

The affair further damaged Joy's standing with his colleagues, but he may already have known that he would not remain much longer at Union. Late in April he announced his appointment as professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy at Columbia College. He left at the beginning of June, having taught at Union for a year-and-a-half, although he was on the faculty for three academic years.

Joy remained at Columbia until ill-health forced his resignation in 1877, aged fifty-four. He had been one of the early sub-editors of *Scientific American* and of the *Journal of Applied Chemistry*. After retiring he resided for five years in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, but he and his wife then spent the next eight years in Europe, returning to Stockbridge the year before his death.

Junior Week. Junior Week, which never lasted a week and was only arbitrarily named for the junior class, was a long winter or spring weekend (Thursday night through Sunday) devoted to dances and other entertainments.

The junior class originated the idea in 1905, persuading the faculty to cancel Friday classes. At first, the "week," held in late January or early February, featured fraternity parties, the Junior Hop (changed the next year to a prom), the Allison-Foote debate, the Sophomore Soiree, and a concert by the Musical Clubs. By 1921 the festivities had been moved to May, and included MOVING-UP DAY. A Mountebanks performance and a track meet were eventually substituted for the Allison-Foote debate.

The Thursday and Friday night dances gradually became all-night affairs, and the Saturday night dance did not necessarily end on schedule at midnight; the resulting endurance contest virtually guaranteed sparse attendance at Moving-Up Day, athletic contests, plays and concerts.

In 1929 the faculty Committee on Student Activities instigated several changes in Junior Week, abolishing all-night dances on Thursday and shifting Moving-Up Day to Friday. The Sophomore Soiree fell victim to the Depression in 1931, but Junior Week continued in a diminished form until 1940.

Kames (Eliphalet Nott's Course in). In 1762, the Scottish jurist Henry Home, Lord Kames, (1696–1782) published the first edition of his *Elements of criticism*. It is a difficult book to classify in modern terms, especially if one assumes that the title refers to literary or art criticism. "Kames," as the book came to be called, treats of both, but more importantly of moral philosophy, aesthetics, the psychology of taste, and the dispassionate study of human emotions generally.

Union's first curriculum included a sophomore course in "Criticism," replaced in 1802 by a junior

course in "Elements of Criticism" and a senior course in "Principles of Criticism." It is not definitely known whether Kames was used in any of those courses; another widely used book of a similar kind was Hugh Blair's *Lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres* (1783). President JONATHAN MAXCY (1802–4), had taught from Kames while at Rhode Island College, and praised the book in an October 26, 1795, letter to an unknown correspondent:

This is in my opinion a performance of the most merit & genius in our language or indeed in any other, on the subject. Lord Kames brings into view the genuine principles of human nature, on which alone we can proceed with certainty in the business of taste & criticism.

In 1807, with Eliphalet Nott in the president's office, a new curriculum offered Criticism as a senior year course called simply "Kames." Nott continued to teach Kames until he was disabled by a stroke in 1859. Although a senior-year moral philosophy course taught by the president was traditional in colleges of the time, Nott's course was *sui generis*; it became so famous that students transferred to Union for their senior year just to take it.

Nott published nothing on Kames, and probably did not use notes in his course; its content (which surely changed a good deal in the half century he taught it) can be guessed only from student notes and diaries and from alumni recollections.

In the teacher's maturity, certainly, it was much more a course in Nott than a course in Kames, but it was even more fundamentally a course in independent thinking. Nott wanted his students to "believe nothing merely because it is asserted by any author," and he set an example by subjecting the textbook itself to critical analysis and to comparison with his own experience. Still, Nott probably used Kames rather than Blair or some other book because Kames discussed matters Nott considered important and because the lecturer did not think the author always wrong.

Nott's course in Kames was at once the most influential course ever taught at Union—conveying to students the views of the teacher and the textbook's author in an impressive demonstration of critical reading—and at the same time a key to the strengths and weaknesses of the president's own character.

Francis Wayland, who took the course in 1818, later described it in his memoirs:

The recitations . . . were of the nature of conversational lectures. After a brief examination of the subject matter of the text-book, [Nott] occupied the remaining time in animated discussion of ideas connected with the lesson. Sometimes he examined, and either confirmed, refuted, or illustrated the author; sometimes he showed the consequences which flowed from the truth enunciated, and applied it to the various forms of individual, social, and political life. Sometimes he relieved the discussion by appropriate anecdotes. His recitations were a pleasure which

no student was willing to lose. We then began to feel ourselves men, and to form judgments for ourselves, on the events which were taking place around us. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that attendance upon Doctor Nott's course of instruction formed an era in the life of every one of his pupils.

The thrust of Nott's course was the preparation for life. H.S. Banks of the Class of 1829 later recalled that students were called upon in turn to read aloud a passage from Kames, then to give their opinion of it:

We were required to give our reasons for our agreement with the author, and we were criticised upon our opinions upon the subject until the President and the student were pretty well satisfied upon the matter. Nor was this all. We were asked what use we were to make of what we had learned when we went out into the world, for if we could make no use of the information we were acquiring, our labor was in vain. In this way, in the course of the year, almost every subject of moral and mental philosophy and of the operations, passions and emotions of the mind were brought up and discussed. The student was allowed to ask the Doctor any question in return and to differ from him if he could give any valid and sensible reason for it, and the more questions asked and opinions advanced the better the Doctor seemed pleased with him, so that sometimes two or three students only were called upon to recite during the hour.

William James Stillman, who took the course in 1847/48, remembered Nott as a veritable Socrates:

The doctor indeed tried to make us think, and he used to say that the textbook was a matter of entire indifference, and that he would as soon have a book of riddles as Kame's "Elements of Criticism," as long as he could make us think out our conclusions. With him our recitations were a perpetual contest of our wits against his; he showed us the shallowness of our acquisitions, and dissected mercilessly both textbook and the responses to the questions which he had drawn from it, admitting nothing and pushing the pupil perpetually into the deeper water as soon as he began to think his foot had touched firm land. The first term under the doctor brought up every intellectual faculty I possessed...

Some of the "appropriate anecdotes" Wayland mentioned have latterly been extracted from student notes; taken together, they seem a poor preparation for life; indeed, they make Nott appear credulous at best, a humbug at worst, with his tales of the spontaneous combustion of drunkards and of birthmarks in the shape of animals that had frightened the pregnant mother, his claims that students "addicted to fornication" rarely live to be thirty, and his enthusiasm for phrenology.

Much more influential than these, however, were two dicta which went farther than Kames would have. "Man is not a reasonable being," Nott told his students, and consequently, "Passion alone can move." Nott's illustrations of the practical psychology stemming from these principles ranged from anecdotes of his experience in manipulating legislatures and mobs to advice on winning the affections of women (be kind to them when they are in distress).

Many alumni later testified to the value of Nott's course in Kames. Only one mildly dissenting judgment is known. William Graham '51 later recalled that Nott's

counsels were always wise and shrewd, so far as the wisdom of this world is concerned, but fell short of reaching that higher moral plane to which his successor, Dr. Hickok, strove to lead his students. It often struck me that there was too much of what we call *policy* [i.e., expedience] in [Nott's] teachings: A little incident may illustrate the manner in which it struck another student. [While leaving the class] Tom Breen...slapped me on the back with "Graham, isn't this glorious...the old Doctor sits down and for a solid hour tells us how to pull the wool over the eyes of other people."

Although many later presidents taught at least an occasional course, none rivaled Nott as a teacher.

Kappa Alpha Gate. The main gate of JACKSON'S GARDEN, erected in 1926, is called the Kappa Alpha Gate; in the past, it has also sometimes been called the Stimson Gate.

Throughout the time Isaac Jackson and his daughter, Julia Benedict, took care of Jackson's Garden, the principal entrance was near their residences, just north of North College. In 1925 the College assumed responsibility for the garden, and decided to move the main entrance to its present location at a cardinal point in relation to the Nott Memorial. The Class of 1884, looking for a 40th anniversary project, had offered in 1923 to build the Jackson's Garden gate, but for reasons unknown built instead a gate at the end of SOUTH LANE (see CLASS OF 1884 GATE).

Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi and Delta Phi, the first three fraternities, then proposed to build the gate jointly to celebrate their centennials in 1925 and 1926. That plan, too, miscarried, and in the fall of 1925, Mrs. George A. Crocker Jr., offered to pay for the gateway. By her wish, it commemorates the 100th anniversary of Kappa Alpha and the memory of Dr. Daniel MacMartin Stimson '64, a Kappa Alpha member to whom Mrs. Crocker was related. It is especially appropriate that the gate should be named for Kappa Alpha, given that Isaac Jackson was a founder of that fraternity.

The gateway was erected in mid-April 1926. The designer is unknown.

Kappa Alpha House. Kappa Alpha has owned two houses on the Union campus, both on the approximate present site of the Olin Center.

1) Kappa Alpha's first house, built in 1901, was the third fraternity house to rise on the campus. The society first asked the trustees for a house site in June 1895, as Alpha Delta Phi was beginning to build the second house on campus. They were granted a ninety-nine year lease on a site in January 1900. The house was later flanked on the east by the first Electrical En-

gineering Building (1907) and on the west by the General Engineering Building (1910).

2) As Kappa Alpha's centenary (1925) approached, the fraternity decided to rebuild, preserving the foundations and much of the walls and floors of the original house, but entirely changing its exterior appearance. The new house, designed by Harry L. Brumond of New York City, was built at a cost of approximately \$40,000 by Dorff and DeLara of New York City, under the local supervision of alumni members ANTHONY HOADLEY and Ludlow Melius. Work began May 19, 1924, and the new house was occupied in the fall semester of that year.

The Kappa Alpha House served as a YMCA center during the First World War, and as the Navy "sick bay" during the Second World War. The College razed it in 1967 to make way for the Science and Engineering Center.

Kappa Alpha Society (New York Alpha chapter). A national fraternity, founded November 26, 1825, at Union College, Kappa Alpha is the oldest continuously active secret Greek letter social fraternity in the United States.

Although the Union chapter of Kappa Alpha is often called simply "the first fraternity," it had several antecedents of different kinds, including one called "Kappa Alpha" with chapters at several Southern colleges (see FRATERNITIES). Most immediately, the fraternity at Union grew out of informal meetings by three seniors, Thomas Hun, his roommate ISAAC JACKSON, John Hart Hunter, and his roommate, junior Arthur Burtis. Three of the four had been together at the Albany Academy and, curiously enough, Hun, Hunter and Jackson were adjacent to each other in alphabetical listings of their class at Union. They may also all have been part of a campus militia company commanded by Jackson.

The four gathered in their rooms during the fall of 1825 for evenings of song and story, pipe-smoking, and baking potatoes in the wood stove. Calling themselves "The Philosophers," the four, joined by other friends, began to turn the group into a fraternity when they playfully made Hunter their leader by preparing him a seat atop a woodpile and inventing a pipe-lighting ceremony.

The original four, together with four seniors (John McGeoch, Orlando Meads, James Proudfit, and Joseph A. Constant) and another junior, Joseph Law, held their first formal meeting November 26, 1825, in Hunter's and Burtis's room in the northeast corner of the fourth floor of South Section, South College. They adopted a constitution and a week later initiated three more seniors.

The new society soon had competition: SIGMA PHI and DELTA PHI sprang up at Union in 1827, and the former became the first fraternity to expand beyond

one campus by establishing a chapter at Hamilton in 1831. When Williams students successfully petitioned Kappa Alpha at Union for a chapter in 1833, the society began its very slow expansion to ten chapters by the end of the century. Kappa Alpha at Union has also been conservative in chapter size; although it long had a substantial house, it was usually among the smaller fraternities in membership.

In 1830, Kappa Alpha became the first fraternity to issue a catalogue.

For its first seventy-six years, like most fraternities in that period, Kappa Alpha had no house; the record of its meeting places is very incomplete. After using Hunter's room in South College, and later the Philomathean Hall across the corridor, the society met in various boarding houses. In 1856/57, and probably both earlier and later, members roomed together in North Section, North College, where they presumably also held meetings; the proctor for that section was Kappa Alpha founder Isaac Jackson, since 1826 a member of the faculty. From 1867 until it built a house on the campus in 1901, the society had meeting rooms on Wall Street behind Givens Hotel.

After the KAPPA ALPHA HOUSE was razed in 1967, members were housed in the south wing of Davidson House. Unable to meet the minimum occupancy rate for their wing of Davidson, they were compelled in the fall of 1981 to move to MCKEAN HOUSE, where they remain.

Kappa Beta Phi. A national honorary junior class society, Kappa Beta Phi had a chapter at Union from 1912 until about 1933. The nature of the society, at Union and elsewhere, was a matter of dispute; Kappa Beta Phi was apparently originally intended to mock Phi Beta Kappa, but some of its members may eventually have come to take it more seriously.

The Union chapter was installed by the Hobart chapter in October 1912. Two months later, the *Union Alumni Monthly* reported on the presence at a football game of "some foolish looking youths said to be Kappa Beta Phi's. They wore keys of pasteboard about the size of a wooden Indian. The Kappa Beta Phi's are supposed to be very funny fellows. They are what are called practical jokers."

But in February 1913 the *Concordiensis* quoted the *Hobart Herald* on the society's reception at Union: "The effort of the Union students to abolish Kappa Beta Phi seems rather strange, especially because of the charge that the society ridicules learning. No such charge has been made by the Hobart faculty, and an investigation of the scholastic standing of the members would prove it to be very creditable."

The Union chapter apparently very soon became dormant, but it was revived in February 1916. On December 4, 1923, Kappa Beta Phi was denounced by the national Interfraternity Council, which forbade

IFC members from joining the society, charging that it was based on poor scholarship and that it mocked Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Beta Kappa key. However, an ex-president of the Union chapter denied the charge that the society was based on poor scholarship, and the following spring all of the members who joined the Union chapter were members of other fraternities. A member of the Class of 1930 later recalled Kappa Beta Phi as primarily a drinking society.

A second puzzle concerns the fact that Kappa Beta Phi was described as a junior class society both nationally and at Union (for example, in the *Student Handbook* for 1922/23), yet the Union chapter was founded by five seniors and two juniors, and in 1921 it had members from all four classes.

Kappa Beta Phi died out at Union about 1933.

Kappa Nu (Iota chapter). A national fraternity, Kappa Nu was founded at the University of Rochester, November 12, 1911. The Union chapter, named at first the Upsilon Rho Beta chapter, began January 13, 1918, with the pledging of the members of the Apollo Club: two juniors (Samuel Robinson and H.E. Rosenberg), one sophomore (M.D. Rock) and three freshmen (Samuel Schechter, Max Simon, Henry I. Halpert). They were initiated March 10, 1918.

The Apollo Club had begun early in October 1917 when, in the words of the chapter history, a group of students met to discuss "ways and means to better the condition of the Jewish men at Union College."

An Upsilon Rho Alpha chapter of Kappa Nu had been formed at the Albany branches of Union University in 1915; it died in 1925. About 1920/21, the national adopted a new method of naming chapters, changing the name of the Union College chapter to Iota.

Until sometime after 1948, the national charter restricted membership to men of "Hebrew parentage." In its later years at Union, Kappa Nu was the College's largest fraternity. On October 14, 1961, national Kappa Nu merged with PHI EPSILON PI under the latter name.

Kappa Nu had dormitory rooms and two reception rooms in North College from the fall of 1920 until the fall of 1926, when the fraternity purchased 811 Union Street, at the intersection of Union Avenue. In the fall of 1936, Kappa Nu moved to 40 Union Avenue, the large brick house at the corner of Gillespie Street. The fraternity leased that house to the government during the Second World War, and afterward members lived in the dormitories until Kappa Nu built the present EDWARDS HOUSE, first occupied in September 1949.

Kappa Phi (Alpha chapter). Founded at Union in 1919, Kappa Phi was one of four local fraternities established with the encouragement of the adminis-

tration to accommodate the swollen enrollments following the First World War.

Kappa Phi was chartered by KAPPA SIGMA January 2, 1929, and formally installed as its Delta Tau chapter March 23, 1929.

Kappa Phi members lived in South College until the fall of 1922, when they moved to 231 Seward Place. In the spring of 1924 the fraternity bought a house at 1001 Union Street, on the northeast corner of University Place.

Kappa Phi Delta. A freshman fraternity founded in 1886 by the Class of 1890, Kappa Phi Delta apparently died when the founders graduated.

See also: ALPHA SIGMA.

Kappa Sigma (Delta Tau chapter). A national fraternity founded December 10, 1869, at the University of Virginia, Kappa Sigma established a chapter at Union on March 23, 1929, absorbing KAPPA PHI.

Three of the founders of Kappa Sigma at the University of Virginia had previously studied at the University of Bologna in Italy, and had been associated there with a secret Kappa Sigma society which had several chapters in Europe and claimed to date from 1400. This tendentious claim has sometimes been cited as establishing the superior antiquity of Kappa Sigma.

When Kappa Sigma first came to Union, it had the largest number of chapters of any American fraternity and one of the largest memberships. Members occupied the former Kappa Phi lodge at 1001 Union Street until the Second World War. When the chapter revived after the war, it sold the house; members lived in the dormitories until late in 1949. The fraternity then bought a house in the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT, at 1017 Lenox Road (the northeast corner of the intersection with Avon Road). Litigation between the fraternities in the Realty Plot and the City, over the zoning ordinances, continued for several years; after it became clear that the fraternities had lost, Kappa Sigma conveyed the property to the College in May 1961. That fall the chapter moved into the newly constructed Potter House, across the street.

Kappa Sigma was evicted from Potter House in May 1964 "for malicious damage after four years [sic: they had been there three years] of probation and warning." The dean of students found conditions "beyond description" and recommended that national Kappa Sigma withdraw the Union chapter's charter. The national complied by December of that year, but members, dispersed through the dormitories, apparently maintained some kind of local organization until 1967, then disbanded.

The national inquired in the fall of 1976 about reactivating the Union chapter. With the College's approval, the fraternity established a colony by June 1978

and officially reinstated the chapter on October 19, 1979. During the first year, members were housed in HICKOK HOUSE; in the fall of 1980, Kappa Sigma bought a house at 201 Seward Place, where it remains.

The Kappa Sigma national constitution contained a "Caucasians only" clause as late as 1967; it is not known when the clause was dropped. In 1982, the national was still requiring an initiation ritual some chapters considered offensive to Jews.

Kellogg, George Dwight (June 28, 1873–Sept. 19, 1955). Professor of Latin, 1911–43.

A native of St. Louis, Missouri, the son of Sanford Brown Kellogg and Louise Parker Allen Kellogg, George Dwight Kellogg graduated from Yale in 1895 as valedictorian of his class and the winner of numerous prizes and honors. He earned a PhD at Yale three years later, then spent a year of postgraduate study in Rome, Berlin and Munich, before returning to teach Latin at Yale for another three years.

After teaching classics at Williams for two years, Kellogg was called to Princeton when Woodrow Wilson established the "preceptor" system there in 1905; Kellogg's experience as a preceptor, meeting with small groups of students, would prove a valuable preparation for teaching classics at Union.

Union president CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND, a Princeton alumnus who had met Kellogg while there on a visit, turned to him in 1911 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Latin professor SIDNEY G. ASHMORE.

An enthusiastic and conscientious teacher of Latin, and a friendly colleague, Kellogg was often called on to put his wide reading to use by teaching other subjects in an emergency. At various times he taught economics, American history, modern European history, the history of education, mathematics and philosophy. He served as acting head of the departments of philosophy (1924/25) and of economics (1925/26). Asked how he graded in an unfamiliar field, he explained that he gave "A"s to papers better than he could have written and "B"s to work he thought he could only equal.

A loquacious man who acquired the student nickname "Gabby," Kellogg was known for his readiness to digress in class. "Even the most casual query of a student," an *Idol* profile noted in 1940, "never fails to bring forth a voluminous response liberally interspersed with references to the classics, the Bible, or Shakespeare."

Kellogg founded the Classical Club in 1913, and after his marriage the following year to Mary C. Fielding (with whom he would have two children), the couple hosted its monthly meetings at their home until his retirement; several faculty members from outside the classics department were regular attendees at the lively gatherings. The Kelloggs moved in 1919

from Rosa Road to the campus, succeeding professor OLIN LANDRETH as the occupant of the building now known as FERRO HOUSE (they dubbed it Northgate).

The *Idol* portrait of Kellogg near the end of his career described him as combining the full-faced, silver-haired head of a midwestern governor—an observation confirmed by photographs—with the lower body and pigeon-toed gait of Babe Ruth.

Although Kellogg contributed numerous short articles to classical journals, and served from 1925 to 1935 as associate editor of the *Classical Weekly*, he wrote no books. His unpublished writings include farces written in Latin for performance by the Classical Club. "Pan Sotor," performed in 1915, concerns a student unable to attend the junior prom because he is on probation; it features a black-faced student singing "Way Down Upon the Sewanee River" in Latin. Others farces included "Suffragetix Militans" (1913) and "Ivppiter Mimvs" (1916), Kellogg's adaptation of Horace's first satire. During the grim early years of the Second World War—a student later recalled—Kellogg enjoyed reading to diminished classes from his translation of Plautus's "The city mouse and the country mouse."

A strong interest in the techniques of public speaking led him to offer instruction in that art at General Electric for sixteen years and, after Union discontinued formal courses in the subject, to give a non-credit once-a-week course at the College from 1935 until his retirement. His own public speaking included the occasional conduct, over a period of twenty years, of services in Italian at Schenectady's Italian Presbyterian Church of San Salvatore.

During the post-war crisis caused by a great influx of returning veterans, Kellogg returned from retirement to teach an English course in 1945/46.

Kilburn, Patrick Emory (Jan. 17, 1923–March 15, 1974). Professor of English, 1954–74.

A native of Clayton, New Mexico, the son of an undertaker, Patrick Kilburn earned a bachelor's degree in 1944 from the University of New Mexico, then served for the balance of the Second World War with the U.S. Navy in the North Atlantic and the South Pacific.

After taking a master's degree from New Mexico in 1947, Kilburn went to New York University in pursuit of a doctorate, completed in 1954. In the meantime, he served as an instructor at the University of Colorado, 1950–54. Union College hired him after English Department chairman Harold Blodgett noticed him in a summer class Blodgett taught at NYU.

Kilburn's field was American literature, but he taught primarily Freshman English and "American Civilization," a senior course required of engineering students. In his freshman English course he introduced a requirement that students turn in the product of fifteen minutes of writing every day. He did not

grade the papers, but merely verified that they contained as many words as the student had produced on the first day, writing in class for fifteen minutes.

Describing this method in a 1962 article entitled "Every man his own pedagogue," Kilburn explained that most of the difficulties of teaching students to write stem from their defensiveness about their writing. The exercise of daily writing, he believed, eventually awakened in most students a desire to write more effectively, and from that basis the teacher could help them make some progress. Although students were free to abuse the exercise—copying their quota of words from a newspaper, for instance—he found that very few did so after the first two or three weeks.

A large man, intense and often choleric, Kilburn was a natural for the title role in which the Mountebanks cast him for their 1955 production of *Othello*. He was affable with friends, however, and his preferred activities were quiet ones; he was an avid fisherman, birder, and organic gardener, and near the end of his life he took up italic calligraphy, sometimes practicing during faculty meetings. He served as a Fulbright lecturer in Pakistan in 1961/62, and later worked as a volunteer with Mount Carmel House, a local drug-rehabilitation agency.

Kilburn was most widely known outside the College for his spirited counter-attack on the critics of Webster's *Third New International Dictionary*, and on Dwight MacDonald in particular. Published first in the Union College *Symposium* in 1962, Kilburn's article was reprinted, with a response by MacDonald and Kilburn's rejoinder, in an anthology titled *Dictionaries and that dictionary* (1962). He also debated MacDonald and William F. Buckley on television.

His first marriage, to Carolyn Rosse, produced two sons. In 1966, as the marriage was ending in divorce, Kilburn accepted the position of Dean of the Faculty at Monticello College in Illinois, where former Union administrator John Haines had become president. Shortly after Kilburn submitted his resignation from Union, however, Haines suddenly quit his position at Monticello, and Kilburn decided to remain at Union. In May 1969 he married Mary Jo Martin.

For a year or two, beginning in November 1967, he moderated "Professor at Large," a weekly half-hour educational television program on which area faculty members discussed timely questions. He also filled the demanding position of executive secretary of the New York State English Council, 1970–74. Outspoken in his support of civil rights and civil liberties, he served as chairman of the Capital District chapter of the New York Civil Liberties Union, 1970–71. In 1973 he became chairman of the English department.

Kilburn died at fifty-one of a heart attack suffered while bicycling to work on the first day of an exercise program.

King, Morland (Nov. 22, 1881–March 16, 1958). Class of 1905. Professor of Electrical Engineering, 1906–20.

A Brooklyn native, the son of Samuel Warner King, a Congregational minister, and Mary Ellen Jeffrey King, Morland King enrolled at Union as an electrical engineering major in 1901. He joined Alpha Delta Phi, sang in the glee club, served as president of the Musical Association, won the Blatchford Oratorical Contest and earned election to Sigma Xi.

After taking an MEE from Union in 1906, King joined the faculty as an instructor, one of five members of the electrical engineering department under Charles Steinmetz. The department's faculty in those years changed frequently, and except for Steinmetz, who headed the department for a decade but did not teach full-time, King was the first to remain for more than seven years. He also did consulting work with General Electric, and during the First World War, he was associated with GE engineer E.F.W. Alexanderson in war work. Students bestowed on him the nickname "Ma."

In 1913 he married Angelica Van Vranken Olmstead, of Schenectady, who gained a reputation as a portrait artist. They had three children.

King was still an assistant professor when Lafayette College hired him in 1920 to chair its department of electrical engineering. He remained there until retirement in 1952, building the department up quite successfully, engaging in consulting work with U.S. Steel and other firms, and writing several articles for engineering publications. Eighteen months after retiring, he returned to the Lafayette faculty and taught full-time until his death.

Union awarded King an ScD in 1930.

Kleeman, Richard Daniel (1875 [?]-Oct. 10, 1932). Professor of Physics, 1915–27.

A native of the small South Australian town of Rowlands Flat, Richard Kleeman was probably born in 1875, though the date January 1878 appears in some sources. The eldest son of a large family, he worked on his father's farm after completing primary school, then, at eighteen, became a cooper in wineries, where he worked for the next seven years.

Despite his very limited formal education, Kleeman read widely and deeply, especially in science. When he wrote to W.H. Bragg, then teaching at the University of Adelaide, for explanation of a point in a scientific article, a correspondence ensued which led Bragg to offer Kleeman a job as his laboratory assistant.

Bragg, a teacher for some time, was just beginning the research career that would eventually earn him a Nobel Prize in Physics. He was so impressed with Kleeman's intellectual capacity that he arranged for the young man to enter the university in 1901, while continuing as his laboratory assistant. Kleeman earned

a BS honours degree in 1905, but a year before that he had aided Bragg in a pioneering experiment on the spectra of radioactive processes. Bragg and Kleeman co-authored a paper describing their findings for the *Philosophical Magazine*, and later that year they published a joint article on the velocity of expulsion of radiant particles.

With a scholarship from Adelaide, Kleeman continued his studies at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, under J.J. Thomson, earning a Cambridge BA in 1907. The following year, on the basis of his published work, Adelaide awarded him a DSc degree. He remained at Cambridge on scholarships and research studentships until 1913, working at Thomson's Cavendish Laboratory, at that time in the forefront of research on atomic theory. Kleeman published numerous articles in the *Philosophical Magazine* and in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society.

He moved to the United States in 1914 and visited Schenectady in April 1915. Calling him, with considerable exaggeration, "one of the half a dozen of the world's greatest physicists," the *Union Alumni Monthly* reported the visit as "a great compliment to Union." In June of that year, the College appointed Kleeman to its faculty.

While at Union, he published *A kinetic theory of gases and liquids* (1920) and several articles on molecular physics. He also worked for General Electric as a consultant.

As a teacher, Kleeman apparently had serious limitations, though the surviving evidence is not as conclusive as one might wish. The trustees' minutes for January 26, 1926, report that "The President spoke at length upon the mediocre work being done by Dr. R. D. Kleeman in the Department of Physics, in which Dr. Whitney concurred." The president would not have been concerned with the quality of Kleeman's research—most faculty members at that time did none at all—while trustee Whitney, who as head of the General Electric Research Laboratory was in a position to judge Kleeman's research, was also concerned with the quality of teaching and would have received informal reports on that subject. In all probability Kleeman, though he sometimes included students as co-authors of his papers, was not very interested in teaching the average undergraduate. In an unpublished memoir, Ralph Bennett '21 recalled that students in Kleeman's lab sessions frequently made him the butt of pranks.

Kleeman left the faculty at the end of 1926/27, but remained in Schenectady and continued to publish papers. His second book, *The atomic and molecular forces of chemical and physical interaction in liquids and gases, and their effects*, appeared in London in 1931. He died suddenly in a New York City hospital the following year. His place in the history of physics now appears to rest on his early work with Bragg.

Kleeman and his wife, the former Bertha Pauline Martin, had one son, Maxwell Richard Kleeman (Union '40).

Korean War. Unlike the FIRST WORLD WAR, the SECOND WORLD WAR, and the VIETNAM WAR, the Korean War had only minimal effect on the operation of the College.

The war began in June 1950, and in May 1951 all students seeking draft deferment took a Selective Service test; those over eighteen and a half who were not deferred were subject to the draft. Admissions were down in 1951/52 because of the draft, and about one-third of the students who did enroll joined the recently formed AIR FORCE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS unit.

Of the students and alumni known to have served in the armed services during the conflict, only one, Robert S. Woodruff '51, was killed in Korea.

Lacrosse (Men's). American colleges began to play lacrosse in 1880. Union had intramural teams in the fall of 1885; the *CONCORDIENSIS* remarked that the sport had "taken the place of lawn tennis these cold afternoons." Attempts to arrange a game with RPI apparently came to nothing, however, and the "Lacrosse Association" disbanded after its second year.

A fledgling team formed in the fall of 1903 was abandoned when it failed to gain Athletic Board recognition.

Intercollegiate lacrosse was finally established at Union after careful preparation by the Athletic Department. Freshman physical education classes received an introduction to the game in the fall of 1922, and a practice squad was formed the following fall. Recognized as a minor sport, lacrosse debuted in intercollegiate competition in the spring of 1924. Former Stevens College player Victor Starzenski coached the team as a volunteer for the first four seasons, during which it was quite successful, but a conflict with athletic director Harold Anson Bruce forced his resignation in 1927. When students protested—apparently the first instance of Union students coming to the defense of a dismissed coach—Bruce explained in a letter published in the *Concordiensis* that Starzenski had persistently exceeded his authority. (The FRESHMAN PEERADE that year featured a float depicting a boxing match between Bruce and Starzenski.)

Leslie P. Clifford '27, a lacrosse player who had just graduated, coached the team for one year, and the College then appointed Bill Harkness, who had played professional hockey and lacrosse in Canada; he guided the team from 1929 (when it enjoyed a 7-0 season and tied Navy for the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association championship) through 1940. The Athletic Board upgraded lacrosse to a major sport in 1931.