By the end of the period covered by this book, the intentions of the founders had been largely forgotten, and the *Concordiensis* editors found it necessary to scold the participants for drinking on what had been an alcohol-free day. The event was subsequently abandoned.

See also: CAMP UNION.

McComber, Stewart A. (d. Nov. 5, 1919). Director of Physical Education and Professor of Hygiene, 1906–18.

After graduating in 1896 from Brown University, where he starred in track, McComber remained for a year as a gymnasium instructor and then spent two years as director of physical education at Worcester Academy. Moving to the University School in Detroit, he served as director of physical training while earning an MD from the Detroit College of Medicine (1903).

CHARLES WALDRON '06, who had been a track athlete under McComber at the University School, praised him so highly to President Richmond that when the departure of Dr. Herbert L. Towne created a vacancy at Union in 1906, Richmond offered McComber the position of Director of Physical Education and Professor of Hygiene.

As soon as he arrived, he published an article in the *Concordiensis* urging greater stress on intramural sports and physical education, and less on varsity sports (see ATHLETICS), and throughout his tenure at Union he worked to inculcate high ideals of sportsmanship. He coached track (see TRACK AND FIELD) with considerable success and improved the physical facilities for athletics, having a large part in the design of ALUMNI GYMNASIUM, completed in 1914.

McComber left Union at the end of 1917/18 to do YMCA war work in France. He remained after the war to direct the training of French schoolmasters in American sports, but he died there of meningitis about a year later.

Machine Shop. A building known variously as the Machine Shop, the Heat Engines Laboratory, and the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory stood from 1947 until 1985 behind the General Engineering Building on the edge of Jackson's Garden.

The one-storey building was among several moved from the Rome Air Force Base and erected on campus at government expense; it remained in use longer than any of the others. When it opened in the fall of 1947, the west end housed the Heat Engines Laboratory and the east end housed the College's machine shop, which served both the Mechanical Engineering Department (created in 1952) and the Maintenance Department. Other large mechanical engineering laboratory equipment, such as a dynanometer and a wind tunnel, were added later.

The building was twice enlarged: in 1954 a forty-foot by sixty-foot concrete block addition filled the space between the laboratory and the garden fence, and in the summer of 1957, a seventy-two-foot by twelve-foot extension was added to the southeast side. By the late 1960s, the west end of the building contained an adjunct biology laboratory/office.

Much of the mechanical engineering equipment followed the department to the Science and Engineering Center in 1971. When the machine shop moved to the new ENGINEERING LABORATORY in 1985, the old building was razed to make way for the College Center.

McAuley, Thomas (April 21, 1778–May 11, 1862). Class of 1804. Professor at Union College, 1805–22. Founding president of the Union Theological Seminary.

Thomas McAuley was born in Ireland, probably in Coleraine. The date of his emigration to America is unknown; he later said he had been a frontier missionary as early as 1799, when he was twenty-one. After preparing for college under ROBERT PROUDFIT at Salem Academy, McAuley entered Union in the junior class in June 1802.

A year after graduating as Salutatorian in 1804, McAuley was appointed a tutor at Union; in 1806 he married Miss Mary Magoffin of New York City, and the College made him Professor of Latin. McAuley began lecturing on mathematics and natural philosophy in 1811; two years later the trustees relieved him of his Latin classes so that he could serve as Superintendent of Construction on North and South Colleges, and in 1814, when that responsibility had been discharged, he was given the title Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Like other members of the tiny faculty in old West College, McAuley was involved in the skirmishes with students, circa 1806–9, that resulted in the departure of Professor BENJAMIN ALLEN and ELIPHALET NOTT'S assumption of full responsibility for student discipline. But although one member of the Class of 1810 recalled that McAuley had been the "object of a wanton and cruel persecution" by students, the professor seems to have been more successful than Allen at keeping his sense of proportion.

On the new campus, McAuley was the first occupant of the faculty residence at the north end of North College (the present Bronner House) and is said to have had a garden nearby, in some sense a precursor of Jackson's Garden. On a visit to Ireland in 1816, he received an LLD degree from Trinity College, Dublin.

His daughter Catherine died in April 1818, aged eleven, and McAuley himself had apparently been seriously ill around that time; in July he gave the Board of Trustees three valuable mathematical instruments "as a small acknowledgment for the indulgence ex-

tended ... by your honourable Board while [I] was sinking under the influence of disease." He also gave to the College or sold it at bargain rates other instruments of his own manufacture.

It may also have been his illness and the death of his daughter that persuaded McAuley to return to the ecclesiastical life he had last pursued in his pre-college missionary days. In 1819 he was ordained by the Presbytery of Albany,

Always an emotional preacher—Taylor Lewis '20 later remembered "the ever-fervid glow of his Irish eloquence"—McAuley became more so after a religious revival swept upstate New York in 1820. Abandoning at least temporarily "the orderly moral and doctrinal religionism of the old fashioned Scotch Presbyterians, with its conservative methods," Lewis recalled, McAuley "was carried away by the excitement of the time, and immediately fell in with the more alarming style of exhortation for which the New England revivalist [Asahel Nettleton] was distinguished."

Professor Proudfit, no profound scholar himself, thought his former pupil and colleague "a ready and somewhat showy man but not accurate." But it was probably some direct opposition to Nott's policies that led to McAuley's departure. Much later Jonathan Pearson, presumably relying on oral tradition, cited McAuley among the evidences for his belief that every faculty member who had opposed Nott had been forced out.

McAuley left Union in 1822 to become pastor of the Rutgers Church in New York City. A committee of students called upon him with a formal expression of regret at his departure, and the College gave him a DD degree.

After keeping his New York church in a state of continual revival for seven years (declining election as president of Transylvania University in Kentucky in 1826), he accepted a call to the Tenth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Returning to New York City in 1833 as pastor of the Third Associate Reformed Church (later renamed the Eighth Street Church), he helped found the New York Theological Seminary (later, Union Theological Seminary). In 1836 he was chosen as the seminary's first president, first board president and first professor, holding those positions concurrently with his pastorship. The only other full-time faculty member, Henry White, was an 1824 Union College graduate; Ichabod Spencer '22 was a director and adjunct professor.

Classes initially met in McAuley's home; after two years the seminary erected its own building, but the institution was plagued with debt, and McAuley stepped down as president and board president after four years. The new seminary president was made responsible for fund-raising.

When the Presbyterian church began in 1837 to split into "old school" and "new school" factions, McAuley, unlike most Irish or Scottish-born Presbyterians, sided with the latter. In the ensuing turmoil, while he was "under judicial process," his church withdrew in 1845 from the Dutch Reformed denomination and connected itself with the Presbytery of New York. Later that year, aged sixty-seven, McAuley retired; he died seventeen years later.

McIlwaine, Theodore Richard (Aug. 15, 1908–Jan. 11, 1970). Class of 1930. Sigma Chi. Business Manager.

Born in Plattsburgh, New York, "Ted" McIlwaine followed his brother Joseph McIlwaine '26 to Union, majoring in mathematics and serving as managing editor of the *Concordiensis.* His college years saw the beginning of the Depression; when he graduated he was fortunate to find a job as an assistant traffic supervisor with A.T. & T.. After two years, he returned to Union to study civil engineering, earning a BS in that field in 1934.

McIlwaine then worked at a variety of short-term engineering and surveying jobs until July 1939, when he accepted the position of assistant to comptroller Anthony Hoadley at Union College.

In April 1941 McIlwaine was called to active duty from the National Guard, spending fourteen months in the European theatre, during which he participated with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Rhineland campaign. Discharged in March 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, he returned to his College position but continued to serve in the U.S. Army Reserve until 1962.

When Hoadley returned to teaching in 1949, the position of Comptroller was eliminated and its duties divided between the newly created offices of Bursar and Business Manager. McIlwaine was appointed to the latter post, in which he served until his death at sixty-one. In a 1964 reorganization, a comptroller was again appointed, to take overall responsibility for the internal financial management of the College; McIlwaine thereafter reported to the comptroller.

McIlwaine's routine responsibilities as business manager encompassed purchasing, the College bookstore, various campus financial matters, and what is now called "Campus Operations"—the maintenance of the campus and its buildings. He was also heavily involved in the major building projects during his tenure: West College, the Field House, Richmond House, Schaffer Library, Fox and Davidson Houses, Potter and Raymond Houses, and the Humanities and Social Sciences buildings.

A soft-spoken, pipe-smoking man who nearly always seemed calm, McIlwaine and his wife, the former Lillian C. Stone, whom he married in 1936, lived in the faculty residence at the north end of South College from 1953 until his death, and were full members of the College community.

The McILWAINE MEMORIAL COURTYARD was dedicated in Theodore McIlwaine's memory in 1972.

McIlwaine (Theodore R.) Memorial Courtyard. The McIlwaine Memorial Courtyard on the north side of the Science and Engineering Center was designed by Roberts and Litynski and built with money given in memory of THEODORE R. McILWAINE '30, long-time business manager of the College. It was dedicated November 2, 1972.

McKean, Horace Grant (Dec. 3, 1864–Jan. 9, 1927). Professor of Rhetoric and Public Speaking, 1905–26.

Born in Hammonton, New Jersey, the son of Edward Thomas McKean and Mary Louisa Grant McKean, Horace McKean attended the Rugby Academy in Philadelphia and then Colgate University, from which he graduated in 1889.

Following a year of study at the Crozer Theological Seminary, he was ordained a Baptist clergyman in 1890. He served as pastor of churches in Philadelphia and Arlington, New Jersey, 1890–95, but then turned to teaching. After four years as professor of English language and literature at the Pennsylvania Military Academy (1895–99), he became headmaster of the Colby Academy in New London, New Hampshire, 1899–1905.

McKean came to Union in 1905 as Assistant Professor of Public Speaking and Rhetoric, partially filling the gap created in 1903 when EDWARD EVERETT HALE JR. shifted from Professor of Rhetoric and Logic to Professor of English Literature.

McKean and his wife, the former Elizabeth Bergfells, whom he married in 1892, resided in the north faculty apartment of North College from the spring of 1907 until his retirement, frequently entertaining students there. They had no children.

Because all students were required to take public speaking, McKean (whose surname students transmuted into the nickname "Mickey Ann"), was more widely known than most faculty members. Though dignified in appearance and manner, he was a notably friendly man.

While still a clergyman, McKean published his only book, a short textbook on *Conwell's system of oratory* (1892). Throughout his years at Union, he coached the DEBATING teams, which won far more often than they lost. In much demand as a speaker, he also occasionally supplied pulpits in the Schenectady area. Before the First World War, and occasionally after it, the McKeans formed touring parties to visit European cities.

Following a heart attack in 1922, McKean experienced repeated cardiac problems, most dramatically when he had to be carried home after collapsing in chapel in the spring of 1926. Resigning later that year, at sixty-two, he underwent an operation in the fall, but another heart attack early the next year proved fatal.

On retiring, McKean had asked the trustees for a plot of campus land on which to build a house which would pass eventually to the College. The board had not acted on his request at the time of his death, but Mrs. McKean then obtained permission to erect and occupy the structure now known as McKEAN HOUSE.

Colgate awarded McKean a LittD in 1916, and Union honored him with a LHD degree on his retirement.

McKean House. The house at 17 Union Avenue, east of Wells House and west of the former BETA THETA PI fraternity house, was built in 1927 as a private house; it is now a college dormitory.

Retiring in 1926 and planning to vacate his apartment at the north end of North College, Professor HORACE McKEAN asked the trustees for a Union Avenue lot on which he and his wife could build a house, with the understanding that it would become College property on their deaths. The Board took no action then, but following McKean's death the next January, his widow renewed the request, which was granted.

She lived there from the house's completion later in 1927 until her death January 4, 1944. For the next twenty-seven years the house served as a College-owned faculty residence, occupied by PETER WOLD (1944–45), VLADIMIR ROJANSKY (1945–55), Harold Way (1955–66) and Dean James Palmer (1966–71).

In 1971, the structure was renovated for a women's cooperative dormitory, opening in 1972 as McKean House. Since the fall of 1981, McKean House has been assigned to KAPPA ALPHA.

McKim, Mead and White. Founded in 1879, the New York City firm of McKim, Mead and White became America's most prestigious architects, especially in the design of monumental public and institutional buildings. Their best-known works included Madison Square Garden (1891), the Pierpont Morgan Library (1907), and Pennsylvania Station (1911). They also designed buildings for many colleges and universities, including Columbia University, New York University, the University of Virginia, Trinity College, the University of Nevada, and Union College.

In 1925 (by which time the founders had died or retired), Union's trustees asked McKim, Mead and White to prepare a plan for the College's future development; over the next forty-nine years, the firm and its successors—Steinman and Cain, and then Walker Cain Associates—designed all the College's major buildings and several lesser structures: MEMORIAL CHAPEL (1925); the BROWNELL GATE (1925); BAILEY HALL (1927); Ryder (STEINMETZ) HALL (1930); the Psi Upsilon flagpole (1933) (see FLAGPOLES); the new PSI UPSILON HOUSE (1938); BLUE GATE (1948); WEST

COLLEGE (1950); MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE (1955); RICHMOND HOUSE (1960); SCHAFFER LIBRARY (1961) and its 1974 addition; the HUMANITIES BUILDING and the SOCIAL SCIENCE BUILDING (1966); DAVIDSON HOUSE AND FOX HOUSE (1967); and the SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING CENTER (1971). The firm also made several plans never executed, including proposed modifications of the NOTT MEMORIAL and an elaborate development plan for the PASTURE.

In 1951, the College awarded an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts to senior partner Lawrence Grant White, who had designed Memorial Chapel, West College and the Field House (as well as Schenectady's City Hall). Walker O. Cain was given an honorary Doctor of Letters in 1971.

See also: ARCHITECTURE OF UNION COLLEGE.

McMurray, Charles Backman (Dec. 1, 1865–Jan. 25, 1940). Class of 1887. Businessman. Trustee, 1907–1940. Acting President, 1922–23.

Born in Lansingburgh, New York, the son of Alfred Warner McMurray, a successful manufacturer, and Augusta Eleanor Fake McMurray, Charles McMurray attended Troy Academy before enrolling at Union in the scientific course. He was class president, joined Delta Phi, and played varsity baseball and tennis.

After graduation, he entered the family brush manufacturing firm established by his great-grandfather; upon dissolution of the firm in 1899, he and his brother founded the C.F. McMurray Co. to manufacture pulleys and shaftings. From 1907 to 1913 he was a contractor working on the Erie Canal. McMurray eventually became a vice-president of the Troy Trust Co. and a director of two other banks; by 1923, he described his occupation as "banker."

In 1888 he married Eleanor Beattie, sister of ANNE O'NEILL BEATTIE.

First elected an alumnus trustee of the College in 1907, he was made a life trustee at the end of his second term in 1915. As chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, he contributed his invaluable expertise as a contractor during the construction of the Carnegie Building, Alumni Gymnasium, Memorial Chapel, Butterfield Laboratory, Physics Laboratory, Bailey Hall and the Electrical Engineering Building. While President Richmond was on sabbatical leave, from June 1922 through March 1923, McMurray served as acting president of the College, commuting from Troy twice a week by trolley.

A longtime member of the Graduate Council, a governor of Union University, and a trustee of the Albany Medical College, he also served as trustee of the Emma Willard School and Russell Sage College, and was president (1921–30) of Troy's Leonard Hospital.

Union College awarded him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree in 1929 and the Alumni Medal for Distinguished Service in 1939. He established a scholarship in 1921.

Mail, College. Nothing is known about mail-handling during the College's first two decades on the present campus. James Sexton held the position "Postmaster and Assistant Registrar" in 1835/36; he was succeeded the following year by undergraduate Merwin Stewart '37. By 1835/36, James Rogers (see SUPPORT STAFF) was mail carrier, continuing in the position until at least 1859. The mail carrier at that time apparently did not deliver mail to the two dormitories; rather, his job was to fetch the mail from downtown Schenectady two or (by 1859) three times a day, as east and westbound trains passed through, and probably to take outgoing mail downtown. About 1837 or 1838 the registrar's/treasurer's office in South College added a room to serve as a post office. The post office remained in South College, under the management of a student, after the registrar's/treasurer's office moved to Geological Hall in 1856.

Until Congress made prepayment of letter mail mandatory in 1856, postage charges for U.S. mail were usually paid by the recipient; the College laws required students to remit these charges immediately "as neither the College Post-Master nor letter carrier is allowed to trust."

Students could rent boxes, but in the late 1840s, and perhaps at other times, the post office displayed on a bulletin board a list of persons for whom mail had been received.

Sometime after 1859, mail ceased to be brought to the College, and students had to walk to the downtown post office, a mile away. In 1870 the trustees authorized the treasurer to employ a student to carry and fetch the mail from the post office, and in 1896, responding to a vote at a student meeting, the College successfully petitioned the postmaster general for delivery to the College. Delivery began March 1, 1896. A U.S. postal employee then delivered mail directly to offices, fraternities and the dormitory sections, each of which had one box. From 1926 until at least 1940, the College was served by "Uncle Billy" McClennan. In the summer of 1937, a campus post office, containing boxes for each dormitory student and for fraternity houses, was created on the ground floor of Old Gym Dormitory. At that time a student was first employed (with funds provided by the National Youth Administration, a New Deal agency) to carry campus mail between College offices; such communications had formerly been sent through the U.S. mail.

The campus post office was apparently very soon dismantled; by 1939 the College had returned to the previous system of delivery by the U.S. Post Office directly to communal boxes in the dormitories, etc., and a proposal to create a central mail room in Washburn

Hall was dropped for lack of interest. The College's internal campus mail system ceased to operate sometime between 1940 and 1944, probably when Union went on a war footing.

In 1946, campus mail delivery apparently resumed, and the College again established its own post office/mail room. A room in Washburn Hall proving much too small, it was replaced the next year by a three-room post office in Old Gym Hall, with six hundred combination lock boxes. The mail room moved to the newly-opened West College in December 1950. After Fox House and Davidson House opened in 1967, they were served by a separate mail room in the latter building.

A mail room for the whole campus was created in the Student Center in 1975, and the College returned to the practice of assigning boxes to all full-time undergraduate students, including those who lived off campus. The mail room has remained in that building (now the Reamer Campus Center) except for the period of reconstruction, 1985–88, when it was housed in the basement of Richmond House. The Central Mail Service assumed responsibility for campus mail in October 1981.

Male, Charles Thomas (March 8, 1889–Dec. 27, 1977). Class of 1913 (MCE 1914). Professor of Mathematics, 1919–54; Assistant Comptroller, 1936–39; Acting Comptroller, 1943–43; College Engineer, 1943–46.

Raised on the Niskayuna, New York, farm of his parents, the English-born Charles W. Male and the German-born Christina Roupp Male (both naturalized U.S. citizens), "Charlie" Male was exposed at home to several of the worlds in which he would make a mark. His father was also a blacksmith, the town tax collector, and a band leader. By the age of thirteen, Charlie was playing clarinet and the alto horn in the band.

While still in high school, he worked on the farm and as a clerk and messenger for the Schenectady Trust Co. (1906/7), and taught eight grades in a one-room Niskayuna schoolhouse (1908/9).

After he matriculated at Union College in 1909, aged twenty, his college career was filled with so many extra-curricular activities that it is hard to imagine when he found time to study. Certainly his membership in the Pyramid Club, the debating societies and teams and the musical organizations (band, choir, glee club, mandolin club, orchestra), his service as literary editor of the *Garnet* and secretary of the Christian Association, and his presidency of the Terrace Council, the Adelphic Society, the senior class, and the student body, all contributed to his selection as recipient of the first Bailey Cup. He was also a Commencement orator.

At eight o'clock on Commencement morning he married Mildred E. Schairer. She had been the organist, and he the Sunday school superintendent at the Niskayuna Reformed Church, with which they would be associated throughout their lives.

Following brief service as secretary to Connecticut's state highway commissioner, Charlie returned to Union (1913/14) to earn a master's degree in civil engineering (1914). During that period he also taught surveying at the College, though without faculty status. In 1914 he went to the Panama Canal as a sanitary inspector and topographic draftsman. On his return in 1916 he again taught briefly at the College (descriptive geometry and railroad surveying), worked for the New York State Health Department as a sanitary inspector on special investigations, and for the American Locomotive Co. in building construction, before enlisting in the Army on America's entry into the First World War in April 1917.

Advancing from Second to First Lieutenant, Engineers, and then to Captain in the Sanitary Corps, he spent seventeen months with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, Belgium and Germany, in charge of investigations of water supply for troops. While waiting to be shipped home from France in 1919, he attended some lectures at the Sorbonne.

Back in the U.S., he accepted an invitation to join the Union faculty in the fall of 1919 as an instructor in engineering mathematics. Among his goals in life was to raise his family, already well under way at this time, on a farm. He purchased a farm in Niskayuna along the Troy-Schenectady Road (Route 7), about seven miles from the Union College campus, and obtained President Richmond's consent to a teaching schedule that left his afternoons free for his other interests.

These included not only the farm but also politics (Charlie served two terms in the state Assembly, 1922–23, and chaired the Niskayuna Republican Committee for thirty-five years), an insurance and real estate business begun in association with his father (in 1932 he published a textbook, *Real estate fundamentals,* and he taught evening division courses at Union in real estate), the professional engineering and land surveying consultancy which evolved into the present C.T. Male Associates, and the College band.

The farm provided the setting for frequent social contact with the College faculty, as Halloween parties were held in the barns and corn roasts in the woods. During vacations and even free half days when the College was in session, Union students found employment on the farm and—especially in the case of engineering majors—in the engineering and surveying business with which the Male family shared the farmhouse. Besides earning some much-welcomed money, the students gained experience in real surveying and engineering projects.

Charlie is probably best remembered within the College as the director of the band, to which he was passionately dedicated. He had led the effort to found

it while still an undergraduate in 1911, and after joining the faculty he directed it until resigning in 1947; the era of the truly active Union College band began and ended with him. Surveying the erratic history of Union's musical groups, Dixon Ryan Fox wrote in his *Union College, an unfinished history*:

> The one instrumental organization that won approval and at times real popularity was, of course, the band. Brought together in 1911 by Charles T. Male (1913) and continued under his care almost without interruption for more than thirty years, it boasts a history not often equaled by such organizations in small colleges, if at all. Eschewing all the gayety of circus uniforms, it has held itself a distinctly college group, studying much serious music in rehearsal which it has been too prudent to essay on the field or in its chapel assembly concerts; and yet it has displayed a working repertoire in its public performances that has won the respect of the College. The return of old players to make up a double-sized band for the annual Alumni Day has been a delightful phenomenon of Union College.

Students in his mathematics classes remember hearing from other students that "you either had to be good in math or be in the band!"

In 1936 Charlie Male became the Assistant Comptroller of the College, a change that dramatically reduced the flexibility of his schedule. He returned to full-time teaching in 1939, but when professor ANTHONY HOADLEY had to step down as Comptroller in 1942, Charlie was tapped as Acting Comptroller. During those war years the College was essentially an officer training institution and the comptroller's office had to deal with many new contract and supply problems.

The next year the job was divided in two, and Charlie was appointed "College Engineer in charge of buildings and maintenance"; among his accomplishments was construction in the garden behind Hale House of the temporary mess hall known as Hale House Annex. He resigned that position at the end of February 1946 to return to full-time teaching, but as the College adapted to a huge postwar influx of veterans, he lent a hand in coordinating the construction, 1946–48, of the VETERANS' HOUSING in the pasture and DUTCHMEN'S VILLAGE on Nott Street.

Although he retired in 1954 (receiving the Alumni Gold Medal), he lived for another twenty-three years, and never stopped making the rounds of reunion class dinners on Alumni Day and attending Commencement day functions. He saw the growth of his sideline consulting service into C.T. Male Associates (1950+), a highly regarded professional consulting engineering and surveying business which now has offices throughout the northeastern states.

He and his wife, Mildred, had two daughters (one of whom died in infancy) and five sons; all of the latter attended Union: Charles T. Jr. '36, William '38, Theodore '43; Donald '43, and Kenneth '45. Charles T. Male Jr. ("Tom") served as professor of civil engineering at the College, 1942–92. Several cousins and members of subsequent generations have also graduated from Union, and the family has supported a scholarship Charlie established in 1949. Mildred died in 1960, and Charlie subsequently married Catherine Hill Jacobson, who survived him.

—Charles T. Male Jr.

March, John Lewis (March 11, 1873–Dec. 3, 1952). Professor of Modern Languages, 1899–1919; Professor of Psychology, 1919–43.

A native of Easton, Pennsylvania, where his father, a distinguished philologist, served on the faculty of Lafayette College, John Lewis March was one of nine children—the youngest of seven sons—of Francis Andrew March and Margaret Mildred Stone Conway March. His brother, Peyton C. March, became Army Chief of Staff during the First World War, and at one time five family members were listed in *Who's who in America.*

After graduating from Lafayette (AB 1893), where he had joined Delta Kappa Epsilon and won election to Phi Beta Kappa, March taught Latin for two years at the Hillman Academy in Wilkes-Barre, then spent three years studying in France, Germany, England, and Italy. In 1903, Lafayette awarded him a PhD.

He came to Union in 1899 as an instructor in French, but a developing interest in psychology led him to publish *A theory of mind* (1908), which he described as an attempt to broaden the field of psychology sufficiently to break down the barriers which separated psychology from biology. In 1917, his intellectual interests having moved entirely to psychology, he became the first person at Union to teach that subject separately from the formal study of philosophy.

In 1919 March was named Professor of Psychology, a change which must have caused some raised eyebrows among his more traditional faculty colleagues. At the time, President Richmond is said to have remarked, "I do not care what he teaches. It is enough to be in a classroom with him," and indeed it became accepted campus wisdom that everyone should, before graduation, take a course "in" Johnny March.

In March's time, students gave almost everyone on the College staff a nickname, from Pinky [Ellery] to Dummy [Taylor] and Bags [Stewart]. One senses that behind this kind of play often lay both affection and respect. Returning alumni made one of their first inquiries, "And how is Johnny?"

As a psychologist, March did not closely identify with any of the current schools, such as introspectionism or behaviorism; rather he taught a sort of eclectic and anecdotal subject matter, a combination of psychology and philosophy, much of it interwoven with examples taken from his own experience and his considerable erudition. He often drew on his interest in nature. In his senior course he found inspiration in the

work of European writers such as Fabre who were attempting to base the study of behavior on the observation of insects.

He published *A book of verse* in 1904, and from 1904 to 1906 he edited the *Union University Quarterly.* Although he reported in 1924 finishing the manuscript of a new book on psychology, it was never published.

A chain smoker who used a cigarette holder, he was a commanding figure with piercing eyes and an impressive Van Dyck beard (the College owns a portrait by Cornelia Cunningham Schoolcraft). Charles Waldron, who studied French with him about 1902, later recalled that he had learned more about the French people than about the language, and concluded that "it was the man and not the subject that counted":

> There was nothing in our Johnny of that pleasant autobiographical sketchiness which sometimes accompanies the popular teacher. We recognized even as an undergraduate that his mind was subtle, his reasoning keen, and his opinions firmly settled. He was entertaining because he was witty, because he knew a great deal and he had the gift of making knowledge real to a younger mind; but there was a masculine quality and even a dominating character in his own mind that aroused respect even when you differed from him. He had the courage to think radically and speak out.

Roger W. Busha, who took March's freshman course in 1935, later recalled his "most peculiar manner of speech":

> His speech was loud, slow and brief. He spoke as though each word [was one] he had never used before and thought on hearing it he would never use again.
>
> When we were called to recite—which was by his attendance book, because he never really got to tell one of us from the other [—]...the [student's] answer was often detailed, long and rambling. Dr. March would interrupt with "No" and call the next name in his book.

A lifelong bachelor, he lived for many years with his sister near the campus. To Schenectadians he was a familiar figure as he sat at one of the downtown drug stores or restaurants every morning, doing crossword puzzles, and in a sense holding court.

At the death of E.E. Hale Jr. in 1933, March became the "senior professor" of the college, a sort of informal honor no longer recognized. He retired in 1943 after forty-four years of service, but returned to part-time teaching during the war years.

—C. William Huntley*

Martin, Harold Clark (Jan. 12, 1917–). Fourteenth president of Union College (July 1, 1965–June 30, 1974).

Born in the northern Pennsylvania hamlet of Raymond, the second son of the four children of Henry Floyd Martin and Anna May Clark Martin, Harold Martin moved in early childhood to Denton, New York, where his father had a farm producing celery and onions. He emerged from high school in the depths of the Depression and with few expectations, but with a series of jobs he managed to work his way through Hartwick College, where he earned a BA in 1937.

He took a job teaching high school English in Adams, New York, devoting the summers to graduate courses in English Renaissance studies at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. In 1939 he married another Michigan student, Elma Hicks of Webster Springs, West Virginia, and returned to his high school in Goshen, New York, to teach English and then to serve as principal. The Martins would have four children.

Exempted from the draft because he was both a high school principal and a father, he enlisted in the Navy late in the Second World War and served for a year as an instructor in English at the Naval Academy Preparatory School in Bainbridge, Maryland. After his discharge he returned to Goshen while continuing to seek full certification through courses in education at Columbia and then at Harvard.

He enjoyed Harvard but found its education courses to be the same "dreadful stuff" he had encountered elsewhere, so he switched to the graduate school of arts and sciences and became a doctoral candidate in comparative literature.

Like many in his circumstance, he served as a graduate teaching fellow in English A, the much-imitated basic writing course required of virtually all first-year students at Harvard. When English A metamorphosed into the interdisciplinary General Education A, Martin became its director with an appointment as lecturer, a rank signifying duties more administrative than instructional. After completing his dissertation on concepts of nature in twentieth-century poetry, he received a PhD in 1954.

His contributions to the teaching of writing included two textbooks, *Logic and rhetoric of exposition* and, with Richard Ohmann, *Inquiry and expression* (1958), as well as a collection of essays, *Style in prose fiction* (1959). His visibility as the head of Harvard's writing program and the wide adoption of his texts made him a logical choice as chairman of the College Board's Commission on English, a position he held for five years, 1959–64.

According to trustee SAMUEL B. FORTENBAUGH '23, chairman of the committee that selected him, Martin first came to Union's attention through his letter supporting the candidacy of an aspirant to the seat being vacated by CARTER DAVIDSON. News of his election was delivered to the campus by the *Schenectady Gazette* and the *New York Times* on February 11, 1965.

Like Carter Davidson, Harold Martin had a commanding height, though at six feet four Martin had the edge in altitude. Both held degrees from Harvard.

Both had been English teachers. There the resemblance largely ended.

Over his more than three decades as a college president, Davidson cultivated an affable, avuncular image. The more reserved Martin, with his great height and aquiline gaze, seemed to many a more distant and even intimidating figure. He rendered written reports to faculty and trustees, as well as his speeches, in a style of mandarin elegance that reinforced the impression of a formidable and formal personality, though in private correspondence and familiar conversation he displayed a wit that belied his rather stern public image.

Martin arrived at Union in the midst of a faculty debate over proposals for a new general education plan. In 1963 the faculty had voted to replace the traditional 5–5 semester scheme with the newly-fashionable 4–1–4 system, but doubts about the value of the one-course January term soon led to a reconsideration. An ad hoc committee headed by the new dean of the faculty, Theodore D. Lockwood, then began drafting another proposal involving more sweeping changes.

The resulting plan discarded a rather conventional distribution system of general education and replaced it with new courses under the rubric "Comprehensive Education." Simultaneously, the College adopted a new academic calendar of three courses in each of three terms a year, with two courses each year devoted to "CompEd." Echoing Dixon Ryan Fox's old slogan of the "balanced college," the new curriculum required all students to take courses in both of the newly organized academic "centers"—Humanities & Social Sciences, and Sciences & Engineering.

The new calendar also made it possible over time to develop an array of options for foreign study, allowing many Union students to participate in an experience previously reserved to a handful chosen for formal exchanges each year. Martin strongly supported the foreign study option throughout his presidency (see TERMS ABROAD).

Faculty members in engineering departments, aware that the accrediting agencies in their field looked on curricular innovation with a reflexive skepticism, were perhaps the most hesitant, but in the end the proposals were accepted and became effective with the class entering in 1966.

Although this process had begun before his selection as president, Martin came down firmly on the side of change and, indeed, agreed to teach a CompEd course in conjunction with Dean Lockwood. He went further. At a faculty retreat in the Berkshires in September 1965, in specific recommendations presented to the first formal faculty meeting that October, and in an article in the fall issue of *Union College Symposium,* he urged the faculty to re-think Union's mission.

Martin argued that a number of converging trends, including the rapid rise to prominence of public institutions in the Northeast, imperiled all traditional undergraduate liberal arts colleges. The threat was especially serious to those, Union among them, in the looming shadow of the State University of New York.

At that first faculty meeting he listed assumptions he thought should guide the institution, of which the very first asserted that "to hold its own in competition with state-financed colleges...this college will have to distinguish its program from theirs both in quality and in kind." He reiterated that prognosis in virtually every subsequent attempt to look at the College's future.

The twenty-three theses he put before the faculty in October 1965 turned out to be perhaps the clearest outline of what he thought Union's distinctions should be. Freely conceding that the process would "require internal changes that may make life harder and more taxing for a time," he then outlined some specific suggestions about the future shape of the College.

The emphasis on undergraduate education would remain paramount, but to it would be added "careful development of day-time graduate study in some fields," initially only to the master's level. He warned that such sacred oxen as class size and schedules, standard four-year curricula, and departments fattening on service courses could be gored. He also suggested that proceeds of an impending fund campaign might enable reduction in teaching load, "not to diminish the emphasis on teaching here but to make possible greater coordination of scholarly study and research with teaching."

Already engaged in implementing the new curriculum, the faculty did not rush to take up his challenge.

A year later Martin again tried to provoke discussion by offering more radical proposals. For instance, he said, Union might return to its roots as the first collegiate establishment in the University of the State of New York by grafting itself onto the State University of New York. Or it could seek shelter under the canopy of ancient rival Columbia. Maybe a Cornell tolerant of diverse institutional forms would welcome a merger. Yet another possibility: "develop without delay graduate programs in as many fields as resources permit."

Faculty and trustee committees spent a year considering these and other ideas but came to no conclusion. With some asperity Martin tried again to rouse the trustees: "What I must emphasize—and what both you and the faculty may be reluctant to accept—is that the future holds but little promise for independent liberal arts colleges that do not develop distinctive kinds of programs."

Although the distinctively new institution he envisioned did not emerge, in due course some of his proposals took hold. Through sabbatical policy, tenure evaluations, and hiring decisions, Martin put new emphasis on scholarly activity as an integral requirement, incurring the displeasure of some older faculty mem-

bers who considered the new mode incompatible with the "teaching college" image Union had long sought to promote. The College appointed a dean of graduate studies and expanded its offerings at the master's level; although most were earned through evening study in Schenectady or in extension programs in Poughkeepsie and in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the number of master's degrees awarded by Union doubled, then tripled, to a high of 223 in 1972. Built on Union's own Industrial Administration program and its connection with Albany Medical College through Union University, doctoral programs in operations research and in life sciences produced a trickle of degrees, among them in 1971 the first PhD awarded by Union in more than thirty years (see GRADUATE PROGRAMS).

Union lost several tenured faculty members to flagship units of SUNY but otherwise withstood the threat posed by the expanding public system. The baby boom, a shooting war in Vietnam, and the student draft deferment combined to keep both public and private colleges filled, removing a sense of urgency; other matters gradually edged the question of radical restructuring off the institutional agenda.

Of more immediate moment was the rise of student activism, which first reached Union in the relatively benign form of demands for the loosening of parietal rules still stuck in the *in loco parentis* mode. Other changes attempted to give independents the same social options as fraternity men.

Initiated by the faculty rather than the students, the most drastic proposal of all called for reconsideration of the policy which, since 1795, had restricted enrollment to men only.

Here, too, Martin's crystal ball misted over. In a 1965 interview with the *Schenectady Gazette* he commented, "If you ask me whether we will eventually take women, I'd say we probably would not." In 1968, in response to a vote of the Faculty Council, he appointed a committee to study the question. Martin kept his personal views to himself, but to ensure that the proposal would receive critical examination he deliberately appointed to the committee some whom he deemed to be tilted toward the negative. When the committee unanimously endorsed coeducation, the faculty voted in the affirmative without audible dissent, and the trustees nearly so. The first full-time women students entered in 1970.

A dozen or more of the other historically male colleges also became coeducational in 1970, placing Union on the crest of a wave. But to the public coeducation was a mere ripple in comparison with the tsunami of student revolt that overwhelmed the nation's campuses, including Union's grounds, following the expansion of the VIETNAM WAR into Cambodia and the subsequent killing of student demonstrators at Kent State University.

To the displeasure of some, especially on the Board of Trustees, Martin joined with thirty-four other college presidents in signing a letter to President Richard Nixon urging attention to the student voices. After examining the errors made earlier at Berkeley, Columbia, Harvard, and other prominent venues, he also moved quickly to establish priorities for dealing with local disturbances: "first priority, human safety; second, institutions—by which I mean the law, college tradition and regulation, and so on; third, property."

To those who argued for the primacy of law over individuals, Martin had a simple, pragmatic response: "Generally speaking, if you set out to protect people from getting hurt or hurting each other, you stand a better chance of protecting institutions than if you work the other way around.... I put the protection of property third because property is replaceable and people are not, and because property can be more easily mended than institutions."

By a vote of confidence passed with one nay and one abstention, the trustees ratified Martin's policies, to which he held through the student strike of spring 1970 and through more difficult occupations of the computer center and the administration building a year later. He maintained his poise even when two faculty members scuffled over a Vietcong flag during the 1971 Commencement. Largely because of Martin's strategy of firmness mixed with understanding, Union weathered all these storms without the kinds of violent confrontations that marked similar episodes at Cornell and elsewhere.

As the Vietnam War wound down and activism diminished, other problems moved up the agenda, among them the question of TENURE. In the years immediately after the Second World War and into the 1960s, young faculty members could expect an all but automatic grant of tenure at the end of the normal six-year probationary period. By 1970, however, demographics made it clear that the bonanza years for higher education would soon pass, and with them would go the era of exponential growth and the faculty mobility it promoted. Adding scholarly activity to the evaluation criteria, decried by some as an inappropriate "publish or perish" policy, slowed but did not stem the flow into tenured ranks. By one calculation, in 1980 more than eighty percent of the Union faculty would have permanent appointments if grants of tenure continued at then-current rates.

Fearful of finding themselves shackled to an aging but immobile teaching staff with attendant hardening of the curriculum and steadily rising salary burden, the Board of Trustees voted in 1970 to limit grants of tenure to a maximum of sixty percent of the faculty. Under the leadership of Acting Provost Willard F. Enteman, the administration responded with a proposal to grant renewable contracts to faculty members

judged to be "tenurable" were it not for the proportional limit. The board agreed.

Although other institutions faced the same problem, few followed Union's lead in abandoning the traditional guidelines set by the American Association of University Professors. But neither did the faculty members who accepted term contracts later find themselves cast adrift, as critics had predicted. Indeed, so far the contracts themselves have simply become a form of untenured job security—in effect, tenure without the label.

A somewhat milder controversy arose over (comparatively speaking) big-time athletics. Though unaccountably cast up west of the Hudson, Union for years had sought to position itself as a natural confrere of the New England small colleges, the so-called "Little Ivy" group; old rival Hamilton claimed much the same. In the late 1960s John Chandler, chaplain at Williams before he became president of Hamilton, took the lead in discussions of a more formal association. In 1969 Union dropped out of the Upstate-based Independent College Athletic Conference (ICAC) and the following year began play as one of the founding members of the New England Small-College Athletic Conference (NESCAC) alongside Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Bates, Colby, Trinity, Middlebury, and Tufts.

Almost immediately, however, the new league became anathema to fans of Garnet athletics. The debate raged over a very firm league rule banning participation in extended post-season tournaments. Such play had rarely been an option for Union, but under Coaches Gary Walters and Bill Scanlon the men's basketball team assembled records of 18–3, 18–4, 16–7, and 20–4. The team surely would have been invited to participate in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division III tournament in some or all of those years, but Martin held firm. In his view the academic association implied by NESCAC membership had far more value than the transitory glory of tournament play. For the time being, Union remained in NESCAC.

Games, however, were not Union's most important problem; money was.

In significant degree the financial difficulties could be traced to general weakness in the development program. The College did not have a vigorous FUND-RAISING tradition, perhaps owing to the fact that during the time when most institutions acquired those skills Union depended instead on the financial acumen of Treasurer FRANK BAILEY '85 to preserve solvency without the need for aggressive solicitations. Although the trustees knew they could no longer rely on Bailey's management and personal benefactions, many of them devoted more energy to talking of the need for money than to raising it or giving it.

Late in the Davidson administration the trustees approved a list of capital needs totalling some $30 million. The board designated $12.5 million in urgent projects as the goal for the first phase of a capital campaign, duly launched by Martin with modest fanfare in October 1966. By the accepted premises of contemporary fund-raising, the campaign was probably fated to fail. It opened with less than the customary nucleus raised through preliminary solicitation and with an unusually low commitment from the Board of Trustees. It failed to attract the very large gifts required for success.

The trustees and the administration bore responsibility for many of the problems. The George Brakeley Co., nominally consultants on the campaign, assumed instead a managerial role, establishing in New York an office viewed by the campus development staff as a rival power center. Returning operations to the campus did little to put the campaign right. Planned regional solicitations fell short of targets or never materialized. A canvass on campus stirred resentment because employees were tapped while many alumni escaped unsolicited. By the time the campaign limped across the finish line in 1971, it had raised $8.5 million, and nothing more was heard of the projected later phases.

Rapid turnover in the development staff contributed to these difficulties. The personnel section of the president's annual report recorded the regular arrival and departure of the inexperienced, the able, the incompetent, and the bibulous, few remaining in place long enough to set the program on a useful course.

Although President Martin displayed little personal enthusiasm for the mendicant's role, he dutifully courted major donors, among them the eccentric Margaret Woodbury Strong of Rochester, New York, widow of Homer Strong '96. Largely through the president's efforts the College ultimately received $900,000 in her will.

Despite the slow pace of fund-raising, building dedications regularly punctuated the Martin years. Added to the grounds during his term were Fox and Davidson Houses, the Humanities Building, and the Social Sciences Building, all begun under Davidson and completed in 1967; the Stephen Potter Materials Laboratory (1968); a new heating-chilling plant (1969); the Science-Engineering Center (1971); a major addition to Schaffer Library (1974); the Stanley G. Peschel Computer Center (1974); and lesser projects. During the same period, more than twenty major renovation projects touched nearly all the principal buildings on campus. Among the buildings of Ramée's design, North College and Philosophical Hall (the Arts Building) received significant makeovers. Carnegie Hall, superfluous as a classroom building after completion of the science-engineering complex, became the College Center.

Much of this construction was financed with money borrowed in anticipation of returns from the capital campaign, and when those funds failed to materialize the debt service became a burdensome entry in