one of the people most interested, his proposal for an academy in Albany).

Of Benjamin Allen's later life, only a few scattered facts are known: he was residing in Hyde Park, New York, in September 1819 when he sent his son Theodore to Union; he was principal of a classical school there in 1821; and he and his wife still lived there in 1827, when they purchased land in Schenectady.

Allen Essay Prize. A one thousand dollar bequest by Judge William Fitch Allen '26, received in 1881, endowed a prize for the best essay submitted by a senior; it has been awarded annually since then.

Allison-Foote Debates. In 1894, civil engineering graduates George F. Allison '84 and his fraternity brother, Wallace Turner Foote Jr. '85, established the Allison-Foote prize, awarded each year following a debate between the Philomathean Society and the Adelpic Society. Fifty dollars went to the team making the strongest argument and an equal amount to the best individual debater. In the early years, the two donors contributed the prize money each year, but in 1909 Allison endowed the award with a one thousand dollar gift.

By 1930, the Adelpic Society had become so weak that the College suspended the prize in that year "until such time as the Philomathean and Adelpic Society contests assume a character warranting such an award." Instead, the Philomathean Society absorbed the Adelpic Society and the prize was never again awarded.

See also: LITERARY SOCIETIES; DEBATING; PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Alpha Delta Phi (Phi Kappa chapter). A national fraternity founded at Hamilton College in 1832, Alpha Delta Phi established a chapter at Union in 1859 when the FRATERNAL SOCIETY was granted an Alpha Delta Phi charter.

Alpha Delta Phi had rooms downtown by 1883, and probably a good deal earlier. In 1882 the fraternity bought a building lot near the College, but never

used it, instead erecting a house on the campus in 1895-98 (see ALPHA DELTA PHI HOUSE).

In 1924, Alpha Delta Phi had perhaps the most famous of all Union fraternity mascots, a black bear named Alph.

Alpha Delta Phi House. The Alpha Delta Phi house, on the east side of Library Lane between John Blair Smith House and Memorial Chapel, was begun in January 1895 and completed by Commencement, 1898, at a cost of \$19,332. It is the oldest surviving fraternity house on campus, preceded only by the first Psi Upsilon house, which was razed in 1937. The architect, Albert W. Fuller, later designed Silliman Hall and the General Engineering Building.

The fraternity had previously had rooms in the Fuller building on State Street while accumulating a building fund. The house stands on land originally leased from the College for ninety-nine years.

Alpha Epsilon Pi (Upsilon Sigma chapter). Founded at New York University on November 7, 1913, as a Jewish fraternity, Alpha Epsilon Pi established a chapter at Union on February 19, 1985.

Because the fraternity was not formally recognized at Union, Union's first eighteen pledges were inducted at Syracuse University on April 20, 1985. The Interfraternity Council responded by criticizing Alpha Epsilon Pi for using "back door methods" instead of following the established procedures for gaining permission to start a new fraternity. The chapter publicly stated at that time that "we no longer have, or desire, any religious label or affiliation. This is exemplified by our first group of brothers who have a diversified religious and ethnic background." The Interfraternity Council granted recognition September 23, 1986. The initials of the chapter name signify "Union, Schenectady."

In the spring of 1987, the Zoning Board of Appeals rejected the fraternity's attempt to buy 203 Seward Place; the chapter subsequently resided at 305 Seward Place.

Alpha Gamma Phi (Alpha chapter). Founded at Union in 1920, Alpha Gamma Phi was one of four local fraternities begun with the encouragement of the administration to accommodate the swollen enrollments following the First World War.

Members held their earliest meetings in the second semester of 1919; they chose a name February 12, 1920, and adopted a constitution in March. The founding members, all engineering or science majors, were Robert S. Densham, a senior, and five juniors (Ralph Bennett, George Bostock, Louis S. Cusato, Antonio L. Ippolito, and Anthony S. Zachlin).

Until it was absorbed by DELTA CHI in May 1927 the fraternity won the BERG SCHOLARSHIP CUP every term.

First housed in Middle Section, South College, members moved in the fall of 1926 to a house at 1054 University Place.

Alpha Kappa Delta (Omega of New York chapter). The national honor society in sociology has had a chapter at Union since spring, 1979.

Alpha Mu Sigma (Xi chapter). A national fraternity founded at Cooper Union in 1914 by Jewish engineering students, Alpha Mu Sigma established a chapter at Union by inducting the members of SIGMA LAMBDA CHI on June 9, 1927. The chapter expired about 1936.

Alpha Phi Alpha. A national fraternity founded at Cornell University, December 4, 1906, for Negro college men, Alpha Phi Alpha has been interracial since 1954, but remains predominately black.

The Union chapter began May 29, 1983, with the initiation of eight Union students into Albany's Beta Pi Lambda chapter; the Interfraternity Council recognized the Union chapter in April 1985.

Alpha Phi Delta (Iota chapter). A national fraternity founded at Syracuse University in 1914, Alpha Phi Delta established a chapter at Union in 1926. A chapter may have existed earlier at the Albany branches of Union University.

Nominally non-sectarian, Alpha Phi Delta was predominately, if not exclusively, Italian-American. At one time it had a house at 261 Park Place. The chapter became dormant about 1943, and was not revived after the Second World War.

Alpha Phi Omega. Two separate organizations named Alpha Phi Omega have existed at Union.

- 1) A local fraternity, which hoped to become affiliated with a national, was founded at Union in the winter of 1923/24; it expired about a year later.
- 2) A national service fraternity affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America had been founded at Lafayette College in 1925; Union's chapter, Eta Gamma, was formed on December 12, 1948, from a local group dating at least as far back as the fall of 1946.

The chapter may not have had a continuous existence before it finally died out in 1968. An attempt to revive it in the fall of 1979 apparently came to nothing.

Alpha Sigma. A class fraternity founded in 1887 by the class of 1890, Alpha Sigma apparently died when the founders graduated.

See also: KAPPA PHI DELTA.

Alpha Zeta. The oldest of high school fraternities was founded at the Classical Department of the Union School, December 8, 1869, as a secret debating society. It had its own rooms outside the school after 1874, and eventually spread to Rochester (1886), Binghamton (1889), Ithaca (1889) and Elmira (1890). It issued a catalogue November 1, 1890. One of the founders was future Union professor JAMES R. TRUAX.

Members who attended Union College in the classes of 1906 through 1911, and perhaps at other times, called themselves members of Alpha Zeta or, sometimes, of the "Alpha Zeta Alumni Association of Union College."

Alumni Award for Meritorious Service. In 1958 the Alumni Council began presenting an award (\$250 and a certificate) to a member of the faculty or administrative staff "who, in the opinion of the Alumni Council, has made an exceptional contribution in service to the College." The award is often called the Faculty Meritorious Service Award.

Recipients, and their stated titles at the time of the award, have been: 1958: H. Gilbert Harlow, Professor of Civil Engineering; 1959: Rowan A. Wakefield, Director of Development; 1960: HAROLD A. LARRABEE, Professor of Philosophy; 1961: Myron M. Weaver, College Physician; 1962: CHARLOTTE M. RAPELJE, Registrar; 1963: Walter Lowen, Professor of Mechanical Engineering; 1964: WILLIAM W. BENNETT, Professor of Economics (posthumous); 1965: Theodore D. Lockwood, Dean of Faculty; 1966: Gardner M. Ketchum, Professor of Mechanical Engineering; 1967: Carl Niemeyer, Thomas Lamont Professor of Ancient and Modern Literature; 1968: Jonathan Pearson III, Director of Admissions; 1969: Henry J. Swanker, Director of Alumni Relations; 1970: Wilford H. Ketz, Professor of Physical Education; 1971: Lillian Applegarth, Executive Assistant to the President; 1971: BENJAMIN WHITAKER, Professor Emeritus of Economics; 1972: C. William Huntley, Chairman of Psychology Department; 1973: CLARE W. GRAVES, Professor of Psychology; 1974: Hugh Allen Wilson, Professor of Music; 1974: Robert M. Ridings, Athletic Equipment Manager (Special Staff Award); 1975: Ruth Anne Evans, Assistant Librarian; 1976: Bernard R. Carman, Editor, *Union College* magazine; 1977: Willard D. Roth, Professor of Biology; 1977: EDWIN K. TOLAN, Library Director (posthumous); 1978: Frederick A. Klemm, Professor of German; 1979: William M. Murphy, Thomas Lamont Professor of English; 1980: William C. Stone, Marie Louise Bailey Professor of

Mathematics; 1981: William B. Martin Jr., Professor of Chemistry; 1982: Joseph Finkelstein, Professor of History and Economics, and of Administrations and Management; 1983: Neal W. Allen Jr., John Bigelow Professor of History; 1983: Mary P. Van Loan, Director of Research (Special Appreciation Award); 1984: Richard S. Sakala, Director of Athletics; 1985: Edward J. Craig, Dean of Engineering; 1985: Mary Elizabeth Wemple, Assistant Registrar (Special Appreciation Award); 1986: Robert W. Schaefer, Professor of Chemistry; 1987: THEODORE G. SCHWARZ III, Professor of Electrical Engineering and of Computer Science.; 1988: Theodore A. Bick, Professor of Mathematics; 1989: Kenneth A. Nourse, Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid; 1989: John G. Litynski, Director of Campus Planning and Development (Special Appreciation Award); 1990: David Peak, Chairman of Physics Department.

Alumni Council (List of Presidents) The presidents of the Alumni Council, originally called chairmen of the Graduate Council, have been: 1910–13: William P. Rudd '73; 1914–18: Frederick B. Richards '88; 1918–20: George F. Allison '84; 1921–22: Alexander Duane '78; 1923–24: George H. Daley '92; 1925–26: Frank Cooper '93; 1927–29: E. Zeh Hawkes '87; 1930–31: Ludlow Melius '96; 1932–33: Morrison L. Haviland '98; 1934–35: Edward M. Cameron '87; 1936–37: James E. Finegan '02; 1938–39: LeRoy J. Weed '01; 1940: Philip S. Dorlon '89; 1941–42: J. Leslie Schoolcraft '08; 1943–44: William C. Yates '98; 1945–46: Dickinson E. Griffith '02; 1947–48: Edward F. Hennelly '12; 1949–50: Albert P. Bantham '24; 1951–52: Stuart Z. Hawkes '26; 1953–54: Henry B. Parker '34; 1955–56: Ralph D. Semerad '35; 1957–58: Harold J. Delchamps '15; 1959–61: Neil B. Reynolds '24; 1961–63: Joseph Milano '36; 1963–65: Ernest Morris '28; 1965–67: Philip E. Duchscherer '39; 1967–69: Richard E. Roberts '50; 1969–71: John C. Baas '42; 1971–72: Judson R. Escalante '53; 1972–75: A. Winslow Paige Jr. '50; 1975–77: J. Weston Fry '46; 1977–79: Francis R. Taormina '50; 1979–81: Craig L. Lyons '62; 1981–83: David J. Whitaker '65; 1983–85: William T. Allen Jr. '59; 1985–87: James Reisman '61; 1987–89: Peter K. Smith '70; 1989–91: Barbara C. Burek '75.

Alumni Day. Alumni Day probably had no formal beginning at Union. From the earliest years, graduates commonly returned for COMMENCEMENT and the events preceding it, and by at least the mid-nineteenth century (but probably much sooner), they held meetings on the day before the Commencement ceremony. By 1861, the College usually prepared a banquet for them. In that year JONATHAN PEARSON confided to his diary his explanation for the occasion's limited success:

Alumni met today in larger numbers than were expected. The usual collation was omitted on account of the anticipated small number and to save the expense. Un. Coll. suffers beyond measure in the want of interest felt by her graduates in her welfare. This has been induced for 50 yrs. by the management of Dr. Nott who has studiously discountenanced all demonstrations at Commencement time, by making as little show as possible and hurrying off the students on every possible pretext. The consequence has been that we have nothing to call our graduates back and they get to look upon Alma Mater as a grum old Mother-in-law.

Pearson first uses the phrase "Alumni Day" in 1863.

In those years the College could easily accommodate the relatively small numbers of returning alumni, but by 1871 classes were especially encouraged to return each ten years after graduation. By 1912, the most prominent place at the reunion was given to classes which had been graduated for any multiple of five years.

From 1916 through 1922, the experiment was tried of inviting groups of four successive classes to the reunion. The "contemporaneous class reunion" was intended to maximize the number of attendees who had known each other as undergraduates, but in 1923 the Graduate Council reverted to the "every fifth year" system which has been used since then.

Following establishment of the Graduate Council in 1910 (see ALUMNI ORGANIZATIONS), Alumni Day became busier. The first alumni parade was held in 1911, and in 1912 the Waldron Cup was established to honor the class with the largest percentage of members present on Alumni Day. Presented by Mrs. Cornelius A. Waldron in memory of her late husband, a member of the Class of 1848 who had attended sixty-one Commencements out of a possible sixty-three, the cup was retired in 1939 when its surface became filled with inscriptions. The Council then replaced it with the McClellan Cup, named for Samuel Paris McClellan '81, who as a member of the Graduate Council had campaigned persistently for a Commencement program that would keep the alumni interested.

The John Van Voast Cup was established in 1941 for the class with the best costumes in the alumni parade.

In more recent years, the Alumni Council established many prizes linked to participation in the Annual Fund. "Minerva's Footrace," however, began as a symbolic "race" for greatest participation in the Annual Fund, and was replaced in 1980 with Minerva's Race, an actual alumni race over a three-mile (later, five kilometer) course through the campus.

After the period covered by this book, Alumni Day (by then renamed "ReUnion Weekend") was moved away from Commencement, to reduce the competition for space and for the attention of college officers.

See also: EVERYMAN'S SUPPER.

Alumni Directories. The College published its first list of graduates, *Catalogus senatus academici*, in 1813. The pamphlet also listed past and current presidents, faculty and trustees. New editions appeared in 1819, 1825 and 1828, adding in the later year some information about curriculum, admissions requirements, and expenses. The next two issues (1834, 1843) were titled *Nomina senatus academici*; the 1843 edition dropped the college catalogue information. These were all simple lists of names, without addresses, and, like their successors through 1906, they encompassed both the living and the dead.

Librarian JONATHAN PEARSON compiled much more ambitious directories, titled *General catalogue of the officers, graduates and students of Union College* in 1854 and 1868, publishing them himself and selling them to alumni. Pearson's lists, compiled through extensive correspondence with alumni and others, distinguished graduates from non-graduates and honorary degree recipients, and gave for each person the degree received, the principal occupation, the place of residence on entering college and, when known, the last place of residence and the date of death. Pearson continued the earlier lists of past presidents, trustees and faculty, and added some information on the subsequent careers of faculty members who left Union.

In 1884 a committee of alumni prepared a revised edition, titled *Catalogue of the officers and alumni of Union College*. It was based heavily on work Pearson had done since his last edition, though it abridged his information on the later careers of faculty members (those notes would be omitted from all future directories).

The College marked its hundredth anniversary with the *Centennial catalog, 1795–1895, of the officers and alumni of Union College* (1895). A few years later, librarian JOSEPH BROWN '03 updated this catalogue for inclusion in the third volume of Raymond's *Union University, its history, influence, characteristics and equipment* (1907).

That directory remains the last to include non-living alumni and the last to encompass faculty members. Beginning about 1930, the Graduate Council sponsored a great deal of research by Joseph Brown (no longer employed by the College) intended to culminate in publication of a new and much expanded comprehensive directory. The directory never appeared, but the fruits of Brown's work enriched the archives.

Directories restricted to living alumni began in 1887 (published, significantly, by the "Alumni Committee of Endowment"). A new edition appeared in 1892, but the alumni organization then became too feeble to carry on. In 1908, the College began to publish annual directories of alumni as issues of the *Union College Bulletin*. Soon taken over by the newly formed Graduate Council, these lists continued until the Depression forced a halt after the 1931 edition.

Since 1931, directories have appeared in 1942, 1948, 1973, 1979, 1989 and 1995. From 1973, the directories have included lists of living recipients of honorary degrees. Each year from 1958 through 1970, the Alumni Office issued a list (distributed until 1966 as part of the *Union College Review*) of the members of the classes whose re-unions were to be held that year; thus any five successive issues constituted a complete directory.

Until 1942, the principal listing was by class; all editions from 1843 included a name index. Directories since 1948 have been arranged by name, with a class index.

Alumni, Distinguished. Existing to enhance the potential competence of students, colleges naturally feel institutionally validated by the achievements of graduates. Indeed, one of the ways a college defines itself is by the alumni of whom it chooses to boast. Thus, Union in the twentieth century said little about the many ecclesiastical worthies it once trumpeted, but it continued to honor the likes of Lewis Henry Morgan, Squire Whipple, and William James Stillman, and wished some graduate would eclipse Fitzhugh Ludlow or John Howard Payne in literature.

In 1920–21, the *Union Alumni Monthly* published a series of six thorough and well-researched articles surveying the most important deceased alumni in the fields of the ministry, public service, law, medicine, education and science. Other lists, based, for example, on the college and university index to the *Dictionary of American biography*, have produced impressive if not particularly edifying rosters of Union alumni who became governors, members of the Senate or the House, college presidents, etc. These reflect the fact that Union was, in the early to mid-nineteenth century, one of the largest producers of the men who ran things, but it is a mistake to suppose that all of those men left a permanent mark in their fields. A term in the House was often an interlude in a career devoted to something else, while many of the colleges whose heads Union educated were small, feeble institutions—sometimes "colleges" by courtesy only—and the presidential terms were often short and unsuccessful or inconsequential for both parties.

From 1946 to 1968, the College singled out one distinguished non-living alumnus or faculty member each year for close scrutiny as UNION WORTHIES. The series of Founders' Day talks later published as pamphlets finally died for lack of student interest.

The list below does not attempt the impossible task of applying a single standard to distinction in a hundred fields of endeavor. Rather the selection has been weighted in an effort to provide every part of the College with intellectual ancestors. Thus, for example, the list's standard of achievement for lawyers, clergy-

men, engineers and businessmen, which Union long produced in abundance, is much higher than that for artists and musicians. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, few people with aspirations in the arts attended college at all; of those who did, only a handful were attracted by Union's reputation for practical education.

Two other deliberate biases favor men who wrought changes in the fields in which they worked over those who merely held exalted positions, and give greatest weight to achievements which can be attributed in some measure to college education, such as writing, scientific discovery, medical innovation, invention, and other kinds of problem-solving.

Not all of the people on this list remained at Union long enough to graduate, but all can legitimately be called alumni. That could not be said of Edward Bellamy, J. Sterling Morton, and Henry Rowe Schoolcraft—three distinguished men of whose very slight Union connections the College has sometimes boasted. The statements in some reference books that the singer Alma Gluck and the actress Maude Adams studied at Union are simply false.

Like the biographies in this book, the list is limited to people who had died before the end of the John Morris administration (August 31, 1990). Happily, Union's only Nobel Prize winner, like all of the College's most distinguished female graduates, failed this qualification.

1798–1824. **Joshua Forman** (1798) Founder of Syracuse; **Alexander McLeod** (1798) Clergyman, abolitionist; **John Savage** (1799) Chief Justice N.Y.S. Supreme Court; State Comptroller; member Congress; **Jonathan Morgan** (1803) Inventor, author, eccentric; **John W. Taylor** (1803) Speaker of the House; **John Canfield Spencer** (1806) Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury; published the first American edition of De Tocqueville, whom he influenced; **Theodric Romeyn Beck** (1807) Pioneer in medical jurisprudence; **Samuel Nott** (1808) Congregational missionary in India; one of the first American missionaries anywhere; **Daniel Barnes** (1809) Conchologist; **Gideon Hawley** (1809) First N.Y.S. Superintendent of Public Instruction; **Alfred Conkling** (1810) Federal judge, author of legal treatises; **JOHN HOWARD PAYNE** (1812) Playwright, actor, author of "Home Sweet Home"; **Eliphalet Wheeler Gilbert** (1813) Founding president of the University of Delaware; **Benjamin Pierce Johnson** (1813) Agriculturalist; **Francis Wayland** (1813) President of Brown University; **Samuel B. Bradley** (1814) Pioneering medical botanist; **George Washington Gale** (1814) Founder of Oneida Institute and Knox College; **Richard Milford Blatchford** (1815) Lawyer, commissioner of New York's Central Park; **Nathaniel Pitcher Tallmadge** (1815) U.S. senator and Governor of Wisconsin; **John Worth Edmonds** (1816) Judge, prison re-

form advocate, published annotated N.Y. statutes; **Lewis Caleb Beck** (1817) Physician, naturalist, chemist; **Adiel Sherwood** (1817) President of Shurtleff College, Masonic College, Marshall College; author; **Sidney Breese** (1818) Illinois jurist, author of landmark decision affirming state power over corporations; **James Gordon Brooks** (1818) Editor, poet; **George Washington Doane** (1818) Episcopal bishop of New Jersey; author of "Softly now the light of day" and other hymns; **James Asheton Bayard** (1819) U.S. senator, abolitionist, Ambassador to England; **Robert Jefferson Breckinridge** (1819) Presbyterian controversialist; antislavery advocate; **Baynard Rush Hall** (1820) Author; **William Henry Seward** (1820) Governor of N.Y., U.S. senator, Secretary of State; **Sherlock James Andrews** (1821) Lawyer prominent in the early development of Cleveland; **John Williamson Nevin** (1821) Biblical scholar; president of Franklin and Marshall College; **Albert Smith White** (1822) U.S. senator from Indiana; railroad builder; **James Wood** (1822) President of Hanover College; **David Oliver Allen** (1823) Missionary to India; **John Seely Stone** (1823) Episcopal clergyman and educator; author; **Stephen Alexander** (1824) Astronomer; **Alexander H. Dana** (1824) Lawyer and author; **Ira Harris** (1824) Lawyer, U.S. senator; **Charles Jones Jenkins** (1824) Governor of Georgia; **Lewis H. Sandford** (1824) Vice-Chancellor of N.Y.S.; author of *Sandford's Chancery Reports*; **Bradford R. Wood** (1824) U.S. Minister to Denmark; a founder of the Republican party in N.Y.

1825–1849. **Leonard Dunnell Gale** (1825) Physician, chemist, geologist and lawyer; improved the telegraph; **Amasa Junius Parker** (1825) A founder and professor at Albany Law School; **William Wharry Reid** (1825) Surgeon, credited with first reduction of hip dislocation by flexion; **Henry Philip Tappan** (1825) President of the University of Michigan; philosopher; **Amos Dean** (1826) A founder of the Albany Law School, author of a universal history; **Thomas Hun** (1826) Dean of Albany Medical College; **George Emlen Hare** (1826) Episcopal clergyman, educator; **Horatio Potter** (1826) Episcopal bishop of N.Y., started Cathedral of St. John the Divine; **Samuel Wootton Beall** (1827) Wisconsin legislator; one of the founders of Denver; **William W. Campbell** (1827) Judge, historian; **Preston King** (1827) U.S. senator from N.Y.; **Leonard Woods Jr.** (1827) President of Bowdoin (1839–66); **Ward Hunt** (1828) U.S. Supreme Court justice; **Robert Toombs** (1828) U.S. senator; Confederate Secretary of State; **Joseph Alden** (1829) President of Jefferson College and of State Normal School, Albany; **John Leighton Wilson** (1829) Africanist; **Frank Hastings Hamilton** (1830) Physician, medical author; **Henry James** (1830) Philosopher; father of William James the philosopher and Henry James the novelist; **Henry**

Stephens Randall (1830) Author of books on Thomas Jefferson and on sheep husbandry; **Augustus Schell** (1830) Lawyer, stock market manipulator, Tweed's successor as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society; **John Orville Taylor** (1830) Educational reformer; **Don Alonzo Joshua Upham** (1830) Early settler and Mayor of Milwaukee; **Squire Whipple** (1830) Pioneering bridge designer; **John Cochrane** (1831) N.Y. Congressman; Sachem of Tammany Hall; **Stephen Wickes** (1831) Historian of medicine; **Thomas Allen** (1832) Railroad builder; congressman; printer of the Senate and House; **Alexander Warfield Bradford** (1832) Author of law reports; **Edward Dorr Griffin Prime** (1832) Religious journalist; **John Howard Raymond** (1832) First president of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; academic organizer and president of Vassar; **Charles Edwin West** (1832) Pioneer in the collegiate education of women; **Henry Wikoff** (1832) Author, adventurer; **William Cassidy** (1833) Editor of the Albany *Argus*; **John Marston Scribner** (1833) Author of applied mathematics handbooks; inventor of Scribner's Rule for foresters; **Daniel Bates Woods** (1833) Author of *Sixteen months at the gold diggings* (1851); **Anson Bingham** (1834) Lawyer for tenants in N.Y.S. anti-rent controversy; **George Franklin Comstock** (1834) Judge, equity lawyer, initiated organization of Syracuse University; **Devotion Carnot Eddy** (1834) Lawyer, financier, early settler of Chicago; **Edmund Hamilton Sears** (1834) Clergyman, author of "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear"; **John Bigelow** (1835) Diplomat, newspaper publisher, author; **Lewis William Mansfield** (1835) Man of letters; **Marcus Willson** (1836) Prolific author of school books and popular books; **Henry Wager Halleck** (1837) Civil War general; chief of staff; **Samuel Reynolds House** (1837) Medical missionary and educator in Siam; popularized western education there; **Stuart Perry** (1837) Invented non-compression gas engine; **Edward Tuckerman** (1837) Botanist; **Charles Wadsworth** (1837) Clergyman, popular pulpit orator; Emily Dickinson's infatuation with him is thought responsible for some of her most intensely personal poetry; **Stephen K. Williams** (1837) Edited the 174 volume *U.S. Supreme Court reports*; **William Henry Burr** (1838) Shorthand reporter; author of controversial books and pamphlets; **William E. Cramer** (1838) Wisconsin newspaper publisher; one of the framers of the Wisconsin constitution; **David L. Gregg** (1838) Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; **Lewis Conger Lockwood** (1838) Missionary to freedmen; a found of the Hampton Institute; **Robert Townsend** (1838) Civil War naval officer; **Maunsell Van Rensselaer** (1838) President of Hobart College; **Clarence Augustus Walworth** (1838) Roman Catholic priest, author of *The Oxford Movement in America*; **Austin Blair** (1839) Governor of Michigan; **W.J. Blake** (1839) Putnam County newspaper editor and historian; **George**

Rainsford Fairbanks (1839) Confederate officer, Florida historian; **Joel Tyler Headley** (1839) Author of popular history and travel books; **Leonard Walter Jerome** (1839) Socialite; Winston Churchill's maternal grandfather; **Henry W. DeGroot** (1840) California pioneer, mining expert; **Lewis Henry Morgan** (1840) "Father of American anthropology"; **David Wilson** (1840) Popularizer of the abolitionist movement; responsible for the *Autobiography of Solomon Northup*; **Augustus Woodruff Cowles** (1841) First president of Elmira College; **James Chatham Duane** (1841) Engineer, designed bridges and siege works for the Army of the Potomac; **Charles Brush Lawrence** (1841) Chief Justice Illinois Supreme Court; **Charles A. Phelps** (1841) U.S. Consul at Prague (1877-85) and Dresden; biographer of Grant; **George Van Santvoord** (1841) Writer on jurisprudence; **Stephen Mattoon** (1842) Missionary; first U.S. Consul at Bangkok; **Charles Christopher Parry** (1842) Pioneering botanist in the western U.S.; **William Schenck Robertson** (1842) Pioneer educator of American Indians; **Lauren Briggs Arnold** (1843) Dairy husbandman; **Orsamus Cole** (1843) Wisconsin jurist; **Franklin Benjamin Hough** (1843) Forester, historian; **Henry Gilbert Ludlow** (1843) Founder of the Ludlow Valve Co; **Hamilton Wilcox Pierson** (1843) American Bible Society agent, author, president of Cumberland College; **Philip Spencer** (1843) Mutineer or martyr of Chi Psi; **Jacob Davis Babcock Stillman** (1843) Early settler and physician in California; author of *The horse in motion as shown by instantaneous photography, with a study on animal mechanics* (1882), with photographs by Muybridge; **William Colgrove Kenyon** (1844) First president of Alfred University; **Philip Phelps** (1844) Founding president of Hope College; **Alexander Hamilton Rice** (1844) Governor of Massachusetts (1876-78); paper manufacturer (Rice-Kincaid); **Edward Phelps Allis** (1845) Manufacturer (Allis-Chalmers); **Abram Newkirk Littlejohn** (1845) Episcopal bishop of Long Island; **John Milton Gregory** (1846) First president of the University of Illinois; **John Frederick Hartranft** (1846) Governor of Pennsylvania; **John Thompson Hoffman** (1846) Tammany mayor of N.Y.C.; Governor of N.Y.S.; **Charles Babcock** (1847) Architect; **George G. Barnard** (1847) Justice of N.Y.S. Supreme Court; **James Roosevelt** (1847) Businessman, creator of Hyde Park estate, father of Franklin D. Roosevelt; **Daniel Shaw** (1847) Editor of New York state newspapers; **Chester Alan Arthur** (1848) U.S. President; **Silas Wright Burt** (1848) Civil service reformer; **Hannibal Goodwin** (1848) Clergyman, inventor of roll film; **J. Hays Linville** (1848) Chief engineer in construction of several Ohio River and Mississippi River bridges; **John Livingston Nevius** (1848) Presbyterian missionary in China; **Reuben Denton Nevius** (1848) Episcopal missionary in the Pacific Northwest;

botanist; **Charles Cooper Nott** (1848) Chief justice, U.S. Court of Claims; author; **William James Stillman** (1848) Journalist, photographer, painter; **Edward Louis Berthoud** (1849) Engineer, discoverer of Colorado's Berthoud Pass; **Daniel Butterfield** (1849) Civil War general; composer of "Taps"; **Albon Man** (1849) Co-inventor of claimed first practical incandescent light; **Frederick William Seward** (1849) Journalist and diplomat; **Mansfield Tracy Walworth** (1849) Novelist.

1850-1874. **Job Bicknell Ellis** (1851) Mycologist; **Lewis E. Gurley** (1851) Troy manufacturer of precision instruments; **Levi Cooper Lane** (1851) Considered the leading surgeon on the Pacific coast; **Alfred Lebbens Loomis** (1851) Authority on lung diseases; **Wheeler Hazard Peckham** (1851) Lawyer, prominent among prosecution counsel of Tweed; **Jacob Wilson** (1851) Comparative philologist; **David Murray** (1852) Rutgers mathematics professor; helped establish Japanese education system; secretary to the N.Y. State Board of Regents; **Allen Wright** (1852) Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation; **Charles C. Miller** (1853) Researcher, writer and editor in the field of beekeeping; **Edward Tuckerman Potter** (1853) Architect; **William Clarke Whitford** (1853) Founding president of Milton College; **John Ira Bennett Sr.** (1854) Author of legal textbooks; **Edwin Wilbur Rice** (1854) Editor and author with American Sunday School Union; **Sheldon Jackson** (1855) Missionary; first U.S. Superintendent of Public Instruction in Alaska; introduced domesticated reindeer; **Philip Sidney Post** (1855) Civil War general, U.S. consul and consul-general at Vienna (1866-79); **John M.W. Farnham** (1856) Missionary in China, author of Chinese textbooks, donor of the Idol; **Horace Morrison Hale** (1856) President of the University of Colorado; **George Washington Hough** (1856) Astronomer; **Seaman A. Knapp** (1856) Agriculturalist, educator; **Fitzhugh Ludlow** (1856) Man of letters; author of "Ode to Old Union" and "Terrace Song"; **Edward Payson North** (1856) Authority on roads; one of the builders of the Trans-continental railroad; **Sidney Augustus Norton** (1856) Ohio State University professor of chemistry; author of science textbooks; **Benjamin Platt Carpenter** (1857) Governor of Montana territory; **George La Monte** (1857) Inventor of bank safety paper; **Henry Reed Rathbone** (1857) Present as a guest, tried to protect Lincoln at his assassination; **Laureus Clark Seelye** (1857) Founding president of Smith College; **Franc Bangs Wilkie** (1857) Chief *N.Y. Times* correspondent in western and southwestern Civil War campaigns; **Thomas Benton Brooks** (1858) Geologist, mapped Brooks Iron Range; **Henry A. Buttz** (1858) President of Drew Theological Seminary; **LeRoy Clark Cooley** (1858) Vassar professor; author of science textbooks; **Charles Temple Dix** (1858) Artist; **Richmond Fisk** (1858) President of St.

Lawrence University; **Alexander Simplot** (1858) Civil War correspondent and artist for *Harper's weekly*; architect; **James Rufus Tryon** (1858) Surgeon General of the Navy; **Charles Horton Peck** (1859) Mycologist; **James Reagles** (1859) Army surgeon, member of several western expeditions, collector of Indian artifacts; **James Archibald** (1860) Railway engineer; **Douglas Campbell** (1860) Historian; **Weston Flint** (1860) U.S. Consul to China, Librarian of the U.S. Patent Office; **William H. McElroy** (1860) Author, lecturer; **Warner Miller** (1860) Paper manufacturer; U.S. senator from N.Y.; **George Frederic Seward** (1860) U.S. Minister to China (1876-80); **Charles Ezra Sprague** (1860) President of Dime Savings Bank, banking innovator, author and editor, a founder of the NYU business school, promoter of the artificial language Volapük; **Samuel Richard Thayer** (1860) U.S. Minister to the Netherlands, 1889-93; **Chester Holcombe** (1861) Missionary to China, acting Chargé at Peking, helped draft treaties with China and Korea; **Ross Clark Houghton** (1861) President of McKendree College, religious author; **Melville de Lancey Landon** (1861) Humorist, under the pen name "Eli Perkins"; **Charles Emory Smith** (1861) Minister to Russia (1890-92), postmaster general; established R.F.D.; **Timothy Erastus Wilcox** (1861) Army surgeon and Arizona botanist; **Henry Norris Copp** (1862) Editor and publisher of works on mining laws and the public land system; **Ridgley Ceylon Powers** (1862) Governor of Mississippi, 1871-74; **Edward Hastings Ripley** (1862) Civil War general, commanded first federal infantry to enter Richmond; **Edward Cary** (1863) *N.Y. Times* editorial writer; author; **Robert Mason Fuller** (1863) Pharmacist, invented tablet triturates; **Isaac Winter Heysinger** (1863) Inventor, manufacturer, author; **Harrison Theodore Hickok** (1863) Scientific writer; **Bradley Martin** (1863) Capitalist, socialite; **Amasa Junius Parker** (1863) Lawyer; responsible, as N.Y. State Senator, for construction of many National Guard armories; **John Wright** (1863) Author of books on early American bibles and prayer books; **William Appleton Potter** (1864) Architect; **David Van Horne** (1864) President of Heidelberg Theological Seminary; **Charles Edmund Dana** (1865) Railroad engineer, artist, author; **William John Keep** (1865) Metallurgist, inventor of testing machines; **Erskine Sweet Bates** (1866) Veterinary educator; **Daniel Seymour** (1866) Lawyer, prosecuted Tweed ring; **Joseph Maull Carey** (1867) Wyoming senator and governor; **James Newton Fiero** (1867) Dean of Albany Law School, legal author; **George Westinghouse** (1868) Inventor of railroad air brake; **Rev. Frederic Rowland Marvin** (1869) Author; **Corliss McKinney** (1869) Architect; **Solomon LeFevre Deyo** (1870) Chief engineer in charge of construction of first N.Y.C. subway; **John Franklin Genung** (1870) Amherst professor; Biblical and literary scholar; **Albert**

Veeder (1870) Author of scientific papers on public health and a wide variety of other subjects; **Edwin Lord Weeks** (1870) Artist; **George Hillard Benjamin** (1872) Lawyer, inventor, physician; **Daniel Scott Lamont** (1872) Private secretary to Grover Cleveland; Secretary of War; **Charles Henri Leonard** (1872) Medical author and editor; **John Donnan Countermine** (1873) Author of books on Shakespeare and Addison; **Newton Dexter** (1873) Editor/publisher of *The goldsmith and silversmith*; **George Frederic Beakley** (1874) Editor and publisher of upstate New York newspapers; **Walter Romeyn Benjamin** (1874) Manuscript dealer; **George Arthur Hoadley** (1874) Swarthmore physics professor, author of textbooks; **Edward Jackson** (1874) "Dean of American ophthalmologists"; **Joseph Price** (1874) Physician; helped make hysterectomy a safe operation.

1875–1899. **John Gulian Lansing** (1875) Biblical and Arabic scholar; **Frank Tweedy** (1875) Topographer, surveyed Yellowstone National Park; **Homer Greene** (1876) Lawyer, novelist and short story writer; **Clarence Page Townsley** (1876) Superintendent of West Point; **Frank A. DePuy** (1877) *N.Y. Times* editor; **Franklin Henry Giddings** (1877) Columbia University professor, "Father of American Sociology," author; **John C. Pennie** (1877) Leading American authority on patent law; **William Birch Rankine** (1877) "Father" of Niagara Falls power generation; **Oscar H. Rogers** (1877) Inventor of blood-pressure sleeve; established medical selection by insurance companies on a scientific basis; **Charles Mortimer Culver** (1878) Ophthalmologist, author; **Alexander Duane** (1878) Ophthalmologist, lexicographer; **Seymour Van Santvoord** (1878) Author of historical novels and other books; **George Edwin Marks** (1879) Manufacturer of artificial limbs; **Gerardus Smith** (1879) President of the *Schenectady Daily Gazette*, Schenectady Trust Co; **Robert Carter Alexander** (1880) Co-proprietor and editor of the *N.Y. Mail and Express*; **James Everard Benedict** (1880) Zoologist, inventor; **William Evarts Benjamin** (1880) Publisher, rare book dealer; **Andrew Henry Dougherty** (1880) Albany portrait artist; **Everett Tittsworth Tomlinson** (1880) Author of boys' books; **Howard Nott Potter** (1881) Lawyer; **Lewis Augustus Coffin** (1882) Surgeon, author of articles on sinuses; **Joseph Eugene Ransdell** (1882) U.S. senator from Louisiana, 1913–30; **WILLIAM ALFRED WADDELL** (1882) Organizer and president of Mackenzie College in Brazil; **Eliphalet Nott Wright** (1882) Choctaw leader; **Daniel Dulany Addison** (1883) Author; **Henry Farr DePuy** (1883) Mechanical engineer; book and manuscript collector; bibliographer; **John Gary Evans** (1883) Governor of South Carolina; **EDGAR STARR BARNEY** (1884) Educator; **Dow Beekman** (1884) Schoharie County judge and local historian; **William Nelson Potter Dailey** (1884) Dutch Reformed clergyman, historian; **Frank H. Mountain**

(1884) Major league pitcher, said to be the first to use a toe plate; **Eugene Parsons** (1884) Tennyson scholar; historian of Colorado; **J. Montgomery Mosher** (1886) Specialist in nervous diseases; **Charles Hamilton Ashton** (1887) Author of mathematics textbooks; **Edward Zeh Hawkes** (1887) Surgeon, medical innovator; **Jesse Baker Snow** (1889) Engineer in construction of several N.Y.C. area under-river rapid transit tunnels; **Joseph Fari Aftimus** (1891) Syrian engineer and architect; **George Herbert Daley** (1892) Sports editor of the *N.Y. Tribune*, the *World*, and the *Herald Tribune*; **Edwin Groat Conde** (1893) Schenectady historian; **Henry Glen** (1893) A founder, and longtime librarian, of the Schenectady County Public Library; **Arthur Jay Roy** (1893) Astronomer, author of several star catalogues and scientific papers; **John Van Schaick** (1894) Editor of the *Christian leader*, author; **Edgar Brown** (1895) Author of technical bulletins on seed testing; **George Linus Streeter** (1895) Anatomist; **William Howard Wright** (1895) President of Schenectady Varnish Co. (later Schenectady Chemicals); **John Storrs Cotton** (1897) Economic botanist; **Edgar Roscoe Cumings** (1897) Indiana University geologist; **Stephen E. Slocum** (1897) Marine engineer; **Orrin Giddings Cocks** (1898) Clergyman, author of sex education pamphlets; **Christie Andrew Hartnagel** (1898) New York State geologist; **Charles Kilpatrick** (1898) Runner; broke world record for half mile while briefly attending Union; **Perley Poore Sheehan** (1898) Science fiction writer; scenario-writer and director of silent movies.

1900–1924. **Leslie Nathan Broughton** (1900) Cornell English professor, Wordsworth scholar; **Philip L. Thomson** (1900) Publicist; president of the Audit Bureau of Circulation (1927–50); **James Emmet Finegan** (1902) N.Y.C. judge, anti-Tammany crusader; **Sanford A. Moeller** (1903) Drummer, credited with renaissance of snare drumming; **Archibald Rutledge** (1904) South Carolina poet and sporting author; **Rowland Stebbins** (1904) Stock broker; play producer ("The Green Pastures"); **Leroy P. Collins** (1905) Brigadier General, USA; **Ralph C. Parker** (1906) Navy captain in the Second World War; author; **John J. Vrooman** (1908) Mohawk Valley historian; **Mark S. Watson** (1908) Military journalist; **Martin H. Weyrauch** (1908) Journalist, law school professor and legal writer; **Royton F. Wheadon** (1908) Resident engineer in charge of construction of George Washington Bridge and of the Tri-Borough Bridge; **Samuel McCrea Cavert** (1910) First U.S. Secretary for the World Council of Churches; **Harold E. Blodgett** (1911) Schenectady criminal lawyer; benefactor of Union College; **M. William Bray** (1911) Campaign manager for Alfred E. Smith and Franklin Roosevelt; **James H. Griffin** (1912) Engineer for N.Y. City subway system; oversaw construction of the IND; **Robert Porter Patterson** (1912) Secretary of War, 1945–47; **Robert**

LeBaron (1913) Government official influential in early development of the hydrogen bomb; **Hugh Montgomery Stoller** (1913) Electrical engineer (electronic control of motors); **George W. Wadsworth** (1914) First U.S. Ambassador to Iraq; Ambassador to Turkey; **Walter Ransom Gail Baker** (1916) GE and RCA executive, instrumental in the development of television; **John Cooper Wiley** (1916) Ambassador to Colombia, Iran, and Panama; **Wilson O. Clough** (1917) University of Wyoming English professor; author; **Nelson Coon** (1917) Author of popular books on horticulture; **Morris Gilbert** (1917) Poet, journalist (*N.Y. Tribune*, *N.Y. Times*), editor of *The smart set*; **Leland E. Hinsie** (1918) Psychiatrist, author; **Ellsworth D. Cook** (1920) Pioneer in development of talking movies and of television; **Morris Mandel Cohn** (1921) Schenectady city manager; author and lecturer on city management and on water pollution; **Raymond I. Gosselin** (1921) Editor of the *Psychoanalytic quarterly*; **Leslie W. Jones** (1921) Paleographer, classical scholar; **Max M. Simon** (1921) Surgeon and medical writer; **Francis Griswold** (1923) Novelist; **Geoffrey A. Mott-Smith** (1923) Authority on games; lexicographer; encyclopedist; **Frank A. Reed** (1923) Presbyterian minister to the lumberjacks of the Adirondacks; founder of Woodsmen's Field Days; **Lewis B. Sebring** (1923) Journalist; **John S. Badeau** (1924) U.S. Ambassador to United Arab Republic; **Donald Forrester Cameron** (1924) Rutgers University Librarian; **Oswald D. Heck** (1924) Speaker of the N.Y.S. Assembly (1937-59); **Laurance Shaffer** (1924) Editor, *Journal of consulting psychology*; author of books on psychology.

1925-1951. Alan Lake Chidsey (1925) Founder of St. John's School in Houston; author; **William A. Horwitz** (1925) Psychiatrist, author; **Thomas H.A. Lewis** (1926) Radio and motion picture producer; **Stevens, Francis Bowden** (1926) Chief, State Dept. Office of Eastern European Affairs; Diplomatic Editor of *U.S. News and World Report*; **Anthony Veiller** (1926) Hollywood writer and producer; **Daniel Gioseffi** (1928) Developer of RCA Victor's first chemical laboratory and of the Sylvania soft light; **James S. Wallington** (1928) Radio announcer (Eddie Cantor show, Voice of America); **Edwin Lorenzo Crosby** (1929) Director of Johns Hopkins Hospital; **Carl John Frosch** (1929) Invented the oxide masking technique, key to mass production of transistors; **Robert Bogardus Parker** (1930) AP Bureau Chief for Eastern Europe, 1939-41; novelist; **Peter Schuyler Miller** (1931) Science fiction writer; **Oliver C. Colburn** (1933) Archaeologist; **Leonard Coles Mackenzie Jr.** (1941) Advertising writer; author of "Chiquita Banana"; **Stanley Steingut** (1943) N.Y.S. Assemblyman; Speaker 1975-78; **Eugene J. McMahon** (1945) Attorney, instrumental in founding the Right to Life Party; **Bert K.**

Kusserow (1946) University of Vermont Medical School professor; pioneer in the field of artificial limbs and organs; **Daniel W. Smythe** (1950) Poet; **Howard Simons** (1951) Journalist; directed *Washington Post's* coverage of Watergate.

Alumni Gold Medal. President Fox first proposed an alumni medal at the Alumni Council meeting on May 11, 1935; the idea met with considerable opposition, and the first medal was not awarded until two years later. From 1948 until at least 1956 the Alumni Council also awarded a Silver Medal at graduation to students "for outstanding leadership."

Recipients of the Gold Medal have been:

1937: Frank Bailey '85, C.N. Waldron '06; 1938: Louis Oppenheim '75, S.P. McClellan '81, W.N.P. Dailey '84; 1939: Charles B. McMurray '87, Joseph R. Brown '03, Otto J. Walrath '09; 1940: E. Zeh Hawkes, '87, F.B. Richards '88, Walter C. Baker '15; 1941: Philip S. Dorlon '89, Redfield Tomlinson '08, F. Michler Bishop '24; 1942: Dow Beekman '84, William Allen '95, Edwin G. Conde '93; 1943: Hiram C. Todd '97, William C. Yates '98, A. Edgar Davies '08; 1944: Hiland L. Baggerly '94, LeRoy J. Weed '01, J. Leslie Schoolcraft '08; 1945: W. Howard Wright '95; 1946: John Y. Lavery '95, Philip L. Thomson '00, Raymond C. Donnan '03; 1947: Morrison L. Haviland '98, Edward W. Strong '99, Charles L. Hequembourg '12; 1948: Dickinson E. Griffith '02, Frederick L. Bronner '23, Albert P. Bantham '24; 1949: Walter E. Kruesi '02, Edward F. Hennelly '12; 1950: Charles H. Vosburgh '96; 1951: J. Leslie Walton '09, Charles F. Duchscherer '11; 1952: Robert P. Patterson '12, C. Foster Brown '16; 1953: Howard Santee '16; 1954: Harry Haight '06, Ralph Tapscott '09, Charles T. Male '13; 1955: Walter Hochuli '18, Stuart Hawkes '26, Ronald C. Dixon '30; 1956: Roy Argersinger '01, Neil B. Reynolds '24; 1957: Donald C. Hawkes '02, Henry J. Swanker '31, Harold M. Van de Car '37; 1958: Christie A. Hartnagel '98, Ernest B. Morris '28, Henry M. Stephenson '38; 1959: Horace S. Van Voast Jr. '24, Milton M. Enzer '29, Henry B. Parker Jr. '34; 1960: Harold J. Delchamps '15, Spencer B. Eddy '20, Ambrose H. Gilligan '26; 1961: Peter J.M. Clute '16, William S. Dewey '27, Ralph D. Semerad '35; 1962: George D. Skinner '26, Franklin F. Converse '37; 1963: William W. Cronkhite '04, Stanley C. Miller '11; 1964: Harold V. Gulick '19, Richard E. Roberts '50, Bertram J. Napear '50; 1965: William E. Paul '10, Meade Brunet '16, Clemens F. Hathaway '35; 1966: Ralston B. Reid '30, Bernard A. Jordan '31, Joseph E. Milano '36; 1967: Ellsworth E. Rose '29, Philip E. Duchscherer '39, Norman Kreisman '47.; 1968: Frederick G. Bascom '18, George F. Cox '26, John L. Hallenback '36; 1969: C. William Huntley '34, Garret R. Jessen '44, Frederic A. Wyatt '32; 1970: Clifford J. Benfield '46, Raymond S. McDowell '35, J. Harold

Wittner '20; 1971: Rudolph A. Schatzel '21, William B. Jaffe '26, J. Weston Fry '46; 1972: John C. Baas Jr. '42, Edgar W. Nielsen '47; 1973: Samuel B. Fortenbaugh Jr. '23, Homer E. Peters '28, Donald G. Houghton '43; 1974: Louis D. Miltimore '29, Richard G. Day Jr. '39, Jared C. Avery '64; 1975: William A. Waldron '35, A. Winslow Paige Jr. '50, David C. Mandeville '45; 1976: Harry R. Kaplan '25, Horace E. Dodge III '46; 1977: Ralph D. Bennett '21, Charles B. Cameron '27, Donald C. Hawkes Jr. '37; 1978: Judson R. Escalante '53, Howard Rosenkrantz '57; 1979: Thomas E. Hanigan Jr. '44, Francis R. Taormina '50, Calvin G. Schmidt '51; 1980: Charles D. Abba '50, Arnold I. Burns '50; 1981: Frederick C. Fox Jr. '26, James Reisman '61, Thomas E. Hitchcock '66; 1982: Paul D. Davis '27, Craig L. Lyons '62, Robert L. Bruhn '69; 1983: Joseph T. Donnan '23, Richard W. Angle '38, Norton H. Reamer '58; 1984: Alexander M. Turner '34, Kenneth J. Whalen '49, Anton R. Warde '64; 1985: Norman O. Chadbourne '35, David J. Whitaker '65; 1986: Charles S. Van Wormer '36, Albert S. Callan '41, Nelson A. Ripley Jr. '51; 1987: Robert J. Doolittle '37, Harrison G. Demgen '47, William T. Allen Jr. '59; 1988: William T. George '33, Morton H. Yulman '36, Norman W. Fox '43; 1989: Herbert B. Grant '39, Rexford G. Moon Jr. '44, Robert T. Abbe '49; 1990: John Moses '53, Eugene F. Cassidy '58, Arthur C. Salvatore Jr. '62.

Alumni Gymnasium. By the end of the nineteenth century, the College's gymnasium (see BECKER HALL) had become inadequate. Students played an active role in the drive for a new facility—just as they had decades earlier, in the erection of the now superannuated gymnasium.

In late 1908 or early 1909, at the suggestion of Theodore B. Brown '98, a committee composed of three professors and four students formed to raise money for the project. The "Union College Gymnasium Association" drew up and published elaborate "Articles of Association," visited other college gymnasiums, and lobbied the trustees. By February 1909, students had pledged \$9,000 and the committee had commissioned drawings from architect Frederick L. Comstock '90, who had recently designed Wells House. Two members of the Class of 1909 set out immediately after graduating to canvass alumni; this and other such efforts (the newly formed Graduate Council made the gym its first project) raised about \$40,000 by 1912, which justified naming the building Alumni Gymnasium. The Board of Trustees then assumed responsibility for raising the balance of the building's \$100,000 cost.

The trustees' Buildings and Grounds Committee, meeting in May 1909, chose a site in the pasture, near Seward Place, but for unknown reasons this was later changed to the present location on the former track,

and George B. Post of New York City, who had earlier designed Payne Gate, replaced Comstock as architect. Physical Director STEWART MCCOMBER, contributed substantially to the internal design. Ground was broken April 8, 1913, by the Amsterdam Building Co. of New York City, and the building was completed in 1914.

As the College had no space for an assemblage of more than three hundred, the gymnasium was planned from the start to accommodate dances, concerts, commencement dinners, and dramatic productions, in addition to the usual indoor sports. It would remain the College's largest indoor space until the Field House was built in 1955. Small concerts were held in Hanna Hall, but until completion of Memorial Chapel in 1925, Alumni Gym served when a large audience was expected, as for a 1915 concert by Ignace Paderewski. Plays were performed there until the construction of a stage in Hanna Hall in 1929, and the Mohawk Drama Festival employed the Gym as a theatre as late as 1940. The building originally had a kitchen, intended for alumni luncheons.

When they were not moved off-campus, large formal dances were always held in Alumni Gym, which was often decorated according to the theme of the ball. It may be seen in this role in the movie "THE WAY WE WERE." Dances and concerts were held in the gym as late as 1982.

Before the First World War, the office of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics and the College Armory were in Alumni Gym, which during the war also contained a mess hall and (on the balcony) a guard house for prisoners. From the fall of 1949 until they moved to Hoadley House in 1962/63, the Air Force ROTC offices were in Alumni Gym.

Another non-athletic use, a dispensary, was established in the basement by 1921, and in 1924 the College Physician's office was set up on the balcony. In 1938 the office was moved to the third floor, taking the trophy room as its waiting room until it moved to Siliman Hall in 1947.

The basketball court was also used for volleyball and miscellaneous intra-mural and physical education purposes; above it, a surrounding balcony provided runners a ten-foot wide practice track—a rather noisy one by virtue of its position.

The swimming pool in the basement was named for Wallace Turner Foote Jr. '85, whose estate provided \$5,000 toward its construction. About 1933, it was discovered that, at 75 feet, 11 inches, the pool was 11 inches too long to be used in official swimming meets.

In the summer of 1947, the gym underwent a major renovation, gaining a new ventilating system, a new ceiling and tiled walls for the swimming pool, and additional lockers and showers. The following year a solid roof replaced the skylight.

Varsity basketball, track, and several other sports moved to the new Field House in 1955, but with the rise in enrollment and the gradual increase in the number of teams after the advent of coeducation in 1970, Alumni Gym was soon strained again. In addition to the problem of overcrowding, an entirely different approach to physical education required new facilities. On April 13, 1985, ground was broken by Sweet Associates for an expansion designed by the Eggers Group of New York City.

As part of a total renovation of the building, a new pool exactly twenty-five meters long stretched along a western extension, and eight new racquetball and squash courts were added on the south. The work was finished in January 1987.

See also: GYMNASIUMS.

Alumni Magazines. The first magazine published primarily for the alumni appeared in 1904, but it was preceded circa 1891–1900 by several alumni association bulletins, some of which carried substantial news of the College, and by student publications aimed in part at an alumni audience; these included the *UNION COLLEGE MAGAZINE* (1860–75) and, during some periods, the *CONCORDIENSIS* (1877–).

The sequence of magazines for the alumni has been as follows:

- Union University Quarterly* (1904–08)
- Union Alumni Monthly* (1911–42)
- Union Alumni Review* (1942–46)
- Union Alumnus* (1946–52)
- Union College Alumni Review* (1952–55)
- Union Review* (1955–57)
- Union College Review* (1957–66)
- Union College Symposium* (1962–71)
- Union College Chronicle* (1967–74)
- Union College* (1974–)

Union University Quarterly. Launched in 1904 as a subscription magazine “of the graduates, by the graduates and for the graduates,” the *Union University Quarterly* aimed to publish, in addition to news of the University and the alumni, “articles of literary [i.e., scholarly] merit and of interest to the layman, contributed in part by the undergraduates, but chiefly by the alumni and faculties of the various departments of the university.” In fact, no undergraduate articles appeared, and very few from the Albany branches of the University; most were written by the editor, Union classics professor JOHN IRA BENNETT ’90, and his colleagues at Union College. One notable article was a long attack by Professor JOHN LEWIS MARCH on Mary Baker Eddy’s *Science and health*.

Obituaries in the *Union University Quarterly*, like those later in the *Union Alumni Monthly*, were often notably informative; written by editors who were also honest scholars, they readily used words that would

later disappear from alumni magazines, words such as “insanity,” “eccentricity,” “cancer” and “suicide.”

Bennett edited the first, third and fourth volumes; March the second. The *Quarterly*, which never had more than about 350 subscribers at one dollar per year, ceased publication in 1908 when it ran out of money. It is perhaps most significant as a trial run for its successor, the *Union Alumni Monthly*.

Union Alumni Monthly. During its thirty-one years, nearly all of them under the editorship of CHARLES WALDRON ’06, the *Union Alumni Monthly* reflected a broader conception of the alumni role in the College than did any of its successors. Publishing ten substantial issues a year, it reported in detail on campus events and presented more news of individual alumni than would be possible when steadily increasing enrollments in the second half of the century produced a much larger body of graduates. But above all it projected Waldron’s vision of the College.

The *Monthly* was the child of the Graduate Council, which President Richmond had formed in 1910 on the model of Princeton’s alumni organization. At the beginning of 1910/11, the *Concordiensis* gave Waldron, the Council’s secretary, a page for alumni notes. He aimed to “get out such a page that there will be a demand for a whole alumni magazine in 1911.” The Council launched the *Monthly* in the fall of 1911, with John Ira Bennett as editor.

At the urging of Publication Committee chairman Alexander Duane ’78, an ophthalmologist, the founders consulted prominent typographer Ben Sherbo in an effort to make the magazine visually appealing. While the resulting one-column format with no photographs would seem dull by later standards, it achieved its aim of dignified legibility.

Waldron assumed editorship of the two-year-old *Monthly* from Bennett in 1913. Although Waldron’s writing lacked Bennett’s sharp wit, his erudite asides and his Latin puns, both men, as alumni and faculty members, were able to address their audience in essentially the same easy, man-to-man style that perfectly conveyed their belief in the alumni as an integral part of the college family, still interested in the life of the mind.

Waldron was never patronizing and never sounded like an institutional spokesman in his dealings with alumni. Employing a style appropriate to one corresponding with absent family members, he described the College’s problems matter-of-factly, without pretending that they were all in the course of being solved, and reported alumni news with similar integrity. Obituaries, for example, did not avoid the word “suicide.”

Reviewing the Council’s first quarter-century, Waldron wrote in 1935 that he had:

tried to preserve the essential character [Bennett] gave this publication. We have sought to avoid the commonplace

practices so general among similar magazines. We have shunned the conventions of the house organ and the trade journal. We have tried to give to it something of the quality of intimate correspondence between friends not immersed solely in trivial matters. We have not overlooked, of course, personal news, but to the whole we have sought to give a certain dignified and thoughtful interest in the main business of a college, which is education.

A few years later, turning the magazine over to his successor, Professor DANIEL WEEKS, Waldron made clear where he thought the greatest danger lay:

However popular the form of the magazine, we feel his pen will make the readers conscious that it comes from an institution of learning, where the graces of the mind are not lost even in the service of our modern goddess, publicity.

Indeed, Waldron conducted the magazine as if it were independent of the administration, feeling free, when he thought occasion warranted, to direct editorial rebukes against any part of the College: the students for various kinds of unworthy behavior, the faculty for insufficient devotion to teaching, the alumni for inertia, lack of generosity and creation of an unhealthy climate for athletics, and (a little less pointedly) the president and the Board of Trustees for such sins as indifference to Union's history, allowing the College to grow too large, and sacrificing dignity to publicity.

Alumni magazines at that time frequently reflected their editor's personality much more clearly than would later be considered appropriate; they drew much of their strength from this fact. As late as 1955, the retiring editor of Princeton University's magazine observed, "With few exceptions, alumni magazines with the greatest editorial freedom are the most readable and in the long run serve best the institutions for which they exist."

If Union's administrations took that view, they never made it a matter of record; Waldron owed his independence to his popularity with alumni and to the fact that his frankness manifestly stemmed from unabashed, transcendent devotion to the College. In 1923 he wrote: "We confess we love Union so much that we would be unwilling to print anything we believed to be a serious reflection on her"—but that was his introduction to an article on the recent high rate of student failures, which he blamed in part on substandard instruction, consequent on low faculty salaries.

Taking a dim view of one of President DIXON RYAN FOX's favorite projects, the MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL, Waldron wrote an editorial in 1935 deploring, as incompatible with the proper business of a college, the show business hoopla inevitably associated with the festival:

Commercial entertainment apparently must float on extravagant ballyhoo. The "builder-up" is inflating everybody and everything related to the enterprise, without regard to critical standards. We distrust this and should re-

gret to see the name of Union College associated in the public mind with this sort of thing.

Fox conferred with influential trustees about how to rein Waldron in, but they apparently decided nothing could or need be done except a private admonition.

Reflecting Waldron's strong interest in Union's past, the magazine published many well-researched historical articles about the College, including, in 1920–21, a series of six supplements on deceased alumni who had distinguished themselves in the ministry, public service, law, medicine, education and science. Partisan as he was, Waldron nevertheless wrote dispassionately about the College's history—he may have been the first to say plainly that Eliphalet Nott remained in office too long—and he did his best, though often in vain, to destroy myths about Union. In the May 1928 issue, for example, he pointed out that Union's pre-Civil War Southern enrollments were never high enough for their evaporation in 1860 to explain the College's postwar decline, as apologists had claimed (and have continued to claim).

The Graduate Council, which controlled the alumni fund, financed the *Monthly* and sold it by subscription. Except for the period 1915–1918, it carried advertising until 1946.

When he completed the fourteenth volume in the fall of 1925, failing eyesight forced Waldron temporarily to give up writing the magazine's editorial content. English Professor EDWARD EVERETT HALE and some of his colleagues edited the *Monthly* for a year, but in the fall of 1926 Waldron resumed his post with the help of Henry A. Arthur '26. At that time the page size increased to accommodate a two-column layout.

After subscriptions fell off badly during the Depression (from 62 percent of alumni in 1921 to 29 percent in 1933), a committee recommended several changes; in November 1933 the magazine reduced publication from ten issues a year to nine and began to curtail reports of athletic events and to summarize speeches on education formerly printed in full. In a concession to modernity, the dignified appearance Waldron prized yielded to "bled" cover photographs (photos extending beyond the edge of the page). The first color printing was in a Chesterfield cigarette advertisement in January 1936; color continued to be used on covers for a decade.

In the fall of 1939, Waldron turned the editorship over to English professor D. RICHARD WEEKS '28, who was expected to make a concerted effort to reach younger alumni. The magazine expanded to a still larger three-column format and adopted a newspaper-style layout, with headlines in display type and photographs within stories. For the first time it published letters to the editor.

The magazine's new tone alternated between straight reporting and mild jocularly but was on the whole more upbeat than it had been under Waldron; Weeks rarely criticized the College in print. Although an easy and witty writer, he lacked Waldron's statesmanlike assurance of what was best for Union.

After the change of editors, Waldron wrote a historical column entitled "'Twas here the old alumni sat," based mostly on the PEARSON DIARY. It continued until 1944, at which time JOSEPH R. BROWN '03 began a similar series.

After three years as editor, Weeks stepped down and the magazine changed its name effective October 1942.

Union Alumni Review. The new name reflected the fact that the magazine, which had never been published monthly, would now appear only six times a year. Edited by another witty writer, history professor FREDERICK BRONNER, '23, the *Union Alumni Review* was published throughout the Second World War.

Martin H. Weyrauch '08 had contributed a series of flattering profiles of living alumni to the *Monthly* beginning in December 1937. This standard ingredient of future alumni magazines returned as a regular feature, "Alumni in the News," in February 1944.

In February 1946 the magazine, until then available only by subscription, began to be sent gratis to all alumni. In October, shortly after the arrival of President CARTER DAVIDSON, it underwent a radical change.

Union Alumnus. "Stripped of color and reduced in size, in order to meet new budget requirements," the *Union Alumnus* had no editor, though Professors Weeks and Bonner both worked on it. Professor HAROLD LARRABEE supplied faculty news and Graduate Secretary Frederick Wyatt '32 conducted an alumni news column. The Graduate Office was responsible for copy, and the Public Relations Office for production. Because the magazine was editor-less, it had, for the first time, a flat, journalistic quality. The format changed back to two columns, and advertising was no longer carried. The magazine devoted much space to alumni news and fund drives, and very little to what Waldron had called "the main business of a college."

In mid-1947 the Graduate Council formally asked the College to appoint an editor, recommending that he be a full-time employee of the Council office, with the primary responsibility of writing the magazine. Instead, the College appointed as editor, effective October 1947, Robert R. Callander '41, assistant director of public relations, and the first non-faculty editor. Under his editorship, which continued until his April 1949 resignation, the magazine carried more campus news than in the recent past. Carter Davidson became the first Union president to address the alumni regularly through the magazine.

Callander was succeeded in October 1949 by Public Relations Director Lewis B. Sebring '23. Budget cuts forced Sebring, over the formal protests of the New York Alumni Association and the Class of 1910, to cut the magazine back to quarterly publication in 1950. The *Union Alumnus* nevertheless won a first place award from the American Alumni Council in 1951 for its handling of undergraduate news. After eyestrain compelled Sebring to resign in June 1952, the magazine was again renamed.

Union College Alumni Review. Effective September 1952, Harold Hammond, Sebring's successor as Public Relations Director, became the first non-alumnus to edit the magazine. He served also as Assistant Professor of History. The *Union College Alumni Review* remained a quarterly, but expanded again to three columns.

The administration had apparently not yet entirely won its quiet campaign to control the alumni magazine. President Davidson introduced new editor Hammond in the first issue, but two years later, at its October 1954 meeting, the Alumni Council adopted a resolution, prepared by its Publications Committee, complaining that the Council no longer controlled the magazine:

In the recent past, the editorship of the Review has been entrusted to various individuals who, while members of the President's administrative staff, have been largely independent of the Alumni Office. It is the recommendation of the Alumni Council that policy responsibility for the Review shall be vested in the Alumni Office, and that the editor of the Review shall report to the Alumni Secretary.

However, following an interim editorship (January-July 1955) by history professor Joseph Finkelstein '47, the magazine was entrusted to newly-hired provost Alan Willard Brown.

Union Review. Brown reduced the magazine to a thin, eight-issue-per-year newsletter with meager content and renamed it *Union Review*. In February 1956, the Alumni Council's Executive Committee, probably responding to administrative pressure, reversed the Council's position of a year earlier and resolved that the *Union Review* should become a college publication, with a budget in the control of the College rather than the Alumni Office, and that the editor should be answerable to the president. Accordingly, commencing with the fall of 1956, the masthead line changed from "Published for the Alumni Council by Union College" to "Published by Union College for Alumni and Friends." The contents continued to be reports on fund-raising, admissions, sports and class notes, with virtually no news of the campus, the faculty or the students. Alumni obituaries were held for the Commencement issue in 1956 and reduced during the next year to a simple necrology.

Union College Review. Brown left July 1, 1957, and the magazine's name immediately became *Union College Review*. Chemistry professor Henry Swanker '31, who had been Director of Alumni Relations since 1951, was appointed editor and the magazine got a face-lift (which initially included eliminating page numbers). It remained thin, and continued to be published eight times a year.

Swanker brought back alumni obituaries (much curtailed), and from 1958 through 1961 he devoted the January issue each year to articles on miscellaneous subjects by the faculty and occasionally by alumni. In 1960 the magazine also reprinted articles on educational subjects by Bertrand Russell and Margaret Mead. Such features were moved to the *Union College Symposium* when it was launched in 1962.

In October 1965, the *Review* began to publish an annual list of all donors to the College; that feature continued in the alumni magazines, with occasional exceptions, through 1989.

The *Review* was replaced in 1967 by the *Union College Chronicle*, but in the meantime, the College had also begun another magazine.

Union College Symposium. *Symposium* began in winter 1962 as a magazine for alumni, friends of the College, and any general audience it could gather; it took its name from the Greek term, as used by Plato, meaning "a banquet or social gathering at which there is a free exchange of ideas." A vehicle for articles on all subjects, by faculty, alumni and others, with only a minor portion of the space given to college news, it was believed at the time to be the only small college magazine dealing with general subject matter rather than narrowly institutional concerns.

It may also have been intended as an answer to the question that would be posed by one alumnus in an early letter to the editor: "How does an educational institution expect to build an alumni organization with funny hats and bagpipe bands?" Like the *Union Alumni Monthly* under Bennett and Waldron, *Symposium*, conceived and edited throughout its nine years by Public Relations Director Bernard R. Carman, treated alumni as educated people with intellectual interests. Soliciting "articles informed by scholarship but not scholarly papers," Carman published much longer articles (2,500–4,000 words) in the quarterly than any of the College's other twentieth-century magazines, and went so far, in 1963, as to devote an entire issue to the subject of economic development.

Three years before the start of the HAROLD MARTIN administration, with its increased emphasis on faculty scholarship, *Symposium* began in 1962 to publish an annual bibliography of faculty publications. Later taken over by the *Union College Review*, the bibliography eventually became a separate publication.

After the first few issues, *Symposium* made no attempt to report current news about the College on a

regular basis, instead publishing several feature articles on Union history, and occasionally devoting a whole issue to such topics as the new curriculum (Fall, 1965), education and culture in the Capital District (Fall, 1966), and the future of small colleges (Spring, 1967).

As the college entered the years of student unrest in the late 1960s and early 70s, *Symposium* reflected the Martin administration's decision to deal forthrightly with the resulting problems of alumni relations. The Spring 1969 issue was devoted almost entirely to graphic and textual excerpts from the 1968 *Garnet*, including interviews with a member of the Black Alliance and with a disaffected faculty member, and some excellent photographs of Schenectady poverty, peace marchers, and students who had independent ideas about dress and who, perforce, rolled their own cigarettes. That issue won a citation from the American Alumni Council, as did three other issues.

The Spring 1970 issue contained a disgruntled alumnus' long criticism of the College, followed by the editor's zealous rebuttal. The next issue featured a provocative article by a student and a long interview with three young faculty members, stressing the topic of politicization.

A College austerity program forced permanent suspension of *Symposium* at the completion of its ninth year in early 1971; it had been costing \$20,000 a year to print. At the time of its termination the magazine was under fire for its treatment of student unrest.

A measure of *Symposium's* difference from the usual alumni magazine was that more than a dozen articles which first appeared there were later reprinted in books and in other magazines.

Union College Chronicle. About four years after *Symposium* started, the Publications Office replaced the *Union College Review* with the *Union College Chronicle*. Beginning in January 1967, the *Chronicle*, which eventually described itself as "the official newspaper and alumni publication of Union College," was a four- to six-page newsprint tabloid published monthly except August and December.

It contained news of the campus (edited by Bernard Carman), and class notes (edited by the Director of Alumni Relations). The *Chronicle* rarely carried historical pieces or editorials, but, in part because it was distributed to the faculty and staff as well as to alumni, it conveyed more detailed news of the campus than any other alumni publication before or since. In 1967/68 it published a column of student opinion.

The April 1971 issue focused attention on the problem of what to do with the NOTT MEMORIAL, and a few months later the magazine gave full coverage to the traumatic commencement of that year (see VIETNAM WAR). Departing from the usual passive role of alumni magazine editors, Carman traveled to the University of New Hampshire to interview Union's president-elect THOMAS BONNER for the April 1974 issue.

After the demise of *Symposium*, the *Chronicle* seemed inadequate as Union's only alumni magazine. Following the June/July 1974 issue, its place as an alumni publication was taken by a new magazine. However, because the *Chronicle* also served a campus function as an official source of current information, and because President Bonner desired to have an all-campus medium directly under administrative control, it continued to be published by the News Bureau as a weekly broadsheet with the revised name *Campus Chronicle*. At about the same time, the Alumni Secretary wrote and published *By the Light of the Moon*, a bulletin of Union news mailed to about one thousand "close friends of the College." Four issues appeared between September 1974 and April 1975.

Union College. A bi-monthly similar in format to *Symposium*, the new alumni magazine, named simply *Union College*, continued for a few issues to publish some articles not concerned with the College. It retained most of the features of the previous publications—class notes, news of the campus and of the alumni association, sports, faculty research—and added a few, such as occasional reviews of faculty and alumni publications and regular profiles of interesting or prominent living alumni. Graphically, it was much superior to its predecessors, publishing some excellent photography.

Editor Bernard Carman continued until his departure in mid-1976 to eschew the more blatant forms of promotion, publishing a long article on the losing football team in 1975 and an article on grade inflation in 1976, as well as other articles on college problems in which no easy solutions were proposed. In published interviews with Provost Willard Enteman and Vice President Robert Rasmussen, he asked tough questions and followed them up.

In 1976 the magazine was picked as one of sixteen alumni magazines, out of two hundred fifteen entered in competition, to win a citation for editorial excellence from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education.

Carman was succeeded briefly by Public Relations Director Jack Maranville and then, with the March/April 1977 issue, by Peter Blankman, who edited the magazine through the end of the period covered by this book.

During that period, the magazine continued, as well as circumstances permitted, the tradition of frank and intelligent local reporting that Bennett and Waldron had inaugurated and Carman had revived. The 1977 controversy over the Bonner presidency, centering as it did on imputations against the president's integrity, was too severe a test for any alumni magazine to pass with high marks; many would have failed it entirely. *Union College* ignored the controversy until it reported in May/June 1977 that Bonner had offered his resignation and suspended Coach Harkness, and that

Provost Enteman had suspended Admissions Director Shupe. Acknowledgment of student and faculty disapproval of Bonner had to wait until the following issue, where it was briefly described under the heading, "A Difference of Opinion on Campus." The November/December issue, under the heading, "The debate continues," presented a lengthy, although circumspect, account, still not mentioning the allegations of presidential dishonesty that many on campus saw as the heart of the controversy.

During the Morris administration, news of "the main business of a college"—education—continued to be faithfully reported, and major controversies were usually discussed with what must, by alumni magazine standards, be accounted praiseworthy candor.

The magazine's production in this period became steadily more sophisticated; a four-color cover was first used in 1982, and color photographs began to appear on interior pages in August 1989. The magazine changed from bi-monthly to quarterly publication in fall 1987, and because that made it a less satisfactory vehicle for timely news, from then until March 1989 news and shorter features were shunted into an eight-page newsletter titled *At Union, a journal of the times and people at Union College*, which alternated publication with *Union College*.

Emphasizing their continuity, Union's alumni magazines have numbered their volumes continuously from the beginning of the *Union Alumni Monthly* to the present (except for *Symposium*, which was published simultaneously with other alumni magazines). Librarians will note a few mishaps: numbering skipped from volume 50, no. 5 to volume 51 no. 6 and from volume 71, no. 1 to volume 72, no. 2. Volume 65 was skipped entirely.

See also: *CORN-BAILEY-ENSIS*.

Alumni Organizations. Preceded only by the alumni of Williams (1821), Brown (1824) and Middlebury (1824), Union College's graduates formed the first of their alumni organizations, the "Association of Graduates of Union College," in 1825.

The organization might be said to have had its origins two years earlier, when eight Schenectady alumni published, probably at president ELIPHALET NOTT's behest, a pamphlet entitled *The whole of the documentary evidence relative to the controversy between the Regents of the University and the Trustees of Union College*. Embroiled in an ultimately successful political fight to free the College from state control, Nott probably thought the publication would be more effective if it came from the graduates.

The same eight alumni, again very likely with Nott's encouragement, formed the Association of Graduates of Union College, and six of them became its officers. Helping the College was not a primary purpose of the association; it was formed, according to

the constitution adopted on June 4, 1825, "for social and literary purposes"; specifically, "Interchange and extension of friendship among the members, and the increase and extension of learning." The founders also hoped to establish "one or more resident Fellowships in Union College...to enable some graduate of Union College to pursue his studies in said College, for the term of three years after he shall have graduated." (To combat the evils of specialization, the association insisted that such studies not be pre-professional.)

Chief Justice of New York State John Savage '99 was the first president, and Speaker of the House of Representatives John W. Taylor '03 was the second, but despite the distinction of the men behind it, an alumni association conceived as a post-graduate literary society was doomed to failure. The alumni to whom it appealed were too few and too scattered, while the College needed the most broadly-based association possible. It was a long time, however, before a viable kind of organization was devised, and even after that the question of how (or whether) the College could continue to play some intellectual role in the life of its alumni remained open.

Although the first association is not known to have been active after 1830, it did appoint at least four fellows, ISAAC JACKSON '25, THOMAS C. REED '26, Leonard Woods '27 and CHESTER AVERILL '28. All but Wood remained on the faculty. In the case of Averill (and perhaps of the others), the association was not actually able, as it had planned, fully to support the fellows, and they had to teach as well.

The association was revived in 1842, apparently through the efforts of the Class of 1832, with William Henry Seward '20, then governor of New York State, as president. The following year, some New York City alumni joined to form what may have been the first of Union's local alumni clubs.

The 1857 Association. Both the national and the New York City association expired sometime after 1843. Many alumni turned out in 1854 for the fiftieth anniversary of Eliphalet Nott's presidency, however, and two years later, when Nott was looking for a way to finance the structure eventually known as the NOTT MEMORIAL, he turned to the alumni for contributions. Until then, the College had made no attempt to cultivate its graduates, leaving the operation of alumni associations, after some initial encouragement, entirely to the initiative of the members.

Nott began to call the proposed building "Graduates Hall" instead of "the chapel." At his urging, a group of alumni met in Schenectady in November 1856, followed by another in New York City on December 16, 1856. The latter meeting, after hearing an address by Nott, appointed committees to launch an alumni association and to raise money for Graduates

Hall (which was intended to house, *inter alia*, the permanent offices of the alumni association).

The state legislature incorporated the Union College Alumni Association on March 26, 1857 (its charter was amended in 1894). At the end of 1858 the association employed the Rev. Isaac G. Duryea '38, who worked for a while collecting contributions toward the building, but donations fell far short of what was needed and construction did not go beyond the foundation and lower walls at that time. The College treasurer's report showed a small income from the alumni association until 1864.

A Political Role. The association eventually found another function. By the late 1860s, after the College had passed through the weak presidency of LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK '20, professor Isaac Jackson '26 and others who believed the trustees were neglecting their duty encouraged the Alumni Association to take more interest in the College. At the 1869 Commencement weekend some alumni criticized the board so harshly for allowing the presidency to remain vacant for a year, during which trustee IRA HARRIS served as acting president, that Harris literally collapsed under the onslaught (he recovered the next day).

Strife occasionally gave way to conviviality; on the evening of April 27, 1869, the alumni organization held simultaneous dinner meetings in Schenectady, Albany, Troy, New York City, Utica, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis. From the Schenectady meeting in Old Chapel, Professor Jackson, fondly remembered by most living alumni, kept busy sending a telegram to each meeting, where messengers stood by to dispatch replies to him and greetings to the other conclaves.

The alumni organization was determined, however, to play a role in the governance of the College. When the Board of Trustees asked the alumni leaders for money, the association responded that they would help if the trustees would petition the Regents to permit alumni representation on the board. Following years of negotiation, the board finally agreed, and the necessary change in the College's charter was obtained in 1871. Since then the alumni association has nearly always been responsible for nominating alumni trustees (see TRUSTEES).

The Alumni Association reached the peak of its influence on College governance during the wars that developed circa 1881-83 between president ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER and the majority of the faculty. After Potter had narrowly survived his "trial" on charges brought by the faculty, the board voted to request the president's resignation. Potter refused on the ground that the votes of alumni trustees should be disregarded in weighty matters, and he secured a reversal of the vote from the slightly different group of trustees who attended the next meeting.

Thereafter, alumni led the opposition to Potter. In March 1883, alumni trustee David Robinson '65 had a bill introduced in the state legislature, the effect of which—unnoticed at first—would have been to replace all of Union's ex officio trustees with alumni trustees. Although that strategy failed, a June 1883 report, prepared by the alumni trustees at the request of the alumni association, succeeded in its purpose of embarrassing the president by reviewing in detail the past ten years of his financial dealings on behalf of the College.

Commencement weekend that year saw bitter struggles between pro- and anti-Potter alumni; Potter rallied enough support to narrowly elect a slate of Alumni Association officers, but the Potterites then lost the election for alumni trustee owing to resentment of their attempt to disenfranchise the largely anti-Potter Class of 1880.

Although Potter resigned the following year, the alumni remained in some degree polarized through the administrations of acting president JUDSON LANDON (1884–88) and president HARRISON WEBSTER (1888–94). In 1886, the association became more involved in fund-raising and admissions recruiting, and circa 1897–1900, it issued a few bulletins of alumni and College news, but by the early twentieth century it was, in CHARLES WALDRON's words, "dragging out a moribund existence."

The Graduate Council. Perceiving the fecklessness of the organization soon after his arrival in 1909, president CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND called a meeting of the class officers who could be located and persuaded them to adopt the system he knew as a Princeton alumnus. In 1910 he hired Waldron, a 1906 graduate, as Graduate Secretary to establish the new organization. Although its activities have changed a good deal over the years, its structure has altered little; essentially the same organization exists today.

The new alumni organization was not an association in the same sense as the earlier ones, which had been autonomous groups whose members formally joined, paid dues and elected officers. Indeed, until about 1929, the old "General Alumni Association" nominally continued to unite the local alumni clubs.

The organization Richmond and Waldron borrowed from Princeton, by contrast, had no dues or formal memberships. It was simply a system of representation called the Graduate Council (later Alumni Council), consisting of elected representatives of each of the thirty-five most recent alumni classes, joined by fifteen at-large members. (A 1917 constitutional revision allowed earlier classes to elect representatives if they wished, and increased the number of at-large members to twenty. A 1977 bylaws change gave each class two voting representatives.) The class-

es elected their representatives at their reunions on ALUMNI DAY.

The Graduate Council encouraged the local clubs, the number of which gradually increased from twelve in 1910 to twenty-six in 1943 and thirty-four in 1988. An Alumni Association of the Far East was founded in 1914, with members in China, Japan and India; it expired about 1920. In 1936, the entire alumni body was incorporated as The Society of Alumni.

The council accomplished much of its work through committees, and by launching, in 1911, the *Union Alumni Monthly*, the first in a continuous series of magazines intended to inform alumni about the College and about each other. These publications, controlled by the alumni office until 1947, are discussed in the article on ALUMNI MAGAZINES.

The key to the council's success was both the position of Graduate Secretary (later "Director of Alumni Affairs") and the man chosen to fill it. For the first time, the organization was not entirely dependent on volunteers; the Graduate Secretary was paid to coordinate, encourage and aid their efforts. The second element in the association's success was Charlie Waldron himself, also discussed at greater length in a separate article. His great value as Graduate Secretary was that he combined unabashed devotion to the College with independent critical judgment about it, and thereby won the respect and affection of generations of Union men.

Other stalwarts of the council's early decades included Dr. Alexander Duane '78 and Samuel P. McClellan '81.

Changing ideas of the role of the council have been reflected in the names of the standing committees it formed. In the early years there were committees for:

- Finance
- Class Records and Organization
- Undergraduate activities
- Publicity
- Preparatory Schools
- Alumni Associations
- Alumni Magazine
- Commencement

By the end of the period covered by this book, the four standing committees were devoted to Finance, Alumni Trustee Nominations, Homecoming Weekend, and ReUnion (Alumni Day).

Broadly speaking, two changes characterized the alumni association: it gradually shed responsibility (while maintaining some role) in fund-raising for specific projects, recruitment of students, public relations, publication of the alumni magazine, job placement, and managing Commencement ceremonies; and it slowly lost much of its independence.

Fund-Raising. The council in Waldron's time enjoyed more autonomy than Union and other colleges

would later find it convenient to allow. Much of this independence stemmed from the fact that, until 1953, the council controlled all of the money raised by the Alumni Gift Fund (in 1949 renamed the Annual Fund), making appropriations for what it considered worthy purposes. These purposes ranged very widely: contributing to the construction of ALUMNI GYMNASIUM, operating a student loan fund, publishing Dixon Ryan Fox's *Unfinished history of Union College*, constructing of Daley Field and other campus improvements, purchasing library books and band uniforms. The president of the College could make requests, but the decisions rested with the council.

The Alumni Gift Fund, begun in 1911/12 and replaced during 1920–24 by an endowment campaign, was revived in 1924/25. It yielded only \$3,172 that year, and \$8,808 the next, but contributions slowly increased and by 1935, 4,346 alumni had contributed about \$100,000 during the decade that included the onset of the Depression.

Control of the fund became a serious issue after the Director of Alumni Relations persuaded the council in 1947 to dedicate the fund for the next several years to the construction of MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE. While agreeing that a field house was desirable, the administration had given top priority to construction of a desperately needed new library, which had to wait until 1961.

Finally, after a year in which the fund brought in a record \$112,750, and with a new alumni director in place (his salary paid, for the first time, by the College and not by the council), the administration persuaded the council to change the procedures for spending the fund. On May 9, 1953, the council restructured the Finance Committee to consist of three council members and two trustees, one of them an alumni trustee, and resolved that the committee should "consult the Administration and the Trustees...before any allocation is made of unrestricted gifts [and make] every effort...to increase the degree of cooperation and coordination between the Trustees and the Alumni Council so that the College may receive the maximum benefit from the fund raising activities of the Alumni Council."

Allocation of the Annual Fund soon came entirely under College control, and in recent decades the council has dispersed only the income from certain endowed funds, which have, however, allowed it to make some small grants.

Other Activities. One of the major activities of the Alumni Council (more recently, in practice, the Alumni Office) has been organizing Alumni Day.

Largely, no doubt, because of Waldron's strong and intelligent interest in Union's history, the council long devoted some of its resources not only to preserving records of living alumni but to researching (especially through the labors of JOSEPH BROWN '03) the lives of

past alumni, taking the initiative in gathering and preserving other records of the College, and identifying, restoring and hanging old portraits. The council published, in addition to Fox's history, Fearey's *Union College alumni in the Civil War* (1915), and it has been responsible for the production of ALUMNI DIRECTORIES since 1911.

The Garden Committee, under John C. Van Voast '87, did much to revive JACKSON'S GARDEN.

By testing the willingness of alumni to work hard and effectively for the College, service on the Alumni Council has often helped identify potential candidates for trusteeships, including future board presidents WALTER C. BAKER and MEADE BRUNET. ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND came to Union's presidency from the presidency of the alumni association.

Annually since 1937, the Council has awarded one or more gold medals for alumni contributions to the College (see ALUMNI GOLD MEDAL). The ALUMNI AWARD FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, bestowed by the Council each year since 1958, has rewarded an outstanding member of the faculty or administrative staff.

The Role of Alumni in Running the College. As we have seen, the alumni body played at least an informal role in the governance of the College from 1869 and a formal role from the creation of alumni trusteeships in 1871. Far outnumbering the students, faculty, administration and trustees combined, the alumni have long been the largest group of people with an interest in the College and the most consistent source of financial contributions. They have also been helpful (in some periods, vitally important) to the institution by adding their children to the pool of applicants for admission and by encouraging others to apply to the College. By 1919, the alumni were responsible for recruiting twenty-five percent of entering students.

On several occasions the alumni collectively played roles one would not now expect of them: in 1905 the New York City alumni association persuaded Andrew Carnegie to promise a \$100,000 matching gift to erect the building now known as the Reamer Campus Center, and in 1920, the Graduate Council convinced a skeptical Board of Trustees to launch the first endowment campaign. In 1947, when the trustees made no objection to the City of Schenectady's plan to put a road through the Pasture (see THRUWAY), the Graduate Council convinced the board to fight the incursion. The council's 1924 request that the trustees consult them on the "disposition and character" of future buildings, however, produced no change in policy.

As the College grew, and functions once closely allied with the Alumni Council (such as development, admissions, placement, and public relations) became separate departments with their own professional staffs, the alumni were sometimes frustrated in their desire to participate in the operation of the College. In

1976 or 1977, the council president began to appoint alumni members to certain College Senate committees, and at about the same time the council was expanded to include "Liaison Representatives," generally members of the faculty or administration who could report on such areas as admissions, alumni clubs, athletics, buildings and grounds, career planning, faculty, public relations, student life, and college finances.

Alumni and Athletics. At Union as at other institutions, the alumni have long taken a special interest in athletics. The ATHLETIC ADVISORY BOARD, which controlled athletics at Union from 1891 until 1936, consisted of the president of the College, two (later three) faculty members, three (later four) alumni and three (later four) students.

Although Union in his time was never subject to the pressures of big-time college athletics, no less a friend of athletics and advocate of alumni concerns than Graduate Secretary Waldron believed that the College's alumni had created an unhealthy climate for athletics. In general, while Union's policy in most periods has been to encourage as many students as possible to take part in some sport for their own benefit, the most vocal alumni concern has usually focused on producing winning teams in football and, more recently, men's hockey, to the benefit of relatively few players but many spectators.

Alumni opposition to President Potter about 1881 was said to stem in part from his desire to raise admissions standards, a change thought possibly detrimental to the athletic teams. Nearly a century later, during the controversy over hockey in the Bonner administration, the Alumni Council took a strong position advocating more attention to athletics at Union and a greater willingness to make trade-offs in admissions.

On the other hand, local alumni have always made up a significant part of the spectators at major athletic events, and some individual alumni have lent assistance as volunteer coaches and in other capacities. More broadly speaking, an interest in Union athletics has helped to maintain the connection of many alumni with the College.

Alumni and the Intellectual Life. To some observers, the problem has been less the strong interest of alumni in the showier aspects of athletics than the alumni program's minimal connection with the institution's *raison d'être*: its educational and intellectual purposes. The earliest alumni association, trying to be an extension of the intellectual life of the college, failed to attract enough interest to survive, but to some critics twentieth-century alumni programs seem to have gone to the opposite extreme, becoming an extension of every aspect of college life *except* the intellectual aspect.

President Frank Parker Day addressed the problem, perhaps naively and certainly ineffectively, by suggesting in 1931 that each local club devote one or more of its monthly meetings to a discussion of the intellectual life of the campus; to that end he had copies of the *Faculty Papers* and of the *Idol* sent to the clubs which wanted them. The council established a "Committee on Alumni Education," and the alumni magazine offered to print alumni comments on current books; mercifully, only one appeared.

Day and other presidents have delivered serious talks to alumni gatherings, and many local alumni clubs have invited faculty speakers. Intermittent attempts have been made to provide Alumni Day and HOMECOMING WEEKEND with some intellectual content, and from 1962 to 1971 the College addressed the issue much more effectively with *Union College Symposium*, a general magazine sent to all alumni (see ALUMNI MAGAZINES).

One committed alumnus welcomed the appearance of *Symposium* with the question, "How does an educational institution expect to build an alumni organization with funny hats and bagpipe bands?" Many answers might be made to that rhetorical question (for instance: funny hats and bagpipes for those who enjoy them don't preclude less vulgar pleasures for others). Nevertheless, given the fundamental problem that colleges need all their alumni, many of whom feel no strong need for a continuing relationship with their college, the question will probably always come back in some form.

The Alumni Office. When Waldron became Graduate Secretary in 1910, he was the alumni office; the budget did not at first permit him even to hire clerical assistance. As the alumni body grew larger, the office expanded and took over many tasks formerly performed by volunteers.

Waldron's successors have borne the title Director of Alumni Relations (until 1975) and Director of Alumni Affairs since then: 1910-46: Charles Newman Waldron '06; 1946-51: Frederic Wyatt '32; 1951-69: Professor Henry J. Swanker '31; 1968-70: Charles A. McGill '62; 1970-75: Jonathan Pearson III '42; 1976-87: Harrison G. Demgen '47; 1987-: Paul Rieschick '74.

Waldron also edited the *Union Alumni Monthly* until 1939, and Henry Swanker edited the *Union College Review* from 1957 to 1967.

In a 1966 reorganization of the administration, the alumni office was made a part of the Office of External Affairs (later College Resources and more recently College Relations).

The alumni office was located in WASHBURN HALL from 1910 until the ADMINISTRATION BUILDING opened in 1919. It then occupied offices on the north side of the second floor of that building until moving

in 1946 to WELLS HOUSE. Removed in 1967 to LAMONT HOUSE, it remained there through the end of the period covered by this book.

American Association of University Professors. The American Association of University Professors was founded in 1915 to promote the interests of the professoriate, particularly with respect to academic freedom and tenure. Two members of Union's English Department, EDWARD EVERETT HALE and STANLEY P. CHASE, were among its first members.

By 1918, nine other Union faculty had joined the national organization, including Dean BENJAMIN H. RIPTON, future dean CHARLES F. GARIS, and CHARLES P. STEINMETZ, the world-renowned professor of Electro-Physics, and a "branch" was formally organized by Hale on May 10. It grew steadily, reaching a membership of thirty-two—more than half of the entire faculty—by 1924, and an all-time high of eighty-four—more than three-fourths of the faculty—in 1951. The Union branch sent Hale to the national council as executive committee member from 1927 to 1930, promoted a regional association whose first meeting it finally hosted in 1937, and was instrumental in setting up chapters at Hamilton, Hobart, and RPI. It concerned itself with issues ranging from stricter college entrance requirements to "a new international organization of the world."

As early as 1919, the branch presented the AAUP proposal for a faculty retirement plan to the Board of Trustees. Subsequently designated a chapter, it became so integrated into the College that its meetings often served as surrogate faculty meetings, and it reported both the 1935 establishment of the faculty exchange with St. Andrews and the establishment of the Faculty Council system of governance in 1941 as chapter accomplishments. The College, meanwhile, moved particularly during the presidency of DIXON RYAN FOX, an AAUP member during his teaching days at Columbia, to adopt in practice the guidelines for promotion and TENURE which were codified in the AAUP's 1940 Statement of Principles. Whether Union's trustees ever approved these guidelines is unclear.

During the 1950s, when the AAUP concentrated its efforts on improving faculty salaries, the Union chapter did the same. In the first AAUP report on the economic status of the profession in 1959, Union's average compensation of \$8,175 earned it a D, the most common rating (only Harvard had an A), and the chapter's 1961 report to the trustees on salary policy called for annual increases at greater than the rate of inflation, as well as the institution of a merit system. By 1962, Union had made the AAUP "Honor Roll" for improvement, with a C rating, and it continued to use the AAUP scales as a standard in setting salaries.

During the remainder of the 60s, while Union's faculty increased by fifty percent, chapter membership declined slowly. Most of the earlier battles had been or were being won, and fewer of the new faculty saw a need for the AAUP. Still it played an important role on campus until the crisis over tenure limits in 1971.

The growth of Union's faculty raised fears among the trustees that there would soon be more faculty members than the college could afford in the long run, and they therefore decided to limit the number of persons who could be tenured in any department. This meant that most faculty hired in the 1960s would be terminated at the end of seven years' service.

The faculty was understandably upset by this decision, and the chapter sought help from the national AAUP. Though the director of the northeast regional office appeared on campus on April 28, 1971, he provided no help. Nor was he encouraging about the prospects of collective bargaining, which some members of the chapter regarded with favor.

The tenure crisis was eventually resolved internally through the "tenurability" arrangement—still in effect—which enabled the college to retain all qualified faculty while technically maintaining a limit on tenure. The chapter approved of that resolution, which violated AAUP guidelines, and regarded the whole episode as evidence of the uselessness of the AAUP. Its members gradually drifted away. By 1977, only twenty-eight remained, and the chapter was scarcely active. Its last meeting, on June 9, 1978, launched a complaint to the dean and the trustees about late salary letters and other irregularities. Its last official action was a letter of March 5, 1979, to the presidential selection committee, assessing unfavorably the qualifications of the candidates who had appeared on campus.

Manfred Jonas, then John Bigelow Professor of History, remained active in the New York Conference, AAUP, chairing its Governmental Relations committee from 1988 to 1993, and serving on the New York State Senate's Higher Education Advisory Committee. But the Union College chapter, though still on the AAUP roster, has been defunct since 1979. An attempt to revive it in 1988 failed.

—Manfred Jonas

American Studies. Interdisciplinary programs in American Studies, most often involving a study of the United States through its history and literature, began to appear at various colleges in the late 1930s, and proliferated in the decade after the Second World War. Union formally launched its program in 1954.

Although Union students could concentrate in "American Civilization" under the revised curriculum introduced with the divisional system in 1934, few if any did so. American Studies began to enter the curriculum in other ways, however. From 1941, sophomore engineering majors were required to take a

full-year course in "American History and Literature," renamed "American Civilization" in 1946 and moved to the senior year in 1950. In that year the two long-time members of the English Department who had been teaching the course, BERTRAND WAINGER and Codman Hislop (both of whom published primarily in American history) were designated professors of American Civilization. In 1953, a seminar on American Thought (ID 38, taught by philosophy professor HAROLD LARRABEE and Carl Niemeyer of the English Department) was added to the array of interdivisional courses developed under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to satisfy the "integrating course" requirement for liberal arts majors (see CURRICULUM). Larrabee also chaired a Committee on the Interdivisional Major in American Studies. First listed in the 1955/56 *Catalogue*, the American Studies program began graduating majors in 1959.

The new major attracted few students, but the College's interest in the field was in no way diminished. In 1963, as Union's graduate operations were growing (see GRADUATE PROGRAMS), the faculty approved the institution of an MA program, selecting American Studies as the first field in which that degree was to be awarded. A graduate program was set up at once under the direction of former Evening Division director Frederick A. Klemm, then chairman of the Modern Language Department. From 1964 until its demise ten years later it was directed by the historian Manfred Jonas.

The Graduate Program in American Studies provided local residents the opportunity to earn an all-purpose master's degree, and three or four such degrees were awarded annually. The largest number of graduates entered teaching at the secondary level, but others found positions as museum curator, YWCA director, and journalist. Two clergymen and two air force officers completed the program. One graduate went on to teach history and sociology at the Schenectady County Community College and another went on to a PhD at Syracuse and became a professor of American Studies at the University of South Florida.

The College's concern over the cost of the program, combined with the faculty's view that, in the absence of any financial aid, an insufficient number of good students could be attracted to it, led to the phasing out of Union's one and only MA program in 1974. A handful of students subsequently returned to complete their degree requirements.

In the meantime, the undergraduate American Studies major began to grow in popularity. In 1967 it was reorganized, with courses drawn from the departments of English, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology, and the Arts. Its direction was entrusted to David B. Potts, a member of the History Department and the first person hired at Union with

a PhD in American Civilization. The late 60s and early 70s saw a rise in popularity of American Studies among students, not only at Union but across the country. By 1973 it had attracted such a large number of majors here, that David P. Nye was hired to fill a new position as assistant professor of American Studies.

Nye eventually assumed direction of the program and converted it from its basic area studies format to a more methodologically rigorous major. That change proved unattractive to students at a time when undergraduate interest in American Studies was waning in any case. In 1979, therefore, it was decided to abolish Nye's position, and in 1981 the program reverted, under Jonas's direction, essentially to the size and format of the mid-60s. By the mid-80s student interest revived, producing a small but steady stream of majors, most of whom went on to law school, to teaching, and occasionally to graduate training in history.

In 1993, the American Studies major was restructured once more, so that students electing it would focus on the ethnic and cultural diversity of the United States. Students now took a core of courses dealing specifically with American cultural diversity, and then focused their studies broadly on culture, social analysis, or politics, or more narrowly on areas such as minorities, immigration, or African-American Studies.

—Manfred Jonas

Anima. A newsletter of the Women's Network, written and edited by students, *Anima* (later subtitled "a journal of women's issues") published five issues between April 1981 and June 1983. The journal discussed general feminist issues and the situation of women at Union. The editors explained the title as "Carl Jung's word for 'that portion of the male unconscious that is feminine in nature.'"

Architecture (Courses in). Although Union has never offered a major in architecture, the subject has had a place in the curriculum during some periods.

The CIVIL ENGINEERING curriculum explicitly included architecture from at least 1866, when Professor WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE began delivering a series of eleven lectures on "Architecture, Historical and Aesthetical." Gillespie died in 1868, but his successor, CADY STALEY, continued the lecture course and in 1878 published *Lecture notes on the history of architecture (printed for the classes in architecture) Union College*. He illustrated the lectures with stereopticon slides. The *Concordensis* remarked "Having visited many of the places and studied the Architectural forms which he shows, he seems to take pleasure in the work." The course was apparently not limited to engineering students.

Staley continued teaching architecture until his resignation in 1886, except during the years 1878–84,

when President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER brought in his half-brother, the architect William Appleton Potter '64, to lecture on the subject as Professor of Architecture and Decorative Art. President Potter himself also sometimes lectured on architecture. During those years, the lectures were required for third-term seniors in both the classical and scientific courses. Architecture remained an elective for two years after President Potter's departure in 1884, and then dropped from the regular curriculum. A brief course in "Outlines of Architecture" continued to be required of senior civil engineering students through 1920/22.

Except for its incidental inclusion in art history courses, architecture did not return to the curriculum until 1981/82, when Leatrice Mendelsohn began to teach several courses in the Department of the Arts.

Architecture of Union College. Much of the character of a college is expressed in its physical form—its buildings, open spaces and landscaping. Most American campuses have grown more-or-less haphazardly; only a few reveal a strong vision of planning that has shaped the entire school over time. One of these, the Union College campus, is a milestone in the history of American collegiate architecture, for JOSEPH RAMÉE'S 1813 master plan of Union was the most ambitious and innovative design for an American school up to that time and became a model for later campuses. The story of Union's architectural evolution over two centuries demonstrates the guiding power of a great plan, as well as the problems its execution can entail.

Even before the Ramée plan was conceived, Union College displayed an unusual degree of interest in architecture. At its founding in 1795, the College occupied a modest building on lower Union Street that had been constructed for the Schenectady Academy, but within a year the College trustees were planning one of the largest collegiate buildings in America. Later called West College, this three-storey stone structure, reportedly designed by the Albany architect Philip Hooker, was erected from 1798 to 1804 on a spacious lot at Union and College Streets. Based roughly on Nassau Hall at Princeton, it measured about 60 by 150 feet and contained nearly all the school's facilities: chapel, library, classrooms, dormitory rooms and even the president's residence (see WEST COLLEGE (OLD)).

ELIPHALET NOTT assumed the presidency of Union just as this building was essentially completed. His strong belief in the importance of architecture and grounds to a college is seen in his almost immediate decision to provide the school with a much more extensive home. In 1806 Nott and his wife began acquiring large tracts of property on rising land east of the town, where the College now stands (although the original 250 acres have now been reduced to 100; see CAMPUS), and about 1812 he erected the TERRACE WALL to pro-

vide a level building site, where he laid the foundations for two structures, probably intended to be part of a row of buildings similar to those of Yale at the time. But the appearance in Schenectady of the French architect Joseph Ramée changed these plans, as Nott seized the opportunity to give new form to his educational vision.

The story of Ramée's design of Union College is complex and involves at least two completely different schemes, parts of which are shown in the splendid drawings by the architect that were discovered in 1932 in the attic of Geological Hall and are now preserved in the college archives. Ramée's final design, which was accepted by Nott as the master plan for the campus, is seen in several of these drawings and in an engraving and a painting of the period, as well as a plan later published by the architect. Inspired partly by contemporary French schemes for ideal public institutions, the design linked dormitory and classroom buildings by means of arcaded structures, around a 600-foot-wide courtyard open to the west, and with a domed, Pantheon-like building at its center. Below the Terrace Wall, a broad college PASTURE provided the open space from which the composition was to be viewed, and various kinds of gardens and wooded parkland were projected around the periphery of the campus.

Unprecedented in American collegiate planning were the vast scale of the project, the thorough integration of all its architectural parts, and the incorporation of carefully shaped spaces and landscaping as fundamental elements of the plan. Never before, moreover, had a domed rotunda been conceived as the centerpiece of an American school—an innovation which may well have inspired Thomas Jefferson's similar structure at the University of Virginia four years later.

The individual buildings in Ramée's design embodied avant-garde principles the architect had encountered as a student in Paris just before the French Revolution. The stark neoclassical forms and plain surfaces create an impression of abstract geometry, rather than traditional architectural massiveness—an impression heightened by the stucco surface applied to the brick walls of the buildings and by the color difference Ramée specified, between the warm grey of the principal wall surfaces and the lighter painted surfaces of the pilasters and arches.

President Nott, who sought in science and nature the patterns of divine perfection, was no doubt attracted to the simple geometry of Ramée's forms and the grand order of the buildings' arrangement. Nott also saw the scheme as serving his dream of a tightly-knit collegiate community, "separated from the great world" and creating its own utopian environment. There is evidence that Nott specified the placement of some of the structures in Ramée's plans and encouraged its ambitious scale, a scale commensurate with Nott's grandiose dreams for the College. In these re-

spects, the architect and the college president were collaborators in the Union College design, and their creation is not only a great architectural work but an expression of the optimistic educational ideals of the young American republic.

Nott's priorities are revealed by the fact that the first two buildings he constructed, in 1813–14, were NORTH COLLEGE AND SOUTH COLLEGE, each providing student housing in the center and professors' residences at the ends, reflecting the president's ideal of an intimate, family-like relationship between faculty and student body. Instruction was accommodated at first in a makeshift way in these two residential buildings, then was given additional space with the construction, completed in 1815, of SOUTH COLONNADE and NORTH COLONNADE, the narrow structures that in Ramée's plan were to link South and North colleges with the buildings to the east. Also following Ramée's master plan, two smaller buildings, South Hall (1814) and North Hall (1815) (see NORTH HALL AND SOUTH HALL), were erected as college dining halls flanking South and North Colleges; the PRESIDENT'S HOUSE AND FERRO HOUSE now occupy the sites.

For about the next thirty years, no significant construction occurred at Union. The major improvement of the campus was the development of JACKSON'S GARDEN, following the general lines of Ramée's landscape plans for the College but executed largely as the personal project of professor ISAAC JACKSON. President Nott had turned his attention to academic and financial affairs. Ramée's master plan for the campus was not forgotten, however. Indeed, images of it were continually used to represent the College, for instance on diplomas, engraved stationery and other documents, and in the background of the monumental portrait of Nott commissioned from the painter Henry Inman in 1839. Although only a portion of Ramée's scheme had been executed, the entire project was presented for many decades as the proper image of Union College—a remarkable example of the appeal a master plan can have, and the function it can serve in providing a vision of an institution's future.

Ramée's design seems also to have influenced the planning of some of the numerous other American colleges founded during this period. Many of Nott's former students from Union became professors and presidents of the new colleges, and their memories of Ramée's visionary college plan no doubt inspired, in a general way, the architectural layout of some of their schools, contributing to the greater scale and order of campus planning in this period. One, somewhat later, example of Union's influence is Stanford University in California, whose campus plan was the most extensive and lavish in America when conceived in the 1880s. The school's founder, railroad magnate Leland Stanford, had been born and raised on a farm between Schenectady and Albany, and his recollections of

Union probably contributed to the design of his own university, with its vast quadrangular space formed by buildings linked by arcades, and focusing on a central chapel.

In 1848 the Union trustees approved a proposal by Nott to complete Ramée's plans, and soon a new surge of construction began, made possible by increased financial resources and motivated by the elderly president's realization that little time remained for him to complete his life's work. Nott clearly intended to adhere as faithfully as possible to Ramée's plans. But the architectural character of the new construction, as finally executed, was oddly diverse and illustrates a problem inherent in master plans: when executed over a long period, they are subject to opposing forces—loyalty to the plan, and temptation to be up-to-date.

In the mid-1850s, the two buildings Ramée had planned for the eastern ends of North and South colonnades were constructed, to provide for science instruction and other functions: Philosophical Hall (1852), for chemistry and physics (see ARTS BUILDING) and GEOLOGICAL HALL (1856), for the natural history museum, the library, the treasurer's office and the chapel. Although new plans for these structures were prepared by Albany architect William L. Woollett, their exteriors were executed with great fidelity to the architectural style of North and South colleges and the colonnades. Also adhering to Ramée's style, though somewhat less faithfully, was the President's House (1861), designed in 1856 by one of Nott's grandsons, architect Edward Tuckerman Potter '53. The same architect's adjacent "Fuller House" of 1872 (see ADMINISTRATION BUILDING) was originally quite similar.

But the focal point of Ramée's plan for the campus, the domed rotunda, was executed in a manner that announced a radical shift in architectural style. The complex history of the planning, construction and uses of this extraordinary structure, now called the NOTT MEMORIAL, is outlined in a separate article; only some aspects of the story will be noted here. Although President Nott wished in general to follow Ramée's designs, he charged Edward Tuckerman Potter with the job of drawing new plans for the rotunda. The structure's foundations were laid in 1859, but construction did not proceed for many years. Even Potter's early designs for the building departed from Ramée's conception, but after Nott's death in 1866 Potter thoroughly transformed the plans, embracing unabashedly the latest developments in architectural design and technology. As constructed, mainly in the 1870s, the building epitomized Victorian eclecticism and the architectural principles of John Ruskin—in its combination of Italian Gothic and other historical forms, its colorful juxtaposition of different types of stone, its use of cast iron and other new or unusual materials, and its iconographic elements, such as the Hebrew inscription created by the pattern of roofing slates on the dome.

With its fervent architectural richness, the Nott Memorial could hardly be further in style from Ramée's cool buildings. The only thing they have in common is their embodiment of the most advanced architectural thinking of their respective times. For a brief period, it seemed that the Nott Memorial would set the tone for future construction at Union. In 1880, as the College—under the presidency of ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER '61, another grandson of Nott—was in an expansive mood and contemplating new academic buildings, a grandiose master plan was produced by another architect member of the Potter family, William Appleton Potter '64. His project called for a series of five new buildings (two of them with tall towers), linked by arcades to form a long row just to the east of the Nott Memorial, and displaying a range of eclectic Victorian forms. Only the central, library/classroom component of this master plan was erected—WASHBURN HALL (1883) and its arcaded appendages, which stood for eighty years until replaced in the 1960s by SCHAFER LIBRARY.

As architectural fashions changed at the end of the nineteenth century, the Nott Memorial and Washburn Hall lost their stylish appeal, and their discordance with the original Union buildings became jarring to some people. In the case of the Nott Memorial, its esthetic problem was aggravated by a functional problem—the embarrassing fact that no really suitable purpose could be found for it. With its unusual interior space, immensely high—and consequently almost impossible to heat in winter—but not very large in floor area, the structure was impractical for its originally intended use as a chapel; other proposed uses, such as the exhibition of sculpture or the annual assembly of alumni, did not seem to justify such a vast edifice; and its later service as a library was not fully satisfactory. Less than twenty years after the building's completion, a Union publication admitted that it "has never been of any particular use to the college."

Despite this apparent failure, the Nott Memorial gradually assumed for students and alumni great sentimental value. Even in the 1930s, when distaste for Victorian architecture was at a peak, a proposal by the College architects that the Nott be demolished was quashed when the administration realized the reaction of students and alumni. Since then, the appeal of the Nott Memorial has grown steadily, aided in recent decades by a new appreciation of late nineteenth-century architecture, but fueled more by emotion than reason—to the extent that the building has become a kind of icon, an embodiment of affection for Union and a stimulus of support and loyalty to the College. Perhaps no building on an American college or university campus demonstrates better than the Nott Memorial the amazing power that architecture can

possess, regardless of practical merit, to rouse sentiment in people.

Purists may regret that the centerpiece of Ramée's design for Union was executed in a divergent style. Yet the very peculiarity and uniqueness of the Nott Memorial is surely one of the causes of its appeal. Moreover, it serves the historical function of bearing witness to the evolution of the College through periods of differing cultural values. Here is a striking architectural paradox: endowed with a splendid master plan which should, ideally, have been executed faithfully, Union somehow achieved a more compelling result by a distortion of the central element of the plan.

About a decade of architectural inactivity followed the erection of the Nott Memorial and Washburn Hall, as the College's fortunes declined precipitously (see LANDON, JUDSON), but then the planning of the campus took a new turn, starting in the 1890s. Under the vigorous young president ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND, the College's enrollments doubled and attention was given to student housing and to something still largely neglected at American colleges: the social life of students. In 1900 SILLIMAN HALL was erected, providing what Raymond described as a "center of undergraduate life," a meeting place for student organizations and a focus of extracurricular activities. About the same time, the old dormitories in North and South colleges were remodeled and modernized, giving them for the first time bathrooms, electricity and central heating (provided by a steam-heating plant (1906) erected behind Washburn Hall, serving the entire campus). To provide the additional student housing needed, the Boston planning firm of Frederick Law Olmsted (consulted by the Union administration in 1895) had proposed the erection of new dormitories. But the College was strapped for funds and Raymond found a controversial solution to the problem: allowing the large-scale construction of fraternity houses on campus.

Although the present system of Greek-letter social FRATERNITIES originated at Union, fraternity houses were late in arriving at the College, and did not provide residences for their members until the end of the century. By giving the fraternities free building sites on the Union campus, Raymond encouraged this role and strengthened the fraternity movement by incorporating it into campus life. The policy solved the student-housing problem so well that the College did not need to build a new dormitory until 1950 (an astounding 137 years after the erection of the only other dorms, North and South colleges). From 1892 to 1915, ten fraternities erected houses on the Union grounds: PSI UPSILON, 1892; ALPHA DELTA PHI, 1898; KAPPA ALPHA, 1901; CHI PSI, 1902; SIGMA PHI, 1905; PHI GAMMA DELTA, 1907; DELTA UPSILON (now LAMONT HOUSE), 1910; BETA THETA PI, 1911; PHI DELTA THETA, 1914; and DELTA PHI, 1915.

The College discouraged expensive buildings but prescribed no architectural guidelines for these fraternity houses; they were consequently built in a variety of styles, reflecting the residential fashions of the day—Shingle Style, Queen Anne, Tudor, Classical Revival—many with irregular forms, high roofs, multiple gables and extensive porches. This introduced a new character to the campus, picturesque and homey and suburban. The new appearance was evident already by 1897, when a description of Union noted that “the development of fraternity life is introducing a more modern architecture on the college grounds.” Union’s generosity toward its fraternities also deprived the College of much valuable land which could have been reserved for other purposes. The wisdom of the policy may be debated, but there can be no question that President Raymond’s support of Union’s fraternities helped shaped the campus as we know it today.

The liberal attitude toward the use of college land, during this period, extended also to private faculty residences. Two of these existed already on campus—BENEDICT HOUSE (1873) and the Remur House, both now demolished—but starting in 1896 others were erected: SMITH HOUSE (1896); FERO HOUSE (1897); SEVENTEEN SOUTH LANE (1907); WELLS HOUSE (1909); and MCKEAN HOUSE (1927). The trustees evidently were confident that Union had more land than it would ever need, for at the turn of the century, in desperate need of funds, the College sold the wooded, eastern part of the grounds (1899; see GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT), a portion of the Pasture (1901–2), and campus building lots along Nott Street (1906; the College later bought back these and the houses built on them). These sales reduced the campus size by more than half.

In 1909, the year CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND began his presidency of Union, the College began erecting an iron fence along the perimeter of the campus (see FENCES). At the main entries to the College, elegant gates were subsequently constructed, most notably PAYNE GATE in 1911. In this attention to boundaries and portals, Union was part of a national collegiate trend (Harvard, for instance, had just done the same thing), reflecting a desire to turn inward and reaffirm the tradition of a tightly-knit college community. At Union, this motive was no doubt reinforced by the explosive growth of the city of Schenectady (since 1890 its population had risen from 19,000 to over 70,000) and the development of residential neighborhoods on the main tract of land the College had recently sold, the so-called GE Plot. Physical demarcation of the College from the surrounding city was now required if its identity was to remain clear.

Also during this period, three new academic buildings were constructed, along North Lane, to the east of North Colonnade. Significantly, all three structures

were devoted to science and engineering, fields in which Union was a pioneer and for which it was becoming increasingly renowned. These were the Electrical Engineering Building (later the BIOLOGY BUILDING, now demolished), erected 1906; the General Engineering Building or Carnegie Hall (now part of the Reamer CAMPUS CENTER), 1910; and BUTTERFIELD HALL, for chemistry, 1918. But architecturally, these buildings fall into two categories. Electrical Engineering and Carnegie, like the earlier Silliman Hall (as well as WEBSTER HOUSE, erected in 1903 as the Schenectady Public Library), were built of yellow brick and represent variations of the Classical Revival prevalent at the time in America. Butterfield Hall—together with the other major campus building erected during this period, ALUMNI GYMNASIUM (1914)—signals an important shift, a return to the Ramée model of design, which has characterized most of Union’s architecture ever since. It is not clear whether this renewed interest in Ramée’s buildings was sparked by President Richmond or by the architects of the new structures. It may well have been Richmond, who was described as being highly interested in Union’s buildings and grounds, and as having a “comprehensive idea” of the campus.

In Alumni Gym and Butterfield Hall, the traits that point to Ramée are the stuccoed walls, dark- and light-grey color scheme, and pattern of arcades on the façades. Particularly impressive is Alumni Gym, designed by the New York architectural firm of George B. Post & Sons and built in 1914. Adhering to the spirit of Ramée’s buildings but not copying them, the architects produced a highly pleasing design, especially in the long arcaded porch on the east side of the gym (facing Alexander Field), with simple classical details and bas-relief decorative disks between the arches.

Alumni Gym is also noteworthy as an indicator of the attention Union paid to the students’ extracurricular life, in that strong collegiate tradition that went back to Eliphalet Nott. The College’s first indoor gymnasium (now BECKER HALL) had been one of the best equipped in the country when erected in 1874, but thirty years later President Raymond spoke of a new gymnasium as “one of the great needs of the college.” The importance attached to the resulting structure, Alumni Gym, is suggested not only by its size and elegance but by its location—directly on the central axis of the campus, in line with the Nott Memorial. The academic buildings erected during the period were relegated to the sidelines; the gymnasium was given a place on center stage.

The revival of Ramée’s architectural style at Union in the early twentieth century reflects the general ascendancy of classicism during this time in America. In fact, the architectural world was rediscovering Ramée’s work in particular. In 1911 Montgomery Schuyler, principal architectural critic of the period, featured

Union in a series of articles on collegiate design in *The architectural record*; he praised Ramée's plan for the campus, recommended that it be used as a guide for future growth at the College, and criticized the erection of buildings "extraneous to the general scheme of Ramée." A decade later, an article on Union by the landscape architect Richard Schermerhorn in *The American architect* stated that Ramée's buildings "have been a source of great interest to architects." Among these interested architects was evidently the prestigious New York firm of McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, for there is evidence that as early as the 1890s they had used Ramée's Union plan as a source of inspiration for the design of other campuses, notably the University Heights campus of New York University.

About 1920, Union engaged McKim, Mead & White to design MEMORIAL CHAPEL, and thus began a remarkable professional relationship between the College and the architectural firm, which was to last—counting successors to the firm—almost fifty years. Memorial Chapel was not erected until 1925, but the plans for it had been drawn at least five years earlier; at that time, the architects emphasized that the building would "harmonize" with Ramée's buildings, in its grey stuccoed walls, hipped roof and arcaded motif along the sides; and that even the chapel's columned portico was inspired by the one designed by Ramée for his central rotunda. Similar respect for the Ramée originals can be seen, in varying ways and degrees of success, in McKim, Mead & White's subsequent buildings for Union—BAILEY HALL, 1927; Electrical Engineering, 1930; the second Psi Upsilon house, 1938; and later structures.

By the late 1920s, McKim, Mead & White were being given a larger role at Union than just the design of individual buildings. In 1929 they were appointed "consulting architects" to the College and asked to prepare master plans for the future development of the campus, and to concern themselves with all physical aspects of the school. This no doubt reflected the increased emphasis that the architectural profession put on long-range master planning for colleges and other institutions at this time. But it also reveals a new interest, within the Union community itself, in the entire campus as an integrated whole. Previous descriptions of Union and internal discussion of the campus had tended to focus on individual buildings. Now, increasing attention was paid to the relationships of the buildings, to the open spaces between them, and to the landscaped areas of the College.

To some extent, the new interest in green space can be seen simply as a reaction to its disappearance. In earlier days the College's grounds were mostly open or wooded, and were bounded (at least to the north and east) by largely rural land. But now the campus, reduced in size by the land-sales of about 1900, was being increasingly covered with new buildings; the

city of Schenectady was filling in on all sides; and green space was naturally being viewed as something special. Most appealing in this regard was Jackson's Garden, whose qualities and value were now recognized as never before, both within and outside the College. The 1923 *American architect* article on Union noted above focused especially on the "harmonious landscape" of the campus, as envisioned in Ramée's original master plan and as developed particularly in Jackson's Garden, which the article praised for the picturesque "woodland scenery" it created within a relatively small area.

One aspect of the new concern for open space is revealed in a brief article in the *Union Alumni Monthly* in 1926. Noting that the outside world was "pressing very close upon" the College, the publication reported that "a plague of autos" had invaded areas "once green with grass" and was "blotting out the beauties of our campus." This resulted, three years later, in the regulation of automobile traffic on campus and the limitation of parking to designated areas.

The firm of McKim, Mead & White, acting in its new capacity as Union's consulting architects, produced in 1930 a master plan for future campus development. Many future building sites were proposed (especially around the edges of the College Pasture at the western edge of the campus), but the overriding principle of the plan, as stated by the architects, was to "restore and develop the harmony of [Ramée's] original conception of the college," a conception with which Union was "blessed beyond any of our American colleges save one [Jefferson's University of Virginia]." The main problem with the Union campus was that Ramée's plan had never been fully executed, and that it was marred by "the scars of alien influences"—that is, the Victorian architecture of the Nott Memorial and Washburn Hall. The new master plan therefore called for the demolition of these two offending structures. They were to be replaced by a group of buildings with a domed central structure (about where Schaffer Library now stands), housing new library and academic facilities. The scheme was intended to be in the spirit of Ramée's original conception, although it would have lacked the isolated rotunda building so important to the character of Ramée's design.

This master plan, presented in drawings and a detailed model, had a curiously delayed impact on the campus, due to events beyond the College's control. No significant building was undertaken by Union during the Depression years of the 1930s, nor during the Second World War and its aftermath, when construction was limited mostly to temporary structures, for such purposes as the housing of the many veterans attending the College immediately after the war (see VETERANS' HOUSING and DUTCHMEN'S VILLAGE). (In the 1930s, the most significant architectural develop-

ment at Union had nothing to do with construction: it was the rediscovery of Ramée's drawings for the campus, by Professor Codman Hislop, and the subsequent research of Professor HAROLD LARRABEE, which began the resurrection of the architect's long-forgotten career and stimulated interest in Union's architecture.)

Starting in 1950, new construction was undertaken which followed, in a general way, McKim, Mead & White's 1930 plan. Four dormitories were erected in the College Pasture (WEST COLLEGE, 1950; RICHMOND HOUSE, 1960; DAVIDSON HOUSE AND FOX HOUSE, 1967), although they were not as well sited as in the master plan. Three more fraternity houses (now HICKOK HOUSE, 1957; POTTER HOUSE, 1961; and RAYMOND HOUSE, 1961) were erected on Lenox Road in the north-east corner of the campus, adjacent to the Kappa Nu house (1947; now EDWARDS HOUSE). The siting of SCHAEFFER LIBRARY (1961) necessitated the 1963 demolition of Washburn Hall to make way for the HUMANITIES and SOCIAL SCIENCES buildings (1967), roughly following the recommendations of the 1930 plan. The firm of McKim, Mead & White (now with a new generation of partners) was still serving as the college architects and produced most of these new buildings. They were also still trying to get rid of the Nott Memorial—or at least to remove its offensive traits. A proposal by the firm in 1954, and another in 1962 by its successor firm of Steinman, Cain & White, would have stripped the Nott of its Victorian features and clothed it in the bland, pseudo-Ramée treatment that by then characterized the firm's work at Union.

But this persistent antagonism toward the Nott Memorial by the College's architects was now out of step with developments in the architectural profession. By the 1950s, late nineteenth-century architecture was being viewed positively by historians and increasingly by architects and the general public; as a result, the extraordinary nature of the Nott Memorial was coming to be widely recognized. The architectural historian Henry-Russell Hitchcock noted the importance of the building in his 1958 textbook *Architecture, nineteenth and twentieth centuries*, and the planner Christopher Tunnard wrote favorably about the Nott (as well as the Ramée plan) in architectural journals and Union publications. People began to realize that the qualities of the Nott Memorial and of Ramée's neoclassical buildings could both be appreciated, that they were not incompatible, and that one need not feel guilty about loving the Nott.

A thornier architectural issue was whether "modern" architecture should be admitted to the Union campus. The first major departure from traditional architecture—Memorial Field House, designed by McKim, Mead & White and erected in 1955—was an easy decision, since the site was well removed from the center of campus and the building's massive, vaulted

form was hardly compatible with the Ramée formula. (The adjacent Achilles Hockey Rink (1975) should probably have followed this lead, rather than trying to dress up like a Ramée building.) A more difficult problem arose when planning was undertaken, about 1967, for the Fox and Davidson housing complexes, and then for the SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING CENTER (1971), close to the heart of the campus. By this time, it was almost unthinkable in the architectural profession to resist modernism completely. Even Steinman & Cain and then Walker O. Cain & Associates, the conservative successors to McKim, Mead & White, succumbed and produced a compromise between the traditional and the modern in their designs for these structures. Both groups of buildings employ a reinforced-concrete structural system whose second-floor beams on the outer walls create a series of low arches, echoing the arcaded façades of Ramée's buildings. Brick walls clad the upper storeys (in the Science & Engineering Center) or formed panels within the exposed concrete structure (in the dormitories), in both cases creating proportions evidently intended to pick up the rhythms of the Ramée façades. This is one way of designing new structures in the context of historic buildings—using modern materials and forms, but giving them proportions or selected details that make some reference to the old buildings, without attempting imitation.

Following the erection of these science and dormitory buildings, no major construction occurred at Union (except the hockey rink) until the mid-1980s, when during the presidency of JOHN MORRIS a large addition was made to Alumni Gymnasium (1987), and a College Center (1988) was created by the remodeling and expansion of Carnegie Hall. By this time, the phenomenon called Postmodernism was changing architects' attitudes about the use of historical styles and about other issues of design. Full-fledged revivalism, of the sort that McKim, Mead & White had practiced in the 1920s, was no longer anathema. And the principle of architectural consistency was no longer sacrosanct, allowing now the combination of different styles or design concepts within one building.

The new thinking can be seen, to some extent, in the Alumni Gym addition, and more fully in the College Center, designed by the Boston firm of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott. (Ironically, the McKim, Mead & White dynasty, after fifty years as Union's architects, had now departed, just as the historicism they had favored was becoming respectable again.) The new College Center structure, attached to the former Carnegie Hall, meticulously matches the latter in brickwork and other details, especially where the two buildings can be seen together from the central campus. But more adventurous forms are admitted on the north side, facing Jackson's Garden. This exemplifies a sensible approach that could serve as a

guide to future construction at Union. Contemporary architectural forms can be employed with no apologies, when appropriate, but not in visual proximity to the historical structures, especially the buildings of the original Ramée plan.

More difficult than the issue of architectural style, for an institution like Union whose land is strictly limited, is the problem of *where* to build new structures. This question was addressed in a master-plan report prepared for the College in 1984, which stressed the importance of maintaining "the integrity of the Ramée plan" and emphasized that this integrity depends not only on buildings, but equally on open spaces. The most essential of these spaces are the great central court, in which the Nott Memorial stands; the College Pasture to the west, below the Terrace Wall; and Jackson's Garden. Great resolve is required to resist the pressures to encroach on these spaces. Jackson's Garden was recently reduced in area by a new entrance (1984) to the campus from Nott Street. And the College Pasture, which serves in the Ramée plan as a front lawn for the entire west-facing campus, was compromised by the siting of the Fox House dormitory group directly in front of South College. The need for a large parking lot along Seward Place, and the desire to block a proposed city road through the campus—see THRUWAY—evidently led to this unwise planning decision, over the better option proposed in McKim, Mead & White's 1930 master plan, of siting new buildings along the periphery of the Pasture.)

As Union continues to grow and requires additional facilities, each new project seems to have incontrovertible claims on open space, and gradually the Pasture, Jackson's Garden and even the central court may be nibbled away from the edges, unless the College simply resolves that its great architectural heritage is inviolable. Various alternatives for new building sites could be found—construction along the Lenox Road and Union Avenue perimeter of the campus; replacement of the sparsely-sited fraternities north of Union Avenue by denser construction; the purchase of land outside the campus (reclaiming some of the grounds previously relinquished)—if the determination exists to preserve what is truly distinctive in Union's architecture and grounds.

A splendid campus is one of a college's most valuable assets, inspiring pride and loyalty, symbolizing the school's vision, and continually giving pleasure. Union is endowed with one of the finest campus designs in America. The crucial elements of the plan created by Joseph Ramée and Eliphalet Nott—integrated buildings defining a great courtyard, centering on a domed rotunda and looking west across the College Pasture—have served for 180 years as the visible symbol of the College's bold ambitions and ideals. In the early years, when only North and South colleges and their colonnades had been erected, the full design ex-

isted only as an idea, an image of future potential. The challenge was to realize the plan. The challenge today is to ensure its preservation.

See also: LANDSCAPING; ROADS.

—Paul V. Turner

Art. Art as a subject of instruction and study came late to American colleges, and—despite a brief flowering from 1876 to 1884—even later to Union College.

President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER (1871–84) was responsible for first introducing the arts into Union's academic offerings. He arranged in 1876/77 for three men to deliver optional lectures to third-term seniors. The Rev. Edward Abiel Washburn, a New York City Episcopal priest, lectured on literature and art; the president's half-brother, architect William Appleton Potter, lectured on architecture; and Erastus D. Palmer, a sculptor, delivered lectures on sculpture and received visiting classes at his Albany studio. Washburn died in 1881 (WASHBURN HALL commemorated gifts in his memory), but Potter and Palmer continued to lecture until E.N. Potter resigned the presidency in 1884. Two other men lectured for briefer periods: William E. Griffes, a Schenectady clergyman, on oriental art, (1879/80—82/83), and the Rev. John H. Rogers, on European art, (1879/80).

In addition to lecturers, for three years President Potter provided instructors in drawing: Newton A. Wells (1878/79), H. Buckland (1879/80) and Andrew Henry Dougherty '80 (1880/81). These young instructors were apparently quite talented; Wells left to become professor of drawing at Syracuse University and later enjoyed a successful career as an artist; Dougherty, after studying in Paris, became a portrait painter in Albany.

In 1879/80, Union's catalogue began to describe a nascent "Department of Art Instruction and General Culture," intended to be financed by Catharine Lorillard Wolfe, who had given a collection of plaster casts of famous sculpture displayed in the Nott Memorial, an annual prize for proficiency in free-hand drawing, and a scholarship fund for SOUTHERN STUDENTS. The department's main responsibility was instruction in writing, but it also sponsored the art lectures, and a few lectures on music.

It was never a department in the modern sense—the lecturers did not necessarily even know each other, while all of the art instruction was non-credit (course credit did not yet exist at Union) and outside the regular curriculum—but during the few years it lasted the program did offer interested students some exposure to the arts. President Potter's spending outstripped even the considerable proceeds of his fund-raising, however, and drawing and music were dropped in 1880. The entire "department" disappeared as soon as Potter left in 1884.

Art did not return to the curriculum for over four decades. Union barely survived the steep decline that followed Potter's tumultuous administration (see LONDON, JUDSON), and when the tide turned under President RAYMOND, the College looked to electrical engineering for salvation. The institution found the generous financial wizard it needed in FRANK BAILEY '85, but for a long time no one in a position of authority seems to have counted the neglect of the visual arts among Union's many acknowledged deficiencies.

In part, this simply reflected the long-standing American attitude that such studies, with the exception of architecture, were not suitable for men; in part it also stemmed from the contemporary view that art was the polar opposite of the engineering studies to which the College was heavily committed (several of the engineering faculty were firm in their dissent from this position, however). The humanities and social science departments in general were accorded rather low status at Union and did not have their own building until 1927.

That was, coincidentally, the year in which art returned to the curriculum. A gift of art reproductions and books from the Carnegie Corporation provided the incentive for introduction of an elective course on the history of art, offered for the next twelve years by JAMES SPROAT GREEN. Although an English professor, Green had studied art history at Princeton and Cambridge. To encourage the students in Green's course, President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND established a prize for excellence in the fine arts on his retirement in 1928.

Following Green's departure in 1939, Union's art offerings were staffed erratically for nearly twenty years and shabbily housed for even longer. After a hiatus of two years, George Burton Cumming, assistant director of the Albany Institute of History and Art, was retained to teach the History of Art course in 1941/42; part of his \$500 stipend was contributed by the Alumni Council. He then left to become director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, and, with the College about to go on a war footing, and facing sharply reduced demand for non-technical courses, the position remained unfilled until 1948.

Frank P. Albright, an archaeologist (and the first PhD to teach in the arts at Union) was then hired from the University of Tennessee as assistant professor of classics and art. Though he devoted only part of his time to art, he announced courses in the history of painting and sculpture, aesthetics, architecture, and archaeology. Dismissed after three years, Albright returned to archaeological work, and the College appointed as his successor JOHN BRADBURY (1951–69), whose responsibilities were also fragmented.

With a PhD in English, but with study and teaching experience in art history and criticism, Bradbury, though attached to the English department, was hired

to invigorate the College's art offerings. For the next six years he taught art history courses while the College employed a variety of part-time instructors in studio art.

The first instruction in painting and drawing offered at Union after Potter's initiative in the 1870s was given by Skidmore instructor Earl Pardon, who taught an evening division course on that subject during 1952/53 and 1953/54; some regular undergraduates paid the fee and took it. For the following year, Paul Burlin, a noted American painter who had just retired from Washington University, served as Union's first artist-in-residence, teaching one course during the day and one in the evening division. Eighty percent of his salary was paid by the John Hay Whitney Foundation as part of a program placing eminent retiring professors temporarily in small colleges to stimulate interest in their fields.

Burlin's presence on the campus generated considerable enthusiasm for a continuing art program, prompting the faculty to recommend creation of a full-time position for studio courses, but the trustees approved only a part-time position. The College and the Schenectady Museum then jointly appointed Charles Muirhead Annan, instructor in art at the University of Colorado, to teach two courses in "creative art" at Union as well as painting classes at the museum. Annan died of a heart attack at the end of his first year, in July 1956, and Bruce Gregory, an artist and muralist, replaced him during the following year.

To make room for the full-time appointment he had been advocating, Bradbury gave up his art history courses (excepting the Humanities survey course) and shifted most of his time to the English department, while retaining untitled administrative responsibility for the field of art.

Wayne K. Nowack, a painter, was then hired in 1957 from Windham College to teach art history, art appreciation, and studio courses. His appointment as Union's first full-time professor of art represented an advance in the status of the field at Union, but it remained, significantly, outside the College's departmental structure. Accommodations for the studio courses, in the basement of Silliman Hall, were quite inadequate, and there appeared to be little hope of improvement. Nowack taught for seven years, while personally fetching and mounting numerous loan exhibitions, but in 1964, having come to a dismal view of academic life in general and the prospects for the arts at Union in particular, and chaffing under Bradbury's authority, he resigned to pursue a career as an artist.

Underlying the neglect of the arts (music hardly fared better) was a considerable ambivalence on the College's part: Were arts courses needed at all? Should they be history courses, appreciation courses or studio courses? With hindsight it is easy to condemn those in charge for failing to act more decisively and imagina-

tively, yet viewing their careers as a whole, it is clear that they were devoted to the College and far from hostile to the arts.

In 1941, President Dixon Ryan Fox, who had once published a paper on "Social factors in the development of fine arts in America," wrote to a correspondent:

I struggled manfully for a number of years to try to find a special endowment for a professorship [of fine arts]. I am sorry to say that my continued effort was unavailing. It now seems that it will be some time before Union can do what it should in this field. The Trustees are inclined to think that the tendency of life is in the technological direction and even if we had free money given us to spend, I doubt if they would share my enthusiasm for the fine arts work. This has come out in several recent interviews.... I only wish I could escape the frustration I feel about that type of instruction at Union.

WALTER C. BAKER, board chairman from 1941 to 1963, was a serious collector of drawings and antiquities who also served on the board of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1946 he proposed turning the North Colonnade into a fine arts division, and in 1948 he began to underwrite the salary of the professor of art. He had little use, however, for studio art courses, which he characterized in 1956 as "dabbling," and no tolerance at all for "modern art." In 1950 he effectively vetoed Albright's proposal to bring Marcel Breuer to the College in a lecture series Baker was underwriting, and in 1960 he vigorously opposed the proposed use of the NOTT MEMORIAL to house art and music. But on his death in 1971, he left a deferred bequest which in 1979 created the May I.C. Baker Professorship in Fine Arts.

President Carter Davidson (1946-65), though probably less personally interested in the arts than Fox was, wrote in his first annual report that "A Department of Fine Arts, with a museum and studios, is the next great need in Union's expansion of its curricular offerings." Two years later, he commented "I feel that it's a rather sad state of affairs to have a liberal arts college without any art."

In 1950, when the College wanted to head off a proposed road through the southwest corner of the campus (see THRUWAY), it publicized a plan for that area, including a large "Fine Arts Building" on the approximate site now occupied by Davidson House, but there is no reason to think the board would actually have supported such a project.

To a degree hard now to imagine, cost was a major obstacle to building up the arts. For reasons examined in the article on FUND-RAISING, Union was poorer than most colleges of its kind, and because of the breadth of its curriculum, resources were thinly spread. Although it is possible with hindsight to question some spending decisions, there can be no doubt that the administrative stance during the Fox and Davidson years

was necessarily and quite consistently one of great parsimony. Among the heavily pressing needs with which the arts had to compete were a new library, finally donated in 1961, and new housing for modern languages, accommodated in 1967 by the Humanities Building.

This said, however, it must be recognized that the board and the Davidson administration probably regarded the needs of the arts as, at best, one academic claim among many, to be met eventually and piecemeal. To partisans the issue was more urgent because it concerned the nature of the institution as a whole. Nowack broached this view in his 1964 resignation letter to Dean Lockwood:

I have found in teaching my art courses here, especially the Appreciation course, that the students are profoundly responsive to [the] humanizing values of art, as if they are terribly starved for them, and by now I fully believe that if these values were presented to a larger number of students here you would witness a striking alteration in the character of student attitudes which now suffer so much from the blight of "apathy," conformity, quiet frustration, etc.... [U]p to now, rationalize as we will, Union as an institution has simply been too atrophied in imagination, emotional depth and insight to be aware of this, and is thus blindly content to leave the arts on the periphery of the curriculum as an *adornment* in the "balanced" image.

Art was in fact on the verge of serious growth at Union. Harold Keller, an artist who had taught during Nowack's 1963/64 sabbatical, returned for the second semester of 1964/65, and the College then hired W. Dean Eckert (1965-68), an art historian who was also a painter. The following year, ARNOLD BITTLEMAN (1966-85) moved to Union from Skidmore, making a two man department. A pen-and-ink artist with a national reputation, Bittleman was also a patient teacher, usually comfortable with the understanding that Union's art courses aimed not to produce artists, but to increase the artistic sensitivity and comprehension of ordinary students.

Art, music and theatre were combined in 1967 into the Department of the Arts (see ARTS DEPARTMENT), under the initial chairmanship of music professor Edgar Curtis. The department offered a major which, given the limited staffing in each of the three fields, necessarily stressed the broad artistic experience to which Curtis and others were strongly committed.

When Eckert left in 1968, the department decided that, rather than offering an inadequate program in both art history and studio arts, it would be better to concentrate on building some strength in one until the size of the staff could be increased sufficiently to do both well. This temporary arrangement lasted nine years, during which, except for some historical content in a "Problems of Art" course, offerings were entirely in the areas of art appreciation and studio art. The deficiency was slightly ameliorated by other departments;

classics professor DAVID REECE (1967–81) offered Classical Art and Civilization from 1968 to 1981, and English professor Hans Freund took over the Humanities survey course on Bradbury's death in 1969, continuing it until 1984, after which it ceased to cover art history.

Eckert's art history position was allocated to sculptor Peter Erskine (1968–72), who would be succeeded in that specialty by Robert Moorhead (1972–76), Elbert Weinberg (1976–80), Alex Markhoff (1981–87), and Chris Duncan (1988–).

In anticipation of the increased demand expected to result from the admission of women in 1970, and the corresponding growth in the College's total enrollment, the department expanded to three persons in 1969 with the addition of Bittleman's wife, Dolores Dembus Bittleman (1969–74), a well-known art weaver who taught courses in design and weaving.

Union's visual arts faculty generally had offices on the balcony of Old Chapel until 1967; some were then accommodated in the new Humanities Building, others in Silliman Hall, while studios were set up in the spare rooms of several campus buildings until remodeling of the former Physics Building finally provided permanent quarters in 1972 (see ARTS BUILDING). That space was not well adapted to its functions, however, and maintenance problems—especially a leaky roof and seemingly intractable difficulties in balancing the heating system, with consequent harm to musical instruments—sometimes drove the faculty to distraction and contributed to a sense of second-class citizenship.

A gift and bequest from Walter Kruesi '02 provided the department with a source of funding until the principal was devoted to a major renovation of the Arts Building, completed in 1985.

Gallery space, discussed in the article on ART GALLERIES, was a collateral problem; the inadequacies of Union's galleries often made it difficult for curators, from Bradbury and Nowack onward, to obtain the loan exhibits they wanted.

Another important field was added to the art curriculum in 1972 when Charles Steckler, whose primary field was theatrical set design, began to teach printmaking and related graphic arts courses.

A 1974 report by the department, "Concerning the Future of the Fine Arts at Union College," confronted a major change that had occurred in recent years. It could no longer be said flatly that the curriculum was designed only to enhance the artistic understanding and sensitivity of ordinary students. With thirty-six full majors and twenty-two interdepartmental majors in that year, the department was attracting students to Union in increasing numbers. In the visual arts, the report proposed adding faculty in PHOTOGRAPHY, painting, and calligraphy/typography, but envisioned

circumstances in which a student might be encouraged to leave Union early and enter an art school.

Photography, which had a small place in the curriculum in the late nineteenth century, returned with the appointment of Nina Rosenblum in 1975. Martin Benjamin succeeded her in 1979.

Although all these developments in the decade or so following Nowack's resignation dramatically improved the place of the arts at Union, other institutions had not stood still, and the College's relative position remained a cause of great concern.

In the spring of 1976 President THOMAS BONNER invited a visiting committee, chaired by former Sarah Lawrence College president Harold Taylor, to study Union's arts programs. On his first visit to the College, Taylor commented (according to a *Concordiensis* report), that Union was "between twenty and twenty-five years behind national norms with respect to college arts programs.... You have neglected the creative arts.... You haven't thought about them enough.... You haven't committed yourself to them.... [They have been just a] thing to do after important things are done."

In the committee's report, Taylor recommended making the Arts a fifth division, and building an entirely new arts center. In the section of the report devoted to the visual arts, Robert H. Gray, Dean of Visual Arts at the SUNY College at Purchase, noted that "The Arts faculty and students are very close to despair and exhaustion in their efforts to maintain even the existing program." Although he endorsed an increase in the art faculty, his only specific recommendation was to give Arnold Bittleman intra-departmental authority over the visual arts, a change that was made.

In the aftermath of the report, the College quickly appointed a temporary lecturer in art history, and launched a national search for an art historian, resulting in the appointment of Virginia Bush (1977–80) from Rutgers University as chair of the Arts Department. Taking stock in 1979, she observed to the Dean of Faculty, "...in simple terms what we are thinking is that there will never be as much interest in the traditional fine arts at Union (e.g. painting) as in the more technically and socially oriented arts (e.g. photography and design.)"

Following Bush's resignation, Daniel Robbins (1980–95) from Dartmouth College, a widely published scholar with extensive teaching and museum experience, succeeded her as chair and also became the first May I.C. Baker Professor of the Fine Arts. In 1981, the department added a second art historian with the appointment of Leatrice Mendelsohn to teach architecture.

Strained relations with the administration and with the senior members of the department led to Robbin's resignation of the chairmanship in 1985. Following

Arnold Bittleman's death in that year, artist Walter Hatke was appointed in 1986 to teach painting and drawing, a position he holds at this writing.

After the period covered by this book, the Arts Department split in 1992/93 into a Department of Performing Arts and a Department of Visual Arts, each with its own chair.

As far as is known, only five graphic artists of some distinction are to be found among Union's non-living alumni: photographer William James Stillman (Class of 1848), and painters Charles Temple Dix (1858), Charles Edmund Dana (1865), Andrew Henry Dougherty (1880), and David Cohen (1945).

Art Galleries. The NOTT MEMORIAL's first balcony displayed statuary from 1880—first a small collection of busts of famous men, augmented the following year by the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe collection of plaster casts of classical statuary.

Pencil-wielding philistines inflicted cosmetic indignities on the pieces for many years, and then, on the evening of March 13, 1903, students celebrating victory in a debate with Rutgers carried some of the plaster casts down to Library Field and played baseball against them by bonfire light. The unbroken statues were probably removed to the greater obscurity of the second balcony at that time (or possibly in 1907, when the MUSEUM also moved there).

The College's earliest known graphic arts exhibition was a 1923 exhibit on loan from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, shown in Hanna Hall (part of WASHBURN HALL). Although Hanna Hall became the Mountebanks theatre in 1929, the College Women's Club of Schenectady sponsored other travelling exhibits there until at least 1941. In 1935 and 1936, the club mounted exhibitions in Old Gym (see BECKER HALL).

During the summer of 1949, the first floor of Old Chapel (see GEOLOGICAL HALL) was transformed into a permanent art gallery; it continued to serve that purpose, as well as hosting small meetings, until January 31, 1974, when a gallery opened in the ARTS BUILDING. On at least one occasion, in 1963, an exhibition in Old Chapel spilled over into the Nott Memorial.

Because the Arts Building gallery was inadequate, and because the curators hoped to reach a broader audience, the department borrowed additional exhibition space elsewhere—the former Music Room of SCHAEFFER LIBRARY from 1975, and a room (named "The Union Gallery") at the Schenectady Museum, circa 1977–80.

A major renovation of the Arts Building, completed in 1985, provided the department with improved exhibition space under its own roof.

Arthur (Chester) Statue. The nine-foot high bronze statue of Chester Arthur, on the campus since

1941 and now standing outside the gate of Jackson's Garden, was made in 1892 to the order of JOHN STARIN.

Starin, who operated a large fleet of passenger and freight boats in New York Harbor, greatly admired Arthur, the former Collector of Customs in the Port of New York, and wanted the statue for his large estate at Fultonville, New York. He commissioned it from Ephraim Keyser, a well-known Baltimore sculptor who had previously created part of the Arthur tomb in the Albany Rural Cemetery.

When Starin's estate was sold in 1941, his granddaughter, Miss Marguerite Spraker, gave the statue to Union. After it arrived in May, it peered over the ramparts of the coal storage bin for several months while awaiting a base. Made of Imperial Blue granite quarried in the Vermont hills near Arthur's birthplace, the base was a gift of W. Howard Wright '95.

President Fox formally received the statue in ceremonies on November 6, 1941. Stationed just north of the Nott Memorial, facing north, until April 1963, it had to be moved to make way for an entrance to the Nott Memorial basement when the bookstore moved there from Washburn Hall. Since then it has been on the path to the Kappa Alpha Gate of Jackson's Garden, facing south.

Students have not shared John Starin's veneration of Arthur; although the statue's base bears only the word "Arthur," it is popularly called "Chester." By the winter of 1942, someone had painted footprints on the sidewalk to suggest that Chester had been sleepwalking—a stunt repeated from time to time; students have also attached beer bottles, balloons on a string, and various scandalous objects to his conveniently posed hand and put pumpkins over his head. Dressing up college statues is common on campuses which have them, but Chester has been spared the practice, perhaps because it is hard to find anything except neckties in his size.

Arts Building. The building at the east end of NORTH COLONNADE was built in 1852 to house the natural philosophy departments—Physics and Chemistry—and was for that reason originally called Philosophical Hall. Chemistry moved to the new BUTTERFIELD HALL in 1918, but Physics remained for 119 years (a record for Union College) until completion of the SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING CENTER in 1971. The building was then renovated for the Department of the Arts, which has occupied it since.

Philosophical Hall was the name traditionally given to the location of the natural philosophy departments, whether a separate building or not; old WEST COLLEGE once contained a Philosophical Hall, as did North Colonnade.

The first substantial building erected on the campus after the two colonnades went up about 1816, the new Philosophical Hall was followed in 1856 by GEOLOGICAL HALL, a corresponding building at the east end of SOUTH COLONNADE. Both buildings were called for by RAMÉE's original plan of the campus, and some more detailed plans were made for each by Albany architect William L. Woollett.

Physics occupied the upper floor, and analytical chemistry (after a five-year delay while the labs were being outfitted), the lower floor. When Butterfield Hall was planned in 1916, it was expected to house both Physics and Chemistry, but the plan was changed, and in 1918 it became solely the province of Chemistry, while Physics expanded to occupy the entire Philosophical Hall, then renamed the Physics Building.

Nevertheless, Physics soon needed more space. Work began in the summer of 1926 on a sixty-by-ninety-foot addition to the north, designed by the distinguished Albany architect Marcus T. Reynolds. Because the original building had two stories and the new part accommodated three stories beneath the same roofline, the addition practically doubled the available floor space. Reynolds employed Ramée-like arched windows in the addition, and at the same time substituted them for the rectangular windows in the original building. Constructed by Hanrahan Brothers, the addition was dedicated April 30, 1927.

In 1945–7, the original (south) part of the building underwent a thorough internal renovation and conversion to three stories to correspond to the 1926 addition. Contractor James E. Lowe & Sons began work by December 1945; the building was dedicated November 8, 1947.

About half the cost of the renovation was covered by a \$50,000 gift from the American Locomotive Co.; in return, the College made a five-year commitment to equip and maintain a laboratory for the use of the company, and to provide faculty and research personnel to work with the company in the laboratory.

After the Physics Department moved to the new Science and Engineering Center in 1971, its former building was renovated for the Department of the Arts, which had always been scattered. The Arts faculty moved to the building in 1972, but had to wait another ten years for the beginning of the major renovation that would provide improved gallery and performance space. The architect for the renovation was John Mesick, of Mendel, Mesick, Cohen and Waite. The dedication ceremony (probably the building's fourth) was held April 13, 1985.

Arts Department. When in 1967 President HAROLD MARTIN and Provost Theodore Lockwood brought together Art, Drama and Music into a De-

partment of the Arts, with shared facilities and a departmental major, a cynical view held that three programs had been tidily swept under the rug. That cynicism was born of Union's long history of neglecting the arts, made clear in the articles on ART, MUSIC and THEATRE.

American men's colleges typically found little place for the arts until the late nineteenth century, a period when Union, in a weakened condition and with low enrollments, saw only occasional lectures in art and music. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER (president 1871–84) was the first of several presidents to sponsor recitals at his house (in conjunction with which he gave brief lectures on music appreciation), and he also hired Union's first lecturers on art.

President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND (1909–28), who cared a good deal about music, hired ELMER TIDMARSH in 1926 as Union's first professor of music, but the single music appreciation course Tidmarsh taught from 1926 to 1956 was the offshoot of the College's need for a choir director and organ recitalist. It was the 1950s before full-time faculty in art and theatre were hired, in the presidency of CARTER DAVIDSON (1946–65). One factor may have been the ascension of WALTER C. BAKER as chairman of the Board of Trustees (1941–63). A serious collector of art and antiquities, he underwrote concerts and the salary of Union's first regular professor of art; his deferred bequest also endowed the May I.C. Baker Professorship in Arts in 1979.

But in 1956 it was concerned faculty who insisted that Union's next professor of music be equipped to develop a genuine music curriculum. Edgar Curtis, then musical director of the Albany Symphony Orchestra, but a former pupil of Sir Donald Tovey at Edinburgh University, was appointed. Even after art, drama and music were being taught regularly, they were orphans until 1967, without a building or department listing to call their own. Courses in art history or drama literature were part of the teaching responsibility of faculty members who had special interests and qualifications, but they were usually members of the English Department (e.g. JAMES GREEN and JOHN BRADBURY in art history, RAYMOND HERRICK, EDWARD CARROLL, Gifford Wingate, Alan Nelson and William Meriwether in drama, and others).

If the creation of a Department of the Arts was for the administration above all an administrative convenience, to the faculty involved it was also an opportunity. The faculty were: Professor Curtis, Chair, (Music); Associate Professors Dean Eckert (Art) and Hugh Allen Wilson (Music); Lecturer and Artist in Residence ARNOLD BITTLEMAN (Art), and (transferred from the English Department) Instructor William Meriwether (Drama). (Dance was added sporadically starting in 1972/73), Though the College was not in

a position (nor likely) to support a mature Arts program overnight, and would attract only a modest number of Arts majors, still the changing times invited new emphasis on the Arts. The program could attract students to Union who, while majoring in other fields, would wish to cultivate a strong interest in one or more of the arts. The department hoped one day to contribute its share to a College-wide redesigning of a liberal education of freshness and genuine breadth, in which these students, together with the Arts majors, could play a key role. Such a program, in contrast to the pre-professional bias of too many liberal arts colleges, could become a part of Union's distinction and would have a continuity with the reputation she had in her earliest years.

Indeed, Curtis, Bittleman, and subsequently Daniel Robbins, saw Union's strength in engineering, the sciences and social sciences, not as an excuse for her continued neglect of the arts, but as an opportunity for the new department to help develop team-taught courses of special appeal and value to the widely gifted student that any liberal arts college wants to attract. They believed that such offerings, *because* of the College's reputation, would come to be seen as rather special to Union. Colleagues in other departments expressed a readiness to cooperate if time were budgeted by the College for individual faculty to design the courses thoroughly.

The department also felt strongly that all undergraduates should be involved in apprentice experience in a variety of fields, equipping them to choose their own profession through having acquired the self-knowledge and the understanding of society's needs that is the proper concern of the undergraduate college.

Students majoring in the arts were required to take twelve courses in the department, three of them outside their area of concentration: students concentrating in art could choose six courses in art history and three in studio, or vice versa; students in music, six courses in music literature and three in composition, or vice versa. Majors were required to pass the Major Field Examination and, if appropriate, to present their work publicly.

A concentration in drama was not initially offered, pending provision of additional faculty. Since drama is the most accessible of the arts to most undergraduates, this was a great deprivation to the life of the campus and to the three-cornered program of the department.

But even with only two of its three parts in place, an Arts program that treats history and practice as mutually dependent is unusually ambitious for a small college. President Martin, who had strongly supported the design of the department, came in retrospect to wonder if it would have been better to concentrate on the history of the arts. But Bittleman and Curtis had been convinced by their own student experience (with

Albers at Yale and Tovey at Edinburgh, respectively) that neither half of the work can be properly understood without immersion in the other. They felt that the essential task, common to courses in *making*, and courses in what has been made, is to open eyes and to open ears; a task involving experimentation by the whole person. An apprentice so taught, they believed, is on the road to see and hear better for life. Is this of value only to Arts majors, or to students in any discipline? The Arts faculty concluded, in discussions, that the future of the Arts at Union would likely be determined by the answer their colleagues came to give to this question.

The Arts Department, born in the mid-'60s, found students responsive to being told: "The real trip is to work flat out till you've achieved a piece of art, music, staging or acting in the theatre, that others and you can recognize as beautiful." Apprentice activity in such work provided exercise in what Josef Albers called "the logic and the magic of Poetry," (in its root meaning: *making*). It is, in essence, the exercise of careful study of disparate elements that may be related, and of intuiting what the whole may be (and which elements may not be a part of it after all). What the arts call composition, the students were invited to recognize, is at work every day in law offices and courts in preparing and presenting briefs, in medical offices in making (and revising) diagnoses; and is, in fact, closely related to the crucial mental processes of other disciplines. Students of quick perception began to see the visual and musical arts, including mime and dance, as complementing (and perhaps anteceding) man's verbal languages.

During 1978/79 and 1979/80, after two years of preparation, Professor Willard Roth and Professor Curtis co-taught a seminar designed to study the similarities and differences of a science (biology) and an art (music). It attracted an outstanding group of students, and Professor Curtis returned from retirement to co-teach the 1979/80 sessions.

Students in a music seminar wrote incidental music for a February 1975 Mountebanks production of *As you like it*, and conducted student instrumentalists in rehearsals and performances in the Nott Memorial Theatre.

Through such collaboration they acquired much-needed confidence by perceiving for themselves the *continuity* in the work of artists in all fields that was stressed in studio and composition courses. And in 1969 Bittleman and Curtis, collaborating with SUNY-Albany, made a documentary film about Josef Albers shortly before his death. *To open eyes* preserved concepts at the heart of his lifetime of painting and teaching, and in particular the value of involving students in the same projects with professionals. Curtis wrote the background music for a string quartet of Union students, and for the Brass Quintet of the Buffalo Phil-

harmonic. Common ground in the arts became evident when Albers asked him: "When you teach composition to beginners, what do you begin with?" Curtis: "I bring in a different instrument each day, and ask them to write for the one whose colors most attract them." Albers: "Aha! I never start with black and white—it's too difficult."

Despite the demonstrated benefits to students-at-large, Curtis felt stubborn barriers to the department's potential. The College, as noted above, had not provided enough staff to permit a concentration in drama, or adequately to teach students-at-large interested in theatre. The budget for productions was—with little propriety—dependent on Student Tax. William Meriwether, the solitary instructor, brought distinction and dedication to the task, but suffered an only too understandable breakdown after a year of severe overload. New strengths came in 1971, when Barry Smith and Charles Steckler were recruited from the Yale School of Drama, but the succeeding years saw unrelieved neglect of support to the drama curriculum, and productions, notably the failure to provide full-time faculty within the department to design drama literature and history courses in close collaboration with the theatre staff. Union's only proscenium stage was lost when Washburn Hall was razed in 1969, and the Nott Memorial, despite all Smith's and Steckler's inventiveness, could not provide proper theatre or teaching areas.

A 1974 report by the department, "Concerning the Future of the Fine Arts at Union College," concluded that it had become important to strengthen the major (there were at that time thirty-six full arts majors and twenty-two interdepartmental majors) because students in increasing numbers were coming to Union to major in the arts. The report argued that this would help, not hinder, the non-major.

In the visual arts, the report proposed adding faculty in photography, painting and calligraphy/typography. By this time, the department envisioned circumstances in which a student would be encouraged to leave Union early and enter an art school. The report noted that "Most of our successful candidates for degrees in the Arts have, *up to now*, come either from students transferring from the sciences or those taking a double major. This affinity of science and the fine arts is very real here. It demonstrates that common praise of elegance that is shared by music, art and drama, and the sciences."

In art, a successful collaboration developed when Bittleman was joined in 1980 by Daniel Robbins, an art historian whose scholarship was rooted in a lifetime of *looking*. Departmental majors with the emphasis in art found that the results had remarkably much in common whether they concentrated in studio or in history.

At the end of the period covered by this book, the College remained indecisive in its commitment to the Arts, which still lacked proper facilities: the former Physics Building, devoted since 1969 to art and music, and worthily but incompletely renovated in 1983–85 under the guidance of Professor Robbins; and the Nott Memorial, in poor repair and usable only as a theatre-in-the-round. The department's greatest needs included a secure art gallery and adequate practice and performance rooms for music students. This inadequacy worked against respect for the Arts at Union by visitor, student and (maybe) curricular planner alike, especially when compared with the imaginatively designed quarters at Dartmouth or Middlebury Colleges, for example, where these brought about greatly increased enrollment in arts courses and student and faculty attendance at department and College events.

But perhaps the greatest obstacle to serving the College was the lack of consistent curricular planning. In 1966 the Comprehensive Education program encouraged students to explore beyond the single arts course required; in 1989 the General Education program required none. Yet during these years the department saw students of strength find themselves to be Arts majors, (or stay for an extra year of arts work after graduation and then go on via outstanding graduate schools in art or music to careers of distinction in teaching and practice).

The chairs of the Arts Department have been: 1967–73: Edgar Curtis ; 1973–77: Hugh Allen Wilson ; 1977–80: Virginia Bush ; 1980–85: Daniel Robbins; 1985–: Hugh Allen Wilson.

Two events which occurred after the period covered by this book—the 1992/93 division of the Department into a Department of Performing Arts and a Department of Visual Arts, and the construction of the Yulman Theatre, completed in 1995—will doubtless have major consequences in the future.

—Edgar Curtis

—Hilary Tann

—Martin Benjamin

Ashmore, Sidney Gillespie (April 15, 1852–May 22, 1911). Professor of Latin Language and Literature, 1881–1911.

Born in London, Sidney Ashmore was brought to New York City at the age of six by his parents, Sidney Ashmore, "an English gentleman," and the American-born Maria Ellsworth Phelps Ashmore. He prepared for college at a school run by the distinguished classics teacher Charles D'Urban Morris, later a member of the first faculty of Johns Hopkins University.

Ashmore entered Columbia University in 1869, joined Delta Phi fraternity, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After graduating in 1872, with honors in Greek, he studied in Germany, Greece and Italy, but he

never earned a graduate degree; his 1875 Columbia MA was a complimentary "degree in course," not an earned degree (see DEGREES).

After serving as an instructor in Greek and Latin at Lehigh University, 1873–76, and as an instructor in Latin at Columbia, 1876–81, Ashmore was called to Union to fill permanently the vacancy created when R.T.S. LOWELL resigned as Professor of Latin in 1879. Union's president, ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, had once been affiliated with Lehigh, and HENRY COPPÉE, a part-time lecturer at Union, had been Lehigh's president when Ashmore taught there. Potter was now engaged in a war with most of Union's faculty and he probably hoped Ashmore, a fellow Episcopalian, would prove an ally. Before Ashmore's first year was out, eight members of Union's faculty brought formal charges against Potter, but Ashmore and three others declined to join in the action. Later, as president of Hobart College, Potter rewarded Ashmore with an LHD in 1887.

"Ashy" was apparently an erratic disciplinarian—students found it easy to goad him into anger—but a conscientious teacher and a fine Latin scholar. In 1888 he narrowly missed election to Columbia's chair of Latin. In 1892 he published school editions of Caesar's *Helvetian war* and *Invasion of Britain*, followed the next year by an edition, with introduction and notes, of Terence's *Adelphoe* (revised, 1896). While on sabbatical leave (Union's first) in Rome, 1895/96, he prepared *A brief survey of the life and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus*, published in 1901.

The work on which Ashmore's scholarly reputation stands, however, is his edition, with introduction and notes, of Terence's *Comedies* (1906; revised, 1908). He included two plays (*Eunuchus* and *Hecyra*) which other editors frequently excluded, justifying this enlightened decision by rejecting as "hardly based on sound judgment" the general view that they did not, like the author's other plays, "lean always to the side of true morality." Ashmore's Terence remained in print with the Oxford University Press for more than sixty years.

As an ardent exponent of the educational role of the Classics and of the Greek and Latin languages—a role he saw as endangered both within and without the College by the rise of practical and scientific learning—Ashmore reveals in his writings on education the constant tension between Union's classical and scientific curricula. He became especially concerned after President Raymond decided in 1895 that Union's best hope lay in developing an electrical engineering program. In 1905 Ashmore published his educational addresses as *The classics and modern training*.

He returned to the theme in the *Union University quarterly*, 1907, arguing that Latin was superior to every other subject except Greek, not only because it was most helpful in the acquisition and use of English, but also because the language's concrete nature made

it more efficacious than the study of either mathematics or the physical sciences in developing a child's mental and physical powers. Likewise, in a 1910 address to the Schenectady County Historical Association, "The history of classical scholarship in Schenectady County," he lamented the increasing number of engineering degrees awarded by Union and claimed that although "The glamour, the halo, which once shone about the now diminished head of the great goddess Athene, on College Hill, still glitters in the sunlight of ancient memories" of those who had studied Greek, the present paucity of students of that language argued a "radical defect in our educational methods and principles." He deplored the passing of "higher education in a very true sense—education which had none of the sordid or pseudo-practical character which the term so often suggests among ourselves."

In 1895, at forty-three, Ashmore married Fanny Hart Vail, a member of a socially prominent Troy, New York, family; they had two children. From 1897 the Ashmores occupied the house on Library Lane now known as JOHN BLAIR SMITH HOUSE.

Ashmore served on the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. Locally he was active in the Schenectady County Historical Society and in the Humane Society, served terms on the Board of Education and as president of the Fortnightly Club, and was for many years a vestryman of Christ Church.

Too ill to meet his classes in the fall of 1910, Ashmore resigned at fifty-eight; he died a few months later.

—Christina Sorum

Assyrian tablets. From about 1854 until 1931, the College owned two large Assyrian bas-relief tablets. About 3,000 years old, the tablets were among several excavated from the palace of Ashur-nair-pal II at Nimrud in 1846 and 1847 by Sir A.H. Layard. After the British Museum took what it wanted, the remainder were distributed, through the efforts of Rev. W.F. Williams, an American missionary at Mosul, to Yale, Union, Amherst and Williams, and, by other means, to the University of Vermont, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Auburn Theological Seminary and the New York Historical Society, as well as to several European museums.

The extremely heavy original tablets were cut into several pieces before being shipped. Each of Union's measured about five-and-a-half by seven-and-a-half feet, and several inches thick. They had on one face a bas relief carving and a standard inscription, the same on all tablets, extolling the attributes and achievements of the king. The carving on one of Union's tablets was of a human-headed winged figure, and on the other of an eagle-headed winged figure.

They arrived at the College about 1854, and were displayed in old West College for the celebration of the

50th anniversary of Eliphalet Nott's presidency. After the college museum was created in Old Chapel in 1856, the tablets were displayed in their frames against the west wall for about fifty years. When the museum space was cut up into recitation rooms in 1906, the tablets, perhaps too heavy to be taken with other museum objects to the third floor of the Nott Memorial, were placed in the entryway of Bailey Hall for the next twenty-five years.

In 1927, President Richmond invited Yale Professor Raymond Philip Dougherty to examine the tablets. He gave a lecture on them in the Ichabod Spencer Lecture series, February 27, 1928. That was, however, the only instance of the tablets being studied at Union, and a few years later, when the trustees were looking for sources of revenue in a worsening depression, President Day recommended their sale. Sold in 1931 for \$20,000 to a dealer whose client intended to give them to a museum, they are now in the Ancient Near East collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A smaller Assyrian tablet and a votive brick from the ziggurat of the city of Calah, presumably also given by the Rev. Williams, remained at Union and are both now on long-term loan to the Schenectady Museum.

At Union: a Journal of the Times and People at Union College. A quarterly four-page tabloid publication of the Public Relations Office (October 1987–circa March 1989), *At Union* was designed to supplement *Union College* by carrying news of the college, leaving *Union College* to publish features and class notes.

Athletic Advisory Board. In 1891, control of Union's athletic programs was vested in a faculty-alumni-student Athletic Advisory Board.

The College's organized sports teams arose in the second half of the nineteenth century entirely under the control of student managers, who sometimes stood to gain financially from the success of the teams (see *ATHLETICS*). Consequently, although most of the managers were probably conscientious, the sports were plagued by irresponsible conduct, including among other irregularities, unpaid bills, gambling, and embezzlement. Hired players and other players who were not bona fide Union students were sometimes used, and teams did not always keep commitments with other institutions. Faculty and administration discontent finally spurred creation of the Athletic Advisory Board.

Composed (with some variations over the years) of two faculty members (elected by the faculty), three alumni (one of them selected by the undergraduates and the other two by the alumni) and three or four student managers, the board began to function in the spring of 1891 with Professor MAURICE PERKINS as president. The original constitution gave the board

"control of the athletic interests of Union College and of any funds or income of any funds that may be entrusted to it for athletic purposes."

The board's composition changed several times, but representation of alumni, faculty and students continued to be roughly equal. For several years, the board published its financial statement in the *Concordiensis* as a means of assuring the College community that everything was now aboveboard.

A new constitution adopted in 1922 gave the president of the College power to appoint all the board's members, and all coaches, and created a faculty committee to rule on eligibility questions. The Athletic Board continued in an advisory capacity, but in 1929, following the death the previous year of physics professor HOWARD OPDYKE, who had long devoted himself to the work of the board, Assistant Director of Physical Education J. HAROLD WITTNER became the board's secretary. When the administration assumed total financial responsibility for athletics in 1936, the board disbanded.

Athletic Fields. Unlike many old colleges, Union has always reserved space for its athletic fields on the campus proper.

Library Field. For the first century after the College moved to its present location in 1814, the ground between North and South Colonnades, sometimes called the common, was the only sizeable clear, level place for games and drill. There is record of students playing some kind of ball there as early as 1837. It began to be called Library Field sometime after 1905. Baseball was played regularly from about 1871, and football from 1877. On several occasions between the spring of 1901 and the fall of 1907, sets of bleachers were added to those already in place.

After the laying out of Alexander Field in 1913, Library Field ceased to be used regularly for intercollegiate games, but to spare the other fields from wear, it was used for intramural games and varsity practice. During the First and Second World Wars, and by the Air Force ROTC from 1949 to 1971, it was also used for drill. In the nineteenth century, the field was the site of the CREMATION OF TEXTBOOKS, and it has continued to be used for intramural sports and Rugby games, and occasionally for outdoor ceremonies, pep rallies, re-union parades, and mass gatherings.

In October 1942, a spot in the northwest corner of Library Field was made one of the triangulation points for a revised Coast and Geodetic Survey map of upstate New York, and a ninety-foot iron tower rose over the point for a few days.

Alexander Field. With the construction of Alumni Gymnasium (1913–14), the Athletic Board borrowed four thousand dollars from the trustees (at six percent interest) and built a playing field east of that

building. It was named on October 20, 1913, for Robert Carter Alexander '80.

Evidently at least part of the site was already level—it had been used for some time as a practice field—but a contemporary account reports that a “sharply rising hill” had to be removed to create Alexander Field, which was surrounded by a five-cornered track. The only previous track had been behind the south end of Washburn Hall (see TRACK AND FIELD).

The addition of electric lighting in the fall of 1916 permitted night football practice. It had not been possible to charge admission to Library Field, but in 1921 the erection of new eight-foot high iron gates at each entrance to Alexander Field (already enclosed with a fence), made it possible to derive some income from games.

Drainage was a constant problem: after a rain the field could become a quagmire. To correct this deficiency, the field was entirely remade in the summer of 1940, and remained closed until October 1941. The field's roughness and other problems related to dual use forced the baseball team to move to Central Park in the spring of 1978. Alexander Field remained the College's football field until November 1, 1980.

Garis Field. In 1916—not long after Alexander Field opened—the Nott Street Field, intended for intramural sports and varsity practice, was created northwest of the present Memorial Field House. For unknown reasons, the baseball field was sometimes called “the Paddy diamond.” Despite much grading, it was described as rough and irregular. The next summer the land was opened to city residents who wanted to grow vegetables there during the First World War.

In 1923 it became an athletic field again, and was said at that time to be on the site of a former “outdoor basketball court, which met with little favor with the students.” Nott Street Field was used at various times for intramural sports, freshman football practice, and lacrosse practice, but by 1944, with most Union athletics in abeyance for the duration of another war, and the field apparently regarded as superfluous, it was made available for practice by Nott Terrace High School teams.

After the war, DUTCHMEN'S VILLAGE occupied the site from 1946 to 1955. When those buildings were razed, a field was created anew on the site in the spring of 1956; in 1958 it was named for Dean CHARLES GARIS. The field was first used in the fall of 1958 for varsity soccer and lacrosse.

The rise of women's sports following the beginning of co-education in 1970 meant increased use of the athletic fields, and by the fall of 1978, Daley Field had deteriorated so badly that NCAA officials declared it would no longer be acceptable for post-season soccer tournaments. The following year, Garis Field was extensively improved, and drainage and irrigation added.

It was then used for soccer and for women's field hockey.

Daley Field and Bailey Field. One reason for the relative neglect of the Nott Street Field was that another was created in a more convenient place, south of the present site of Achilles Rink, on the northern part of what is now Bailey Field.

In 1903, President Raymond had announced plans for a football and baseball field and a track in this location, but that plan was soon withdrawn in response to objections from the College's Lenox Road neighbors, who had just built large homes in the new GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT. Instead, this land was used for student and faculty Victory Gardens during the First World War, and there were faculty gardens there as late as 1926. (The land was again used for faculty gardens during the Second World War). In 1921, President Richmond proposed a baseball diamond in that location, and in 1924 the trustees decided to set the land aside for a new field. The Graduate Council started to raise money to build it, but by 1929, nothing had happened except that some of the College's neighbors had begun to use the spot as a dump.

That spring, newly appointed President Frank Parker Day, determined to get the job done, invited every student to join him in helping contractors level the land; Dean Ellery and some faculty members also volunteered. Put into service in the fall of 1931—it was used for lacrosse, among other things—it was named Graduate Council Field in January 1932. In the summers of 1935–40, the north end of the field accommodated the MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL's outdoor stage.

In 1950, on the recommendation of the Alumni Council, the trustees changed the field's name to honor George Daley '92, who had done a great deal for Union athletics.

With the introduction of women's sports, Daley Field became so heavily used that it deteriorated badly. In the fall of 1978, the NCAA decreed that the field's condition ruled out post-season soccer tournaments at Union. Beginning in November 1980, a major reconfiguration of Daley and Alexander Fields created a new field. Daley Field was lowered, a majestic maple-lined walk from the end of North Lane to Phi Delta Theta was bulldozed, and a new, all-weather artificial surface for football, lacrosse, soccer, and intramural sports, surrounded by a six-lane 400 meter track, was built over the former Daley Field and the northern part of Alexander Field. What remained of Alexander Field was devoted to field sports and softball. Put into service in the fall of 1981, the new field remained nameless until 1988, when it was named Frank Bailey Field, signifying that it had been paid for from a special fund bequeathed by FRANK BAILEY '85.

Achilles Field. When H. LAURENCE ACHILLES, a former Chaplain and assistant lacrosse coach, left Schenectady, he gave the College his house in the GE Realty Plot. Unable to use it owing to zoning restrictions, the College sold it for \$10,000 and in 1954 used the money to create Achilles Field, for intramural sports, in the pasture on the present site of Fox and Davidson dormitories. The field ceased to exist when those buildings were erected in 1965.

Athletics. Because the College had a playground from about 1804, and campus areas suited to sports from 1814, athletic activities have nearly always been at least an incidental part of its history. From about 1878 until nearly a century later, physical education was seen as a formal part of college education. Inter-collegiate athletics began in 1860 and by 1881 had become significant enough to prompt the first serious effort by the faculty to regulate them. Since 1931, the College has had direct control of all except club and some casual recreational sports.

Physical Education. Physical education emerged as military drill and gymnastics (the former activity is discussed under MILITARY SCIENCE). Promotion of physical health was probably at first not widely accepted as a proper concern of colleges, but all could appreciate the advantage of dissipating excess youthful energy in activities that were at worst harmless.

At their July 1824 meeting the trustees resolved: "That Physical Exercises whether gymnastic or military, may be made a part of Collegiate duty and performance required at such times and in such frequency and to such extent as shall be expedient." Although the board passed similar resolutions in 1826 and 1827, and outdoor gymnastic equipment was set up in 1827 (see GYMNASIUMS), president Eliphalet Nott evidently did not want to coerce exercise, and the trustees' annual report for 1828 claimed only that "students are embodied and drilled, during play hours, by an experienced military officer. Gymnastic and other athletic exercises are encouraged, and ample grounds are furnished, free of expense, for those who prefer devoting their hours of recreation to agricultural pursuits."

A new outdoor gymnasium was apparently installed about the fall of 1860 in the "grove" opposite the present site of the Psi Upsilon house. On May 2, 1864, Jonathan Pearson noted in his diary

We have a new institution in College this session—a gymnastic exercise according to the plan of Dr. [Dio] Lewis of Boston. One of his pupils, a Mr. [George A.] White, is the director and he already has a class of more than 60 pupils. This method of exercise is mild in distinction from the violent one hitherto taught and meets with much favor in schools and colleges.

Lewis's very influential book, *The new gymnastics* (1862), advocated a system of calisthenics using hand

rings and light weights, such as clubs or wooden dumbbells. He deprecated military drill, which he believed promoted rigidity and failed to develop the upper body.

In 1871 students began to agitate for an indoor gymnasium equipped with dumbbells and parallel bars. The building later known as Old Gym (see BECKER HALL) opened in 1874, making it possible to institute a year-round physical education program. It was at first under the direction of the professors of military science (Capt. Thomas Ward, 1873–77 and Lt. Clermont L. Best, 1878–79), who were given the additional title "Director of Physical Culture." "S.W. Kimball of New York City" is also known to have given gymnastic instruction in 1875.

By the fall of 1878, gymnastic exercise (with dumbbells or clubs) was apparently compulsory, with a corresponding reduction in required drill. It is not clear how long the requirement remained in effect, or which classes were affected; at some periods, drill may have been compulsory only for the upper classes, and gymnastics may sometimes have been available as an alternative.

Physical education separated from military science with the appointment of CHARLES VANDERVEER (1879–82; 1884–92). The twenty-three year-old "Vandy" apparently generated considerable enthusiasm for gymnastics, even giving a trapeze performance at a college fair in 1882. Laid off as an austerity measure in 1882, he was brought back two years later by student demand.

When Vanderveer left in 1892, the College appointed Dr. Christopher P. Linhart "Director of the Gymnasium and Instructor in Physiology and Physical Culture." Like Dio Lewis, Linhart (1892–97) and his successors for the next twenty-six years were physicians (or, in the case of John Pollard, 1897–1900, who completed his first year at the Albany Medical College before resigning from Union, intending physicians). Linhart, at least, was also an athlete, described as an expert boxer, fencer and gymnast who had "lifted 1,000 pounds without a harness."

Physical education was now accepted as directly important to student health. Linhart compared the results of physical examinations to Seaver anthropometric charts to determine which were the weak parts of each student's body, lectured on such topics as "Endurance: the influence of tobacco on the heart" and gave compulsory lectures on hygiene to the freshman class.

By 1893, three hours a week of gymnastic exercise was required of freshman, but two-thirds of the senior class was voluntarily taking gymnasium work, and there was even a separate section for faculty members. In 1894, the requirement was extended to sophomores, and the required courses in physiology were integrated into the physical education course, which

then included calisthenics, "light and heavy gymnastics" and classroom work in physiology. It was intended to "give the men such a thorough training in matters that are essential to health that, if necessary, they can teach Physical Culture and Hygiene." By 1906/7, if not sooner, actual gymnastic work was limited to the freshman class.

Dr. Herbert L. Towne (1900–06) succeeded Polard, and he was followed by Dr. STEWART A. MCCOMBER (1906–18). During the latter's tenure, the College built ALUMNI GYMNASIUM; its opening in 1914 spurred interest in both physical education and competitive sports, and it provided Union its first swimming pool.

When the FIRST WORLD WAR brought military organization to the College, the ROTC and SATC supplanted compulsory physical education, which did not return until 1920. At the same time, the conception of the directorship shifted, and all of the people in charge of physical education since McComber have been men with an exclusively athletic, rather than a medical/physiological, background and orientation. Sol S. Metzger (1919–20) departed after a year, and his successor, B. Russell Murphy (1920–22), promulgated a new rationale for physical education. Essentially the same theory would be affirmed several times in coming decades, always in terms of reform—which suggests that the program was difficult to sustain.

Our goal [Murphy wrote] will be to institute a system at Union that will include the best subjects and features of all the varying systems in vogue.

The actual work will involve, first, a general education including the fundamentals in theory and practice of our physical life, designed to meet the needs of every individual, and the subject matter selected for its value in business or professional life after the college days, as well as during student days. Then as in the department of mathematics or any other branch of education, opportunity to specialize will be offered; and individuals will be urged to elect some speciality according to their general fitness. It is here that intercollegiate athletics form the laboratory for the specialists.

In our attempt to broaden our policy, which entails a much closer co-operation than in the past, a reorganization of administration has been effected whereby the Athletic Board authorities and the director of Physical Education are co-operating one to the advantage of the other.

Freshmen not engaged in varsity or class sports were required to take a physical education course that included some exposure to boxing, swimming, wrestling and calisthenics, among others, but Murphy remained only two years, as did his successor, Elmer Quillen Oliphant (1922–24). Harold Anson Bruce (1925–31) introduced a new system of intramural sports, but he was interested in track almost to the exclusion of everything else, and his budgetary mismanagement led President FRANK PARKER DAY to dismiss him and appoint J. HAROLD WITTNER '20 acting director.

Under Day, whose views are discussed below, the College established a department of physical education on a par with the academic departments. About 1917, President Richmond had convened a meeting of the New York State College Presidents Association to discuss such reforms, and the men had continued to meet annually, but Union had not felt able financially to follow the others in doing away with seasonal coaching. After attending his first annual meeting of the group, Day resolved to bring Union into line, and in 1931 he made all coaches—most of them formerly answerable to the Athletic Advisory Board—members of the College staff. He believed that they would now take responsibility not only for their teams but also for the physical well-being of the student body.

The faculty extended required physical training to the sophomore class in 1928 but reversed that action in 1933 as part of a bargain with the Student Council, which acceded to the College's desire to abolish all freshman teams except football (a Depression-era austerity measure).

By 1939, the physical education program had grown lax; freshmen could work unsupervised in the gymnasium, informing the director with a note. Re-instituting regularly scheduled classes, the physical education staff "rotated [freshmen] through a variety of sports under the eye of the coach of the sport" in the hope of turning up promising "material" for teams. Day's rather naive expectations notwithstanding, coaches always had more enthusiasm for working with teams than for developing the bodies of the undergraduate population as a whole.

War again transformed physical education at Union. Beginning in 1942, all students were required to report three times a week for fifteen minutes of calisthenics, followed by twenty minutes of one of four activities in smaller groups: running, swimming, speed ball, and games and relays. A year later, the V-12 and V-5 trainees were required to take six periods a week.

After the war, it was impractical to require more than one year of physical education from the great influx of veterans. A 1954 shake-up in the department, anticipating an expanded athletic program after the completion of MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE, replaced Wittner as Athletic Director with long-time track coach Wilford ("Bill") Ketz; Wittner became Director of Physical Education until his retirement in 1962, after which that title was abolished.

In the mid-1950s a faculty committee chaired by philosophy professor HAROLD LARRABEE studied Union's physical education program and recommended a revision and expansion. A survey of the nineteen colleges competing with Union in intercollegiate sports had revealed that only one besides Union limited required physical education to the freshman year. Under Union's new program, launched in 1956/57, a required second year concentrated on informal recre-

ational sports which could be carried over into later life by the average man.

A few years later, Ketz spent 1961/62 on a 25,000 mile sabbatical trip studying the physical fitness programs of other institutions; his conclusion was that too many of them stressed "fun and games" rather than physical fitness. Arguing that a lack of stamina sometimes underlies the failure of students to withstand the mental stresses of college, he persuaded the faculty to approve a three-year physical education program. It required all students not excused for health reasons to pass tests in general fitness, swimming, water survival, and two carry-over sports, such as golf, tennis, or badminton.

This so-called "maintenance" program (a.k.a. "the flab lab"), instituted in the fall of 1962 (immediately after Wittner's retirement), proved quite unpopular with students. Following fierce faculty debate, a senior's graduation was held up in 1966 because he had not passed the tests, but the following year twenty or thirty more cases arose and the requirement lost its teeth. In the spring of 1968, a time of student unrest, much of it connected to the VIETNAM WAR, seven hundred students signed a petition against the maintenance program.

Effective with the spring term of 1969 (as Ketz prepared to retire), compulsory physical education was scaled back to the freshman class. On entrance, each student was required to pass a physical fitness test (scoring above the 50th percentile on a national scale) and a swimming and water survival test, or else to take a one-term course in each to improve his performance. All freshmen were additionally required to take one term each of two recreational activities, demonstrating an ability to participate in each. When this program was dropped in 1973, Union ceased to require physical education, but the Athletic department then began to offer elective courses in such subjects as golf, tennis, tennis, yoga, first aid, scuba, and the psychological and social aspects of sports. In addition, many other activities were available on a voluntary basis; in 1977/78, thirty-five activities, ranging in strenuousness from boxing to archery, engaged a total of 535 participants.

The Evolution of Intercollegiate Athletics. The earliest sports at Union were intramural games akin to SOCCER; the surviving references are summarized in the article on that subject. Something like CRICKET was apparently played briefly, around 1836 and again in the middle of the nineteenth century. Extra-mural games began with baseball in 1860, followed by football in 1886, track in 1893, and basketball in 1899; all except football began as inter-class or inter-fraternity sports well before the formation of College teams (in the years indicated) to compete against outside teams. The earliest opponents were not always colleges; they

might be teams from such other organizations as fire companies, or semi-professional teams, or (especially in basketball) the YMCA.

Of the continuously played sports, baseball emerged first. Students initially resisted football out of fear that the College (with a total enrollment only a little over a hundred, and falling) could not support more than one team sport. Later, basketball encountered similar resistance and had difficulty gaining recognition from the Athletic Advisory Board.

Union began competing against other colleges in hockey in 1904, in tennis in 1906, and in cross-country in 1908. Alumni Gymnasium opened in 1914, but the consequent increase in athletic activity was disrupted for a time by the First World War. Between 1921 and 1931, a time of rising enrollment and increased emphasis on wide participation in sports, the number of Union's teams doubled, from seven to fourteen. Most of the increase was in non-varsity teams, but Union did add intercollegiate swimming in 1921, golf in 1924 and lacrosse in 1924. Fencing, which had existed at Union intermittently since the mid-nineteenth century, first had an intercollegiate team in 1933, and the College's ski team entered competition in 1937.

Following the Second World War, the College first fielded a varsity soccer team in 1948. The next three intercollegiate teams (volleyball in 1955, wrestling in 1956 and bowling in 1960) later ceased to be played as men's varsity sports, and the last, rugby (1966), has remained a club sport.

With the exception of men's soccer, then, all surviving intercollegiate sports introduced at Union since the Second World War have been women's sports, detailed below.

Administration and Finance. As formerly intramural student teams began to compete regularly with other institutions in the later nineteenth century, the actions of some of the student managers, especially in baseball, imperiled Union's reputation, forcing the faculty to become involved. The entirely student-run and financed teams did not always meet their schedules or financial obligations, gambling was rife, and not all players were bona-fide Union students. Although the faculty ruled in 1881 that all players must be students at some branch of Union University, the worst abuses in baseball occurred after that year.

In 1891 an ATHLETIC ADVISORY BOARD, ultimately composed of two faculty members (selected by the faculty), three alumni (two selected by the alumni and one by the students) and four student managers (an elective position at that time), took charge of all athletic matters, including finances. Using income from gate receipts at home games, guarantees for away games, and student subscriptions (later, taxes), the board appointed and paid coaches. (Although student

managers continued to have a role on some teams until the 1960s, all their authority had long before been taken over by the Athletic Board and by coaches.)

A new board constitution in 1922 gave the president of the College the power to appoint all board members and coaches, but it was not until President Day's 1931 reform that all coaches became members of the Athletic Department staff, and the College did not assume financial responsibility until 1936.

Until at least that time, the faculty ratified athletic schedules. In the fall of 1927, the faculty Committee on Undergraduate Affairs radically curtailed some schedules, especially in basketball, which had soared to twenty-four games in 1925/26 and nineteen in 1926/27; being out of town so much, the faculty believed, was causing the players academic harm. Under the new faculty rules, the baseball and basketball teams could play only eleven games, five of them away, but only four of those in mid-week. Football was limited to eight games, four of them away and none in midweek. No games could be scheduled for examination days, and trips were limited to two consecutive days of competition. After surveying other colleges in 1929, Dean Garis permitted a modest increase in the number of games.

Before the institution of a student tax in 1903/4, students voluntarily subscribed to support the teams (the *Concordiensis* in the 1890s published frequent exhortations to pay subscriptions: "The Athletic Board must have \$200 in their hands by Friday.") For a while, the Musical Association also gave benefit concerts to support the teams (see STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS: MUSICAL).

Gate receipts were significant only for football games; because its share of the gate (the "guarantee") for the annual Columbia University game dwarfed all its home gate receipts, Union submitted itself to being badly defeated in that game each year until 1930, when President Day called a halt. To make up a considerable deficit, the students voted in the spring of 1931 to increase the athletic tax from twenty to twenty-six dollars a year, but at the same time they protested to the president and the trustees that the athletic program, now a part of the College in every other respect, ought to be supported by the endowment. Repeated in 1935, the complaint was accepted by the Board of Trustees in 1936, and since then athletic financing has been a part of the College's regular budget.

Eligibility. As mentioned above, in 1881 the faculty tried to force the teams to stop using players who were not bona-fide students. In 1896 the faculty imposed the concept of academic eligibility, prohibiting team membership by students with more than two "conditions" (failing grades which could be made up), and students attending college part-time. When that rule was instituted at the end of the 1895 football sea-

son, the student body, convinced the effects would be devastating, reacted by canceling the spring 1896 track season—a decision it later reversed.

In 1918, apparently on the recommendation of the Alumni Committee on Undergraduate Affairs, the faculty barred from varsity sports all first-semester freshmen and anyone who had played baseball for pay. Most of the colleges Union played already observed such rules. In 1922, addressing the Association of American Colleges, President Richmond urged full enforcement of a rule banning all varsity play by a student in his first year at a college (i.e., both freshmen and transfers), and in 1929 Union followed most other colleges in banning all varsity play by freshmen.

In 1951, Union applied for and received a waiver from the Eastern College Athletic Conference to allow freshmen to play on varsity teams; such waivers had recently been authorized for colleges with fewer than one thousand students. The ECAC later dropped its ban on freshman play entirely. The New England Small College Athletic Conference repealed its ban on freshmen playing contact sports in 1975.

The issue of players enrolled at the Albany branches of Union University was difficult because in the later nineteenth century students at the law and medical schools were commonly not college graduates, and thus were arguably on a standing similar to Union College undergraduates. University students played at times on the College's baseball, football and track teams, and in 1909 the basketball team hoped to get players from Albany. In 1911 the captain of the track team made a successful recruiting trip to the law and medical schools. Finally, consequent to a plea from George Daley '92, the student body voted in 1917 to exclude the Albany branches from Union's teams.

Coaching. The earliest teams were for the most part uncoached, although sometimes, if finances permitted, the student manager might hire an experienced athlete to instruct the players for a week or two. Players were often disinclined to train, and the managers—who were their classmates—could not coerce them; indeed the managers sometimes had to negotiate game dates with players. A little later, alumni and others coached as volunteers. Union's first paid coach of football, and perhaps of any team sport, was T. McN. Thompson (1894).

The directors of physical education from Linhart through Bruce (1892–1931) coached track, and except for Wittner, all directors of athletics through Bruce Allison (1971–76) continued to coach some varsity sport. The advent of other full-season professional coaching is described in the articles on the various sports; in general, it was common in the early years to engage a different coach each year, usually a former athlete who was temporarily available. The Athletic Board hired Fredrick Thomas Dawson in 1911 to

coach baseball, basketball and football; he remained until 1917, but although it was common after that for one man to coach two teams, no one else matched Dawson's versatility; rather, after they became full-time staff members, coaches usually devoted the off-season months to teaching physical education classes or supervising intramural sports. (Dawson's talents extended beyond sports; in 1915, the same year he co-authored a book on playing baseball, he held the title "Assistant in English" and co-edited, with EDWARD EVERETT HALE, a textbook entitled *Elements of the short story*.)

Until recent years, academic faculty members sometimes coached varsity teams, especially in tennis, and at times in cross-country and golf.

Leagues. The early history of Union's affiliation with leagues is often obscure, and not particularly edifying. There were many leagues, often short-lived, for individual sports. The College apparently joined the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of America in 1878, and was a member in 1895. Union was a founding member of the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Union in 1897 but withdrew in 1902, seeking greater scheduling freedom. Rejoining in 1907, it tried to resign again in 1910, but the issue was still pending in 1911, as the league pondered rules changes that would satisfy Union. (The outcome is unknown.)

When Alfred, Buffalo, Hobart, Hamilton, Clarkson, Rochester, RPI and Niagara formed the New York State Intercollegiate Conference in 1925, Union declined to join because it objected to a full-year ban on freshman play (believing one semester was adequate) and because it did not want to put all the conference members on its major sports schedules.

In 1949 a Williams College alumnus proposed a league of several small Northeastern colleges, including Williams, Amherst, Middlebury, Union, Tufts, Bowdoin and "perhaps" Trinity. *Herald Tribune* columnist Red Smith picked up the idea and dubbed it the "Potted Ivy League." The *Concordiensis* began to promote the idea in the fall of 1951, proposing creation of a "Little Ivy League," consisting of (in order of the hypothetical football standings at that time): Rochester, Williams, Bowdoin, Middlebury, Union, Wesleyan, Bates, RPI, Hamilton, Amherst, Vermont, Hobart, Tufts, Colby, Haverford and Swarthmore.

In 1953, biology professor William Winne '34 gave the project impetus by donating a rare ivy plant that he had collected in Liberia, the *Hedera-Helix-Africans*. At the end of the football season the *Concordiensis* editors took the plant to Amherst (that year's theoretical champion) and presented it as a trophy to the student body. Although the newspaper awarded potted ivys for the next two years, no progress was made on actually organizing a league, and it then dropped the idea.

In the meantime, President Carter Davidson had been working with other college presidents to organize a similar league. In 1953 the trustees studied the possible advantages of creating a new league of "various colleges of our class." The board contacted five colleges in New England, as well as Hamilton, Kenyon, Lafayette, Haverford and Colgate but, finding little interest, abandoned the plan in 1956.

In 1964 Union and five other upstate New York private colleges (Clarkson, St. Lawrence, RPI, Alfred and Hobart) established the Independent College Athletic Conference (ICAC), but five years later the trustees accepted the Athletic Department's recommendation to resign from the league; Union's distance from some members had proved troublesome.

The following year, Union and ten other colleges (Amherst, Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, Hamilton, Middlebury, Trinity, Tufts, Wesleyan and Williams) signed an agreement to form the New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC). It differed most fundamentally from other leagues in that the member colleges were represented by their presidents, who met to make decisions. Those decisions were based on the belief that self-restraint was required to prevent athletics from assuming disproportionate importance in American college life.

Specifically, the league prohibited coaches from visiting high schools to recruit athletes, and from visiting prospective students in their homes. It also limited post-season play to seven days after the end of the last week of regularly scheduled competition. President Harold C. Martin, a strong proponent of the league, explained in his 1972/73 annual report that post season play "not only over-emphasizes the competitive aspects of sports, but makes serious inroads on the time and energy of players."

About a year after the league's formation, Union's 18-2 basketball team had a good prospect of an invitation to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, but NESCAC declined to grant a waiver permitting the College to accept such a bid. Although the ECAC subsequently changed its rules to develop brief (one week) end-of-season regional tournaments, NESCAC's prohibition on the longer post season play that would be necessary to establish national rankings fueled local opposition to the league. Opposition intensified manyfold in 1976, when Union's hockey team, coached by Ned Harkness, was poised to move to Division I—a change that NESCAC would not have permitted. In complex circumstances described in the article on HOCKEY, Union left NESCAC in 1977.

Dissenting Voices. The rapid development of institutionalized athletics, especially football, in American colleges in the early decades of the twentieth century alarmed many observers. Although it is obvious in retrospect that the worst abuses inevitably occurred in the

larger institutions and could not easily become entrenched in colleges of Union's size, that was not clear at the time. Moreover, Union's history shows that all of the pathologies (dependence on football or hockey income, *de facto* athletic scholarships, improper alumni influence, illegal recruiting, and dishonesty in admissions) did afflict the College at one time or another.

Athletic director Stewart McComber (1906–18), and two successive presidents—CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND (1909–28) and Frank Parker Day (1928–33)—were outspoken in their warnings about such dangers.

Following the death of Harold Moore in a 1905 football game, McComber wrote in the *Concordiensis* that in recent years

there had been developed a condition of affairs that may justly be designated as athletic insanity. Football had to bear the brunt of the criticism for football was chiefly responsible... football can justly be charged with the origination of most of the evils that have crept into our athletic life... the tain type of athletic interest has come to occupy too prominent a place in the minds of the student body and of the alumni.... In our anxiety to win, the drag nets, often baited with silver, have been out to secure the most talented of prep-school material... [.] and high salaried coaches whose sole ambition is to win, backed by frenzied finance and the hysterical enthusiasm of the students and a hero worshipping public have all combined to prepare a limited number of young gladiators for the slaughter.

He complained that all the emphasis was on intercollegiate varsity play instead of physical training:

The student himself is largely to blame. Assessed an athletic tax he is willing to see it all expended for the benefit of a favored few so long as he is permitted to witness the spectacles that are provided for public amusement.

In a December 1921 address to the NCAA, President Richmond attacked teams "grossly violating the spirit of college sport" and warned:

One of the present dangers of college athletics is the tendency to make it the main advertising medium of the college.... It becomes then not a competition in football but competition in scouting where money talks.... Pressure is sometimes brought to bear upon the heads of colleges to silently acquiesce in this kind of athletic efficiency or at least to turn a blind eye to methods which they know are ignoble.

Four years later, Richmond told the Association of American Colleges:

There are too many coaches and too much coaching. More should be left to the initiation and the strategy of the players. The first thing to ask about a coach is not, is he efficient, but what kind of a man is he? If his standards and his mental attitude are those of the professional athlete rather than of the amateur, we should simply say the college is no place for you. We would not put that kind of man in charge of any other college department, why should we have him at all?

It was not, he insisted, "the function of colleges to provide a Roman holiday for the sport-loving public."

Richmond could probably not be called a lover of sports, except for golf, but his successor, Frank Parker Day, had impeccable athletic credentials: while at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar he had become Oxford-Cambridge heavyweight boxing champion. His views were more radical than Richmond's. "I have no desire," he said in his first Commencement

to have 40 or 50 highly specialized athletes in college whose chief interest is in athletics, rather I should like to have 800 athletes in Union whose major interest is in developing brain and character. With that policy in view I have pressed the making of a new field, a rink, more tennis courts and we have other plans in that direction for the future.

A year later, in the aftermath of the Carnegie Report on American College Athletics, Day stirred up considerable controversy by proposing specific reforms. Comparing himself to a David assaulting Goliath, but expecting derisive laughter rather than the Biblical outcome, he urged:

First, that we stop making money and do away with gate receipts. Second, that we give up professional coaching, scouting, subsidizing, directing from the sidelines, and come back to amateur coaching. Third, that leagues be formed among local colleges that wish to play truly amateur athletics. And fourth, that no compensation of any kind whatever be given to college players who participate in stadium games. Fifth, that all our athletic dealings be open and aboveboard, and in the full light of day, and that our ideal be to give every student in college a chance to participate in athletics. Let us ask ourselves what we would do if we were starting fresh with no athletic traditions and had an open field before us.

The editorial reaction of the *Concordiensis* hinted that Day (a native of Nova Scotia) was promulgating un-American ideas, but when asked whether he meant to adopt the English system of athletics, the president responded: "I do not think we should adopt the English method, nor do I think their athletics, except in the department of rowing, are as highly developed as ours. America has the best athletes in the world and we must develop in our own best American way."

Day put an end to Union's annual football defeat by the far superior Columbia University team, suffered only for the sake of the College's \$3,000 share of the gate receipts. As mentioned above, he took the first steps toward making the athletic department "a more integral part of the educational program of the college...conducted by a permanent staff who would be members of the faculty, receiving a salary comparable to that of other members of the college." Harold Anson Bruce, whose resignation Day forced in 1931, fired a parting shot, calling Day's proposals "idealistic and impractical" and contrary to his own ideas of modern American training in athletics and physical education.

The Depression and the health problems that contributed to his own dismissal in 1933 prevented Day from proceeding very far with his program, the second

point of which would, at the least, have made Union's approach to athletics distinctive.

Alumni Involvement. Enthusiasm for athletics—especially football, and later, hockey—has long been one of the strongest ties binding male alumni to the College. A strong spur to nostalgia, sports have for nearly a century been the ongoing college activity most accessible to the average alumnus. General financial contributions aside, Union has benefited from this interest in many ways. Alumni make up the largest body of off-campus fans attending games, and often served as coaches in the early years of some sports. They sometimes aided in recruiting (in 1975, President Bonner ordered greater use of alumni in recruiting, because NESCAC restricted recruiting by coaches), and their special contributions helped pay for Alumni Gymnasium, Memorial Field House, and some of the College's athletic fields.

When the Athletic Advisory Board was formed in 1891 to bring some order and integrity to sports, three of its seats were reserved for alumni. A little later, in 1897, an alumni committee trying to raise funds for a new athletic field asked for more influence, reporting to President Raymond that they had been

very badly handicapped by the lack of co-operation on the part of the undergraduate athletic management and interests. So greatly have its efforts been hampered by the serious and repeated mistakes made by the athletic management since the appointment of this committee, that the committee believes to be beyond its power the task of raising sufficient funds for the purpose and desires to relinquish it to abler hands. There is but one way in which this committee believes its efforts could succeed, and that is to accept an invitation from the athletic authorities to have a voice in shaping the future athletic policy of the college in the hope of securing better co-operation.

Through committees of the Graduate Council (later Alumni Council), alumni would soon acquire such a voice, though their actual influence probably declined over the years.

For five or six years, sometime before 1931, the Varsity Club, consisting of alumni who had won a varsity "U", paid some of the college expenses of athletes. As Wittner reported to the local AAUP chapter in 1931, "this practice resulted unsatisfactorily, as it gave rise to petty disputes and jealousies among the donors and athletes alike," and it was abandoned.

The paternalistic interest in Union sports of some individual alumni—George Daley, Class of 1892, is the most notable example—yielded many benefits to the College. As sports editor of the *New York Tribune*, the *World*, and the *Herald Tribune*, Daley frequently referred to Union in his columns. He organized the Block U dinners (1928–38), persuading famous athletes to speak at them, and in 1917, as mentioned above, he convinced the student body to declare Union University students from the Albany branches ineligible

for Union College teams. Both nationally and within the College, he was a strong voice for integrity in intercollegiate sports.

Not all alumni were equally enlightened, and graduate secretary Charles Waldron '06, himself a warm friend of Union sports, had occasion to remark in the *Union Alumni Monthly* that the alumni had created an unhealthy climate for athletics at the College. As recently as the imbroglio over ice HOCKEY during the Ned Harkness years (1975–77), too few interested alumni were willing to inform themselves on the non-athletic aspects of the controversy; it is difficult to find among the strident alumni opinions voiced at that time a realistic concern for the College as a whole. In the aftermath, however, the Athletic Department founded the FRIENDS OF UNION ATHLETICS to encourage interest by alumni and others in the whole range of Union athletics.

Women's Sports. Union began admitting women as regular undergraduates in the fall of 1970, and provided them with a part-time instructor in physical education, Mrs. Margaret Norton, to supervise intramural sports. It was unclear how many Union women would want to participate in sports, and which sports those would be. In the fall of 1973 the College had four full classes of women, totaling about six hundred. By then it was obvious that some of the most serious inadequacies in the institution's adaptation to co-education were to be found in the athletic program and facilities. Although Title IX of the Educational Amendments Act of 1972 forbade discrimination on the basis of sex in athletic programs at schools receiving federal funds, no women's teams played varsity sports at Union until the spring of 1975 (tennis and softball).

The problems were manifold; the College lacked commitment—the first full-time women's coach was not hired until 1974 and until June 1976 the athletic director concerned himself only with men's programs. Interest was hard to predict: although eleven women played on the short-lived women's football team, the first attempt, in 1979, to start a women's swim team failed for lack of interest. The campus also lacked facilities. Alumni Gymnasium, dating from 1914, had deteriorated badly; designed for a much smaller student body, it was used almost to capacity, on tight schedules, for men's intercollegiate and intramural sports.

Some reforms were spurred by the December 1976 *Report of the task force on athletics*, but the College had to struggle with the limitations of Alumni Gym until a renovation and addition were completed in 1987.

Women's teams began competing in varsity sports as follows: tennis and softball, spring 1975; volleyball and field hockey, fall 1975; basketball, January 1976; lacrosse, spring 1976; cross country, fall 1981; outdoor

track, spring 1982; soccer, fall 1982; indoor track, January 1983; swimming, fall 1983; rugby (club), 1984. Women's ice hockey, which made a brief appearance as an intercollegiate club sport in 1977, returned as a varsity sport after the period covered by this book.

Intramural Sports. Largely undocumented and constantly changing, intramural sports resist any kind of orderly chronicle. Union's history is rife with new initiatives in this department but few explanations of what happened to the old ones.

In the nineteenth century, games were usually between classes or fraternities, though North College sometimes played South College. Later, many more combinations were discovered, and in baseball games during one week in May 1914, the junior Organic Chemistry class rolled over the junior Electrical Engineering students, Delta Theta Phi swamped Sigma Phi, and the *Concordiensis* buried the *Garnet*.

Harold Anson Bruce set up a new system of intramural athletics in 1925, and for a while the options ranged from such mainstream sports as basketball, wrestling, lacrosse, track and field, fencing and boxing, to less demanding activities such as billiards, clock golf, touch football, and horseshoes. The slogan "athletics for all" was taken seriously, and the annual horseshoe tournament continued until at least 1935. From 1935 until near his retirement in 1976, coach Arthur Lawrence served as Director of Intramural Sports.

In 1975 the College created the position of Coordinator of Recreational Sports and Intramural Programs, placed administratively under the dean of students office but soon (1978) transferred to the Department of Athletics. Among the features added to Alumni Gymnasium in the 1987 expansion were eight racquetball and squash courts.

Directors. 1873–77: Captain Thomas Ward, U.S.A., Professor of Military Science and Director of Physical Culture; 1878–79: Lt. Clermont L. Best, U.S.A., Professor of Military Science and Director of Physical Culture; 1879–92: Charles W. Vanderveer, Director of Gymnasium and Instructor in Physical Culture; 1892–97: Dr. Christopher P. Linhart, Director of Gymnasium and Instructor in Physiology and Physical Education; 1897–1900: John W.H. Pollard, Instructor in Physical Culture; 1900–6: Dr. Herbert L. Towne, Instructor in Physical Culture; 1906–18: Dr. Stewart A. McComber, Instructor in Physical Culture (from 1908: Professor of Physiology and Director of Physical Training); 1919–20: Sol S. Metzger, Director of Athletics and Physical Training.; 1920–22: Benjamin Russell Murphy, Director of Physical Education.; 1922–24: Elmer Quillen Oliphant, Director of Physical Education; 1925–31: Harold Anson Bruce, Director of Physical Education.; 1931–54: J. Harold Wittner, Director of Athletics (acting director,

1931–1934); 1954–62: J. Harold Wittner, Director of Physical Education; 1954–69: Wilford Ketz, Director of Athletics; 1969–71: George Flood, Director of Athletics and Chairman of the Physical Education Department; 1971–76: Bruce Allison, Director of Athletics and Chairman of the Physical Education Department; 1976–77: Thomas Kershner, Acting Director of Athletics; 1977: Craig Carlson, Acting Director of Athletics; 1977–: Richard Sakala, Director of Athletics.

On the history of individual intercollegiate sports, see BASEBALL; BASKETBALL (MEN'S), BASKETBALL (WOMEN'S); BOWLING; BOXING; CREW; CRICKET; CROSS COUNTRY (MEN'S); CROSS COUNTRY (WOMEN'S); CURLING; FENCING; FIELD HOCKEY; FRISBEE; FOOTBALL; GOLF; HOCKEY; LACROSSE (MEN'S); LACROSSE (WOMEN'S); RUGBY (MEN'S); RUGBY (WOMEN'S); SKI TEAM; SOCCER (MEN'S); SOCCER (WOMEN'S); SOFTBALL; SWIMMING (MEN'S); SWIMMING (WOMEN'S); TENNIS (MEN'S); TENNIS (WOMEN'S); TRACK AND FIELD; WRESTLING. On club sports that do not engage in intercollegiate competition, see STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS: Sports.

Auburn, Norman Paul (May 22, 1905–). Acting president of Union College, Sept. 1, 1978–July 30, 1979.

Born in Cincinnati, the son of an architectural draftsman, Norman Auburn earned an AB degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1927. After attending law school briefly, he held several white-collar jobs in the construction industry, then made a second, also abortive, attempt at graduate school.

Notwithstanding his lack of the graduate degrees even then regarded as a prerequisite for such work, he went on to a highly successful career as a university president, rising through administrative ranks, rather than starting in the faculty.

Beginning with part-time work as editor of the University of Cincinnati alumni magazine in 1929, Auburn became Assistant Director of the Evening College in 1933, then served as acting dean, dean, vice-president and acting president of the university. Elected president of the University of Akron in 1951, he guided that institution through two decades of great expansion. The university's Science and Engineering Center was named for him in 1968.

Retiring from the University of Akron in 1971, Auburn became senior vice-president and director of operations of the Academy for Educational Development in New York City, which he had formerly served as a consultant. He undertook studies and research projects for small independent colleges, major university systems, and for U.S. government agencies and foreign governments, and also served as a consultant to the Agency for International Development. His ex-

tensive travels included six around-the-world trips on educational missions.

In 1973, Auburn accepted the first of a series of eight temporary positions in academic administration. After serving as acting president of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1973, he held the same position at Stephens College (1974–75), Cedar Crest College (1977–78) and Union College (1978–79), then became Senior Vice President and Provost of Widener University (1979–82), acting president of Salem College (1982–83), Special Assistant to the President for Planning, West Virginia University (1983–86) and acting president of Lincoln University in Missouri (1987–88).

After THOMAS BONNER, whose administration had been fraught with controversy, announced on May 16, 1978, that he would resign, the Board of Trustees looked for an acting president who would be a calming influence and, for the first time in Union's history, filled that position from outside the College community. The seventy-three year-old Auburn saw his responsibility as helping the trustees choose a new president and helping the administration formulate its educational objectives. He undertook no important new initiatives during what he correctly estimated would be a term of less than one year, but neither did he serve as a simple caretaker.

Auburn was a Republican and a Presbyterian. His first wife, the former Kathleen Montgomery, died in 1974; in 1977, he married Virginia Kirk. On his departure, Union added a DCL to his long list of honorary degrees.

Averill, Chester (March 16, 1804–Aug. 7, 1836). Class of 1828. Sigma Phi. Phi Beta Kappa. Philomathean Society. Professor of Chemistry and Ancient Languages, 1828–36.

Born on a farm in Washington, Connecticut, Averill became a teacher at seventeen to earn money for college. Entering Union College in 1824, he graduated four years later at the head of his class. The College immediately gave him a fellowship and employed him as a tutor, promoting him to Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Ancient Languages in 1832 and Professor in 1834. He replaced JOEL NOTT, who taught chemistry before leaving the College in 1830.

Averill also served as the College's librarian from at least 1830 onwards, and had charge of the mineralogical collections. A tall, thin man, nicknamed "Spike" by students, he was popular as a teacher but volatile and overbearing as a dormitory proctor. On one occasion, JONATHAN PEARSON '35, then a junior, contrived to punish the professor by rigging a bucket of water to spill on his head when he opened the library.

Although Averill did no original work, his only scientific publication was noteworthy. When cholera broke out in Schenectady, the mayor asked him in September 1832 for information on the use of chlorine

as a disinfectant and antiputrefactive agent. Averill published his response in a pamphlet, *Facts regarding the disinfecting powers of chlorine; with an explanation of the mode in which it operates, and with directions how it should be applied for disinfecting purposes* (1832), which reviewed the latest literature on the subject, and presented practical instructions for disinfecting cisterns, etc. Whether his good advice was taken is unknown.

Tubercular from youth, Averill had to give up teaching at the end of 1834/35. He married Julia Pomeroy of Stockbridge, Massachusetts on August 4, 1835, and died about a year later. Their son, Chester Averill Jr., born May 31, 1836, attended Union as a member of the Class of 1857 but did not graduate.

Avery, Harold Gardner (March 11, 1902–Oct. 16, 1969). Professor of Economics, 1947–67.

A native of Edgar, Nebraska, Harold Avery was the son of Clarence P. Avery, the proprietor of a general store, and Idah Garner Avery. After earning a BSc (1924) and an MA (1925) from the University of Nebraska, he taught economics at Bethany College in Kansas, 1925–27, and then at Bradley Polytechnic Institute in Peoria, Illinois, 1928–47. He married Ethel Armstrong in 1928.

In 1940 Avery earned a PhD from Columbia University with a dissertation on *Accounting for depreciable fixed assets*. During the Second World War he served, 1943–45, as fiscal officer and purchasing officer with the Coast Artillery Corps; at his discharge he had attained the rank of captain.

Avery came to Union as associate professor of economics in 1947, succeeding John C. Fetzner. In addition to his dissertation, he published several articles on accounting, and devoted sabbatical leaves to work as accounting consultant for Consolidated Edison (1953/54) and for the New York Telephone Co. (1960/61).

Almost boyishly friendly, yet gentlemanly, Avery, who never lost his mid-western drawl, was well-liked by his colleagues. He survived a heart attack in 1956/57, but succumbed to another two years after retiring.

Backus, Jonathan Trumbull (Jan. 27, 1809–Jan. 21, 1892). Clergyman. Trustee of Union College, 1852–88.

Born in Albany, J. Trumbull Backus, as he styled himself, graduated from Columbia College (as valedictorian) in 1827 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1830. In 1832 he became pastor of the troubled First Presbyterian Church in Schenectady, which had suffered a string of short, sometimes controversial ministries since its founding. He remained in the position for the rest of his career, during which the church grew steadily stronger. A tall, distinguished-