

ceal the fact by starting a brokerage business in November 1929, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles L. Woody, who owned a seat on the stock exchange; "Woody and Co." was backed by Woody's millionaire father. All of Ryder's serious criminality seems to date from this period. When the market failed to recover, he began stealing, principally from his brother-in-law, his father-in-law, his wife, and Frank Bailey to pay other creditors and to maintain his flamboyant, hundred-dollar-tips style of living.

The firm went into involuntary bankruptcy June 19, 1930; in the course of the proceedings Ryder was charged with embezzlement, larceny and forgery—he had tried to cover thefts from Bailey by transferring Charles Woody's stock exchange seat to Bailey.

Ryder, who had spent money lavishly when he was rich, did not change his style on the way down. "Texas" Guinan, who called all her customers "sucker," retrospectively pronounced Ryder "the biggest sucker of them all." Bankrupt and awaiting trial, he explained that he had to ride in a chauffeur-driven Rolls-Royce because he had no cash for the subway.

Tried on a single charge of grand larceny for accepting \$95,462 from Bailey's son-in-law, John Vanneck, to purchase securities that were never purchased, Ryder pled guilty and was sentenced to Sing Sing.

Neither Ryder nor Bailey had appeared for the cornerstone laying of "Ryder Hall" just five days before Woody and Co. failed. Ryder unwillingly submitted his resignation to the Board of Trustees on August 14, 1930, but the resignation did not end the story for Union: there were both legal and public relations problems. Was the College entitled to keep the money Ryder had given? That seemed to depend on whether Ryder was solvent when he gave it, but investigating the question, the trustees discovered, first, that the gifts were really Bailey's, and second that, in addition to defrauding Bailey (trading at the time as the Prudence Co.) of several hundred thousand dollars, Ryder had sold to the College, for over \$300,000, securities which he had failed to deliver. Because Ryder had stolen about as much from the College as he had nominally given, there was no obligation to return the gifts. (Recognizing a small balance to Ryder's credit, the College later took the position that he had given an outdoor hockey rink costing about \$12,000). Bailey made good Ryder's thefts from the College and has rightly been considered the true donor of the electrical engineering building.

The second problem was that "Ryder Hall" had already been chiseled in the stone lintel above the main entrance of the electrical engineering building and on the cornerstone. The words were erased from the lintel in August 1930, and a new cornerstone was ordered, actions which caused general amusement and also some serious criticism in the press. Because the College could not present itself as Ryder's victim with-

out embarrassing Frank Bailey, it appeared to the public that Union was distancing itself from its fallen prince, while keeping his money, even before he had had his day in court.

Paroled in 1933 after serving two years and three months, Ryder was re-arrested in October 1937 for violating the terms of his parole by trading in stocks. He subsequently pled guilty to defrauding eighty-three investors of \$200,000 during the preceding four years. About two weeks after returning to Sing Sing, he died of a heart attack.

S.S. *Union Victory*. As part of a program begun in 1941 to build America's fleet of cargo vessels for service in the Second World War, the U.S. Maritime Commission launched a series of "Victory" ships. When the seventy-seventh of these ships to be built at Portland, Oregon, was launched on May 11, 1945, the Commission had begun to name them for American colleges and universities, as much as possible in chronological order. The S.S. *Union Victory* remained in service after the war.

See also: *ELIPHALET NOTT* (SHIP).

Sabbatical Leaves. Sabbatical leaves became common in American colleges in the 1890s. Although Union was at that time in very weak financial condition, President ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND introduced the practice at the College soon after taking office in 1894.

At Union, the leaves were initially available only after ten years of service, and provided half pay for a full year. The first three professors to take sabbatical leaves, SIDNEY G. ASHMORE (1895/96), FRANK HOFFMAN (1896/97) and JAMES STOLLER (1897/98), all used the occasions to travel and study abroad. Severe retrenchment in 1898 and 1899, involving an immediate reduction in the size of the faculty, probably ended sabbatical leaves for several years. THOMAS W. WRIGHT took a sabbatical in 1904/5 for the sake of his failing health, but at the end of it he resigned.

About 1936, the Depression forced the College, like many other institutions, to suspend paid leaves. The practice returned in 1946 when president-elect CARTER DAVIDSON, who had not yet arrived to take up his duties, enthusiastically endorsed sabbatical leaves and recommended that professor Codman Hislop be given one for 1946/47.

The sabbatical leave policy adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1948 allowed full-time faculty who had been teaching for at least six years to apply for a half year of leave at full salary or a full year at half salary, "not for rest and recreation but to qualify for improved service to the College." Essentially the same policy has remained in effect since then.

Since 1982/83, the College has offered "junior sabbaticals" to tenure-track junior faculty members who

have passed their third-year review. Introduced at the initiative of Vice-President for Academic Affairs Thomas D'Andrea, who had been familiar with the practice at Haverford College, the junior sabbatical consists of a single term at half pay—usually the first or third term of the applicant's fourth year at Union. The leave is intended to be combined with the summer recess and to be used for "appropriate professional activities." Faculty members who take a junior sabbatical and are subsequently found tenurable have the time deducted from their first regular sabbatical.

Sage, Margaret (Sept. 8, 1828–Nov. 4, 1918). Shortly after the death in 1906 of her husband, capitalist Russell Sage, Mrs. Sage endowed the Sage Foundation with \$10,000,000 and gave \$1,000,000 each to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and her alma mater, the Emma Willard School, as well as lesser amounts to other institutions.

In first making the will by which she endowed Russell Sage College and made large bequests to other colleges, she passed over Union College because it was near bankruptcy. Two people have been credited with persuading her that Union had a future: an otherwise unidentified aunt of Professor FRANK HOFFMAN, and Rockefeller Foundation head Dr. Wallace Buttrick, a former pastoral colleague of President RICHMOND. Whatever the cause, the College inherited \$646,000 on Mrs. Sage's death in 1918. The largest single gift received by the College up to that time, it was used to raise by forty percent the very low salaries of the faculty.

Saint Andrews Exchange Program. The Union–St. Andrews Student Exchange began in the fall of 1935, following an agreement between Union president DIXON RYAN FOX and Sir James Irvine, principal of St. Andrews University. Both leaders viewed the program as a means to foster international relations and to benefit the individual students participating.

There had been adumbrations of such a plan much earlier. On February 28, 1919, electrical engineering professor Morland King wrote to President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND proposing an exchange of professors with English colleges. Richmond took the idea to the board, which decided not to pursue it. Later Richmond, of Scotch ancestry, spent several weeks of his 1922/23 sabbatical in St. Andrews (he and Irvine apparently met on the ship when Richmond gave a harp recital). Shortly after Richmond returned to Schenectady, Irvine visited Union, where in a speech he emphasized the similarity of the two institutions. The next year, St. Andrews awarded Richmond an honorary degree. If Richmond and Irvine discussed a student or faculty exchange, nothing came of it at that time, but Richmond's friendship with Irvine, and his subsequent frequent summer visits to St. Andrews, apparently helped pave the way for the later agreement.

Perhaps the uneasy 30s made close ties between America and Britain more urgent. Certainly, DIXON RYAN FOX, with his usual eloquence, spoke of "forwarding relations of mutual understanding and good will between America and other nations, especially among those who speak our common language." He had met Irvine in early 1928 when he lectured at St. Andrews while a Columbia University history professor serving as Carnegie Visiting Professor at various British universities. Fox was selected as president of Union in 1934, and after briefly considering other British universities such as Durham, he worked out with Irvine plans for the student exchange which began in 1935.

By the time the Second World War broke out—in Britain in 1939, in America in 1941—ten men, five from each institution, had taken advantage of the program. The Union men, each of whom spent his junior year at St. Andrews, were George Haskell '37, John Wold '38, Wallace Baker '40, Thomas Ralston '40, and John Prior Lewis '41; Lewis's reports from Scotland to the *Concordiensis* vividly depicted the tensions at St. Andrews during the first months of the War. Mrs. Claude M. Hawes, one of Richmond's daughters, lived in St. Andrews and welcomed the early exchange visitors. From St. Andrews to Union came, listed successively, beginning in 1935/36, Clark Beckett, Brian Simpson, Andrew Dryburgh, Edward A. F. Jackson, and Neil B. Loudon. War intervened (in 1940 Fox offered refuge to families of St. Andrews faculty members for the duration), but in 1947/48 William Warner '49 of Union went to Scotland in exchange with Anthony Easterbrook, who came to Union.

In 1950/51 with the student exchange firmly re-established after the hiatus, President CARTER DAVIDSON negotiated an extension of the program to include faculty exchanges, and a St. Andrews senior lecturer in economics, John Henderson, came to Union for the academic year. The following year Union sent Carl Niemeyer, an associate professor of English, to Scotland; at St. Andrews he gave the first full-year course of lectures in American literature ever offered at any of the four Scots universities. Though the student exchange flourished until 1985, the faculty exchange raised too many difficulties regarding housing and fair compensation, not to mention the problem of finding in a given year professors of the same discipline willing to make the exchange, so that on either side of the Atlantic no department would find itself with either an extra instructor, or lacking its essential complement. Fortunately, some highly regarded Union professors were able to represent Union at St. Andrews while suitable St. Andrews replacements came to Union, where they were popular both professionally and socially. After a decade, the regular exchange of teaching faculty ended in 1960/61, but the libraries of the two

institutions arranged staff exchanges on two subsequent occasions.

The student exchange endured longer, but it too came to an end after fifty-three years, a long period for what some had regarded as an experiment. The last student to represent his alma mater in Scotland, in 1987–88, was Joshua Waldman. Union began to admit women in 1970, and sent a total of eight women to St. Andrews as exchange students. Although St. Andrews' commitment to women's education was considerably older, only one woman from Scotland came to Union, in 1979/80.

Because of differences between the Scottish and the American educational system, the Scots exchange students in the later years had usually already earned a bachelor's degree, and took additional courses on subjects of interest. Union's representatives were chosen from among sophomores with at least a B+ average, and they received academic credit for their St. Andrews' courses.

The project was troubled by flaws in its funding. Both participating students were expected to pay the year's fees at their own institution; the money was then used to finance the foreign scholar. The idea sounds reasonable enough, but in truth Union's fees, like those in other American institutions, were rising with rocket velocity. At St. Andrews, where most funding comes from Her Majesty's government, increases were more moderate. Union students felt they were paying more than they were getting. Both institutions supplied board and lodging to the visitors—in Scotland by way of their dormitory system, in Schenectady by the cooperation of the campus fraternities. Neither institution supplied funds for incidentals or for transatlantic travel. No one noticed that the Union fraternities and dormitories closed their dining rooms on Sundays, expecting students to eat out; but the Scots student, having no pocket money, was dependent upon charity (not always forth-coming) for his Sabbath meals. There is record of an annual gift of one thousand dollars to the visiting Scot from the St. Andrews Society of Albany, but it is not clear when it began or ended. It must have been welcome relief to the students who received it.

The Union student at St. Andrews was expected to provide his or her own pocket money—reasonable enough, the average American might think. But strict British law prevented a temporary foreign resident from earning any money, and the College had to rescue at least one of its students, who had dependents, with a one thousand pound loan.

The exchange was finally cancelled by St. Andrews in 1988, after the Thatcher administration ruled that foreign students could no longer benefit from the government subvention enjoyed by British students and must pay the full cost of tuition and housing.

The St. Andrews program inspired some other ad hoc exchanges of faculty. In 1953/54, Union English professor William M. Murphy taught at the University of Freiburg, while Teut Riese taught English and German at Union, and in 1960/61 the University of Aberdeen sent John Hargreaves to teach history at Union while Neal Allen taught at Aberdeen. By the end of the period covered by this book, Union had six formal student exchange programs. See also: ETH EXCHANGE PROGRAM; H.E.L.P. PROGRAM; and TERMS ABROAD.

The Union faculty at St. Andrews were: 1951/52: Carl Niemeyer (English); 1953/54: Robert H. Vought (physics); 1955/56: William Bennett (economics); 1957/58: Leonard B. Clark (biology); 1958/59: Frederick Bronner (history); 1959/60: Sven Peterson (philosophy); 1960/61: David K. Baker (physics); 1979: David Gerhan (library).

The St. Andrews faculty at Union were: 1950/51: John Henderson (economics); 1953/54: Francis Alwyn Rushworth (physics); 1955/56: Christopher Savage (economics); 1957/58: David R. R. Burt (biology); 1958/59: Geoffrey Seed (history); 1959/60: Richard N.W. Smith (philosophy); 1960/61: Donald M. McCall (physics); 1979/80: Jean Young (library); 1987: Susan Sharrocks (library).

—Carl Niemeyer*

Saturday's Heroes. In 1937 RKO released *Saturday's Heroes*, a motion picture which depicted athletes being paid to play on the "Union College" football team. Under threat of a libel suit, the company apologized and withdrew the film to re-write the offending part. The film may never have been re-released.

Sayre, Mortimer Freeman (July 14, 1885–Aug. 25, 1973). Professor of Applied Mechanics, 1914–55.

A native of Newark, New Jersey, one of three children of Joseph Monell Sayre, a surveyor, carpenter and builder, and Ella Gertrude Brown Sayre, Mortimer Sayre earned an Engineer of Mines degree from Columbia in 1907. He then worked for the Copper Queen Mine in Bisbee, Arizona, 1907–9, and for the Arizona Eastern Railway, 1909–10.

Returning to the East, he became Superintendent of Construction at the Croton Consolidated Mines in Brewster, New York, while working toward a master's degree from Columbia, awarded in 1912. In that year he married Grace Sherman McKinney; they would have three children, one of whom died in infancy.

After working for the Central New Jersey Railroad Survey, 1913–14, he accepted a position as Instructor in Engineering at Union College. His title changed in 1918 to Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics, but until creation of a mechanical engineering department near the end of his career at Union, he would be at-

tached to the Civil Engineering Department (called in his early years General Engineering).

Sayre published numerous papers resulting from his research on elasticity and elastic behavior of metals, vibration problems, metal corrosion, and welding. The co-inventor, about 1926, of the Richle-Sayre mirror extensometer, a device for precise measurement of behavior in tensile testing, he also made improvements, as a consultant for John Chatillon Sons (about 1935), in spring scale design, and as a consultant to General Electric about 1953, helped develop "Condal," an iso-elastic aluminum alloy. He was active on committees of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society for Metals, and the American Society for Testing Materials, and was a member of Sigma Xi and of Tau Beta Pi.

From 1931 to 1934, and again from 1938 to 1945, Sayre served as president of the Schenectady Bureau of Municipal Research, a taxpayer group which campaigned for economy in local government.

During the Second World War, he directed (1940–45) the federal ENGINEERING, SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT WAR TRAINING COURSE at the College, and immediately afterward he was appointed director of the EVENING DIVISION, revived after having been shut down in 1930; he served in that post until 1949.

Sayre and others had long advocated creation of a separate department of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at Union; after their work came to fruition in 1950, Sayre chaired the new department until his retirement in 1955. The ASME elected him a fellow in 1953, and the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers awarded him its Legion of Honor in 1959.

An interest in the history of engineering at Union led Sayre to write a paper on that subject and another on Squire Whipple of the Class of 1830. In 1962 he gave the College several volumes from his collection of books on the history of science, most notably the first edition of Sir Isaac Newton's *Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica* (1687).

After retiring, he worked as a consultant with General Electric, ALCO, and other firms, served as a director of the fledgling Mechanical Technology Inc., and compiled a genealogy, *Brown and Sayre ancestry: three centuries in Northern New Jersey* (1971).

His son, Harrison Sherman Sayre, graduated from Union in 1934; his daughter, Penelope Sayre Setchko, earned an MS in 1951.

Schaffer, Henry (Dec. 25, 1889–Dec. 15, 1982). Grocer, philanthropist, trustee, 1953–82.

Born in territory claimed by both Russia and Poland, one of six children of Abram and Anna Schaffer, Henry Schaffer came to Schenectady as an infant when his parents, fleeing Cossack raids, emigrated in

1892. His father, lacking one year of study to become a rabbi, was nevertheless chosen by a tiny Schenectady Jewish community—the future Congregation Agudat Achim—as its cantor and spiritual leader. On his father's death in 1897, Henry, aged eight, went to work in the family's small grocery store. At thirteen, in order to contribute more to the family, he dropped out of school to work full-time in another grocery store.

In 1911 the twenty-one-year-old Schaffer borrowed three hundred dollars from a bank to buy his own grocery store. Naming it "Standard Grocery," he inaugurated a cash-and-carry policy; the common, and often disastrous, practice was to give credit. A year later, when the A & P chain announced that it would open a store nearby, Schaffer fought back by acquiring a second store; thus began Schaffer Stores, Inc., which owned thirteen stores by 1917. The firm grew into a chain of 159 neighborhood markets throughout the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, the Adirondacks and western Massachusetts.

Success in the grocery business traditionally rewarded years of close and often stultifying attention to small profits. Henry Schaffer mastered that discipline but he also found in himself the imagination and daring to pioneer in new methods. A tall, energetic man, he took pride in being able to make good snap decisions, but he also knew when to cut his losses.

The onset of the Great Depression forced him to close several stores. Struggling to survive, he hit on the idea of a self-service store, enabled by lower overhead to offer lower prices. Although self-service grocery stores already existed in other parts of the country, Schaffer may not have been familiar with them; he borrowed the idea from indoor flea markets in which one paid for merchandise on leaving the room.

After opening the first such store in Schenectady on an experimental basis in 1930, in 1932 he began opening other large stores while closing unprofitable smaller stores. These first upstate New York supermarkets, called the Empire chain, eventually numbered thirty-one stores. It was one of the few relatively small chains to survive the Depression. Schaffer also promoted the idea of supermarkets through the National Association of Food Chains and through articles in trade publications.

In 1958, the sixty-eight-year-old Schaffer retired from active business. Although another chain had made the most attractive offer, he sold the Empire Supermarkets to Grand Union because only they promised to retain all the Empire employees. Schaffer kept ownership of the stores' buildings and land, however, leasing them to Grand Union.

Schaffer had long given part of his time to civic affairs; he headed a fund drive for the YMCA in 1925 and, while president of the Chamber of Commerce, chaired the fund-raising campaign that completed the

building of St. Clare's Hospital in 1948. In 1952, the Schaffers gave their twelve-room house on Nott Street to Ellis Hospital as a nurses' residence.

Although he had taken an Evening Division course in elementary economics in 1921, Schaffer's real connection with Union College began in 1940 when, introduced by Milton Enzer '29 to President Fox, he agreed to fund a scholarship in memory of his younger brother, Morris Schaffer '14. The Albany Medical College and Union College elected him to their boards of trustees in 1950 and 1953, respectively, and in 1959, enabled by the sale of his stores to undertake philanthropy on a larger scale, he made the largest direct gift Union had ever received from a living individual, half of the one million dollar cost of a badly needed new library (see SCHAFER LIBRARY). The gift was exceeded only by earlier bequests of endowment funds from Mrs. Russell Sage and Frank Bailey, and by the Nott Trust Fund.

Schaffer gave a good deal of thought to philanthropy. Calling it "the third sector of our society," he insisted it "should keep pace with the business sector and the government sector." He was contemptuous of other elderly rich people who behaved as though they expected to "take it with them," but he also understood that gifts carelessly bestowed could weaken rather than strengthen the institution receiving them. Consequently, most of his major donations were in the form of matching gifts, requiring the participation of other donors.

Schaffer had a particular interest in libraries for two reasons: his wife, the former Sander ("Sally") R. Bieber, had been a reference librarian at the New York Public Library before their marriage, but, more broadly, libraries symbolized to Schaffer what he very much regretted having lost by cutting his education short at an early age. (Despite the family's near-poverty, three of his brothers went to college.) In 1972 he was the major donor of another library, the Schaffer Library of the Health Sciences at the Albany Medical College.

He continued to give money away for the rest of his long life, and Union College received a large share of it. In 1968 he gave \$100,000 in memory of Carter Davidson to fund the DAVIDSON FELLOWS program, which brought speakers to the campus for extended stays. The Schaffers were the major contributors to the 1974 addition to Schaffer Library, and in 1979 they endowed the Schaffer Faculty Fellowships, to encourage "deserving assistant and associate professors who show particular merit and promise."

To a separate endowment fund which totalled one million dollars by 1981, Schaffer added by bequest another three million dollars, thereby creating the Henry and Sally Schaffer Philanthropic Fund at Union College. Its use was unrestricted, except that it was not to be used for capital expenditures.

Other area institutions using the Schaffers' generosity to erect new buildings included the Schenectady Museum, the Jewish Community Center, the Carver Community Center, the Congregation Temple Gates of Heaven, and the Schenectady Senior Citizens Center.

In 1980, Schaffer and his brother Harry set up the H. Schaffer Foundation to aid "worthwhile charities functioning...in the Albany-Schenectady area or in Israel." Union College has received several grants from the Schaffer Foundation, including one in 1986 to remodel the west end of the Schaffer Library interior. The construction of a third Schaffer Library, at the Albany Law School, was also partially funded by the Schaffer Foundation in 1986.

Union gave Henry Schaffer an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1964, and its Phi Beta Kappa chapter elected him to honorary membership in 1973. In that year he was also awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the Albany Medical College. In 1974 Union awarded him its FOUNDERS MEDAL.

Schaffer Library. The first separate library building constructed at Union, Schaffer Library opened in 1961.

The NOTT MEMORIAL, which housed the LIBRARY from 1903 until 1961, was in many respects unsuitable to that function, and by 1941 it was so crowded that part of the collections had to be moved into an annex.

President Frank Parker Day (1929-33) assigned top priority to a new library building in 1930, but the Depression prevented any action. President Dixon Ryan Fox (1934-45) affirmed the need for a new building, but the continuing Depression and the Second World War blocked him as well. President Carter Davidson (1946-65) put a new library building at the head of his desiderata in 1948, but the Alumni Director organized alumni support for a field house (third on Davidson's list); consequently that building was erected first. This very long period of inferior library facilities, and the lack of commitment to scholarship it seemed to reflect, inflicted significant damage on the academic life and morale of the College.

In 1953, having located a foundation willing to contribute \$50,000 for the purpose, the trustees voted "to agree to the erection of a new library building when sufficient funds have been raised for that purpose." But no fund drive was discussed until three years later, and as none of the wealthier alumni on the board showed an interest in helping, hope centered on finding more foundation support and using money contributed in memory of Robert Porter Patterson '12. In 1958, however—to the surprise of board chairman WALTER C. BAKER—trustee HENRY SCHAFER, a non-alumnus, offered to contribute the major portion of the cost of a new library building.

Ground was broken January 7, 1960, the cornerstone was laid May 14, 1960, and the library moved into the building during the summer of 1961. Walker O. Cain, of the firm MCKIM, MEAD AND WHITE, designed the building, which was built by the Hanson Construction Co.

Schaffer Library was designed to be compatible with the RAMÉE plan: the flanking HUMANITIES BUILDING and SOCIAL SCIENCE BUILDING, with connecting colonnades, completed in 1967, were foreseen by the architect as completing that plan. While the library building stood alone, however, its fitness was not apparent to all observers, and a 1962 *Concordia* humor issue offered for sale prefabricated "College Campus Kits," including "Genuine Train Station Libraries."

The Library Courtyard or Plaza was created in 1967/68, following construction of the "satellite buildings," and COMMENCEMENT has since been held in front of the Library in fair weather.

In 1973 ground was broken for an addition on the east side of Schaffer Library, again with a major gift from Henry Schaffer. Designed by Walker O. Cain, the addition was built by Vappi & Co., Boston, and dedicated October 18–19, 1974. In 1986, with the support of a grant from the Schaffer Foundation, interior stairs were added at the front of the building and an area was created outside the Phi Beta Kappa room on the third floor to accommodate the library of John Bigelow, Class of 1835.

After the period covered by this book, the 1974 addition, which had begun to fail structurally, was removed and replaced by a larger addition.

Schenectady Academy. Union College's direct ancestor was the Schenectady Academy, a school founded at the initiative of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1785.

The Schenectady Academy was the by-product of the drive for a college in Schenectady. There had been unsuccessful attempts in 1779/80 and 1782 to obtain a charter for a college (see *FOUNDING OF UNION COLLEGE*). On December 27, 1782, DIRCK ROMEYN, a Dutch Reformed minister in New Jersey, wrote for the use of the church in Schenectady a paper entitled "Measures to open an Academy under the Patronage and Direction of Consistory," in which he proposed that the best strategy would be to establish an academy which would become a college, both under the control of the Church. A school run by the Presbyterian minister had failed, Romeyn pointed out, because that gentleman lacked patience. The field was open for the Dutch Church.

The Consistory apparently felt inadequate to that challenge—its pastor, Barent Vrooman, was elderly and in poor health—but when the time came to replace him the church turned to the man they knew to

be ardent for education: Dirck Romeyn. In August 1784 Romeyn accepted a call to become pastor of the Schenectady church, and even before he arrived, the Schenectady Consistory asked and received the approval of the General Meeting of the Reformed Church for their proposal to establish a Dutch Reformed college at Schenectady, complimenting Queens College (now Rutgers), already established in New Jersey.

When Dirck Romeyn arrived in Schenectady late in 1784, he lost no time in carrying out his plan for an academy. On February 21, 1785, the Consistory resolved to construct "as speedily as possible" a building for an academy. Work began about the end of March of that year.

Nothing else is known of the events that preceded a meeting on April 6, 1785, at which twenty-seven interested persons signed "Articles of Agreement between the Dutch Church at Schenectady & sundry gentlemen concerning the founding of an academy." It was the first meeting of the trustees of the Academy and Library Company, which hoped to open the school June 1st.

The "Articles of Agreement" provided that five of the twelve trustees would be chosen annually by the Dutch Church, the other seven elected in an annual meeting at the schoolhouse. Eligible voters were limited to:

- 1) Such citizens of Albany and Montgomery counties (Albany County then encompassed Schenectady) as had contributed one pound twelve shillings or upwards by October 1, 1785.
- 2) Their male issues or heirs forever, provided the latter had contributed twenty shillings at least three months before the election. Provision was also made for joining later at a higher rate.

The agreement also provided that because the Dutch Church was to erect a building for the Academy, the Church would receive two concessions: First, students would pay, in addition to their tuition, four shillings per annum directly to the Consistory, which the Consistory would devote to the education of poor children. Second, "in case said Academy...should in process of time require a Rector or Superintendent, or be changed into a college...the Rector or Superintendent of the Academy...or President of such College shall from time to time and forever be a member of the [Dutch church]." Romeyn had included a similar provision for church control in his 1782 "Measures," explaining that it was "absolutely necessary" in order to insure the permanence of the institution.

Apparently a crisis arose after this agreement was signed. On May 17, 1785, Romeyn reported to a meeting of the Synod of New York and New Jersey that "some disasters relative to the school...had prevented the scheme from being carried into effect." The "disasters" (if so strong a word was justified) are not re-

flected in the trustees' minutes; the board continued to have regular meetings, having elected Romeyn chairman at the second meeting, on April 29, 1785, and, though the building was apparently still incomplete, opened the Academy on August 2, 1785—only two months later than they had hoped.

Some historians have speculated that the crisis concerned the lack of general support for Dutch Church control of the Academy (with five trustees guaranteed and a good chance at electing at least two of the seven at-large trustees, Dutch control would have been virtually certain). The only evidence pointing to the necessity of a change is indirect:

- 1) When a Superintendent was finally chosen seven years later, he was John Taylor, a Presbyterian.
- 2) In an early 1786 letter, Dirck van Ingen, writing to Robert Yates about prospects for getting an Academy charter through the legislature, says that the church sponsors would be willing reluctantly to drop the requirement of Dutch Reformed control if the bill would otherwise fail. The bill did fail at that time, and the charter finally granted by the Regents on January 29, 1793, though extant, is largely illegible; it cannot be determined whether the issue of church control was addressed.

The Board initially supplied both teachers and students to the school by a simple expedient: they hired teachers who were already conducting schools of their own in Schenectady, and many of the students came with them. In the case of a Mr. Van Vranken, the board agreed when hiring him that his salary of £85 per annum would be supplemented by a £5 "gratuity for bringing in his school."

The Academy flourished. By October of the first year it had 72 students, and a year after the founding it had 103. Enrollment apparently remained at about that level, probably near the capacity of the building, for the life of the Academy.

Romeyn's "Measures" of 1782 and the "Agreement" of April 6, 1785, both spoke of the Academy as an "*Illustre* school." *Illustere* (as the word was usually spelled) schools in the Netherlands were non-degree-granting institutions of higher education, considered suitable for students still too young to go away to university. But it was understood from the first that the Schenectady school would also provide rudimentary and practical education.

After about a year the board resolved an apparent muddle by ruling on June 23, 1786, that "a distinction shall in future be made ... between the Acad. & the school of the Acad. and that the school of the Acad. be divided into the upper & lower form In the lower form no higher branch shall be taught than vulgar arithmetic & ... no one shall be considered a member of Academy unless qualified to enter upon the study of such branch or branches of learning as are usually

judged requisite to qualify a student for entering the freshman or sophomore class in any of the colleges of the U.S. always having regard to an English or collegiate education."

By 1792, and probably sooner, the Academy proper was teaching a full four-year college course, borrowed, it said, from Columbia College. Students seeking admission were required (in theory at least) to be able to translate Cicero's commentaries on the Gallic war and his Cataline orations, Virgil's *Eclogues* and the first book of the *Aeneid*, and at least "three of the Evangelists from the Greek." They had also to be able to turn English into good Latin and demonstrate a knowledge of English grammar.

Pupils devoted the First Form to further study of those subjects, and also to Lucian's *Dialogues*, arithmetic, Goldsmith's *Rome*, and to translating Latin into Greek and vice versa.

The Second Form studied Xenophon, Horace, Homer, "vulgar and decimal fractions with the roots, geography with the use of the globes," logic, Latin and Greek translation, and English essays.

The Third Form took up geometry, algebra, rhetoric, trigonometry, mensuration including navigation and surveying. Students also began natural philosophy and delivered an English or Latin oration each week.

The Fourth Form studied natural and moral philosophy, astronomy, Horace, Cicero, and Longinus.

Throughout the four years, the trustees decreed, "particular attention shall ever be paid to elocution."

From the beginning, a significant number of girls enrolled in the "school of the Academy," where reading, writing, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography and astronomy were taught (during 1785/86 a few girls studied Latin and Philosophy as well). The "school" was later divided into the English Room, teaching elementary and practical subjects, and the Latin Room, in which all-male classes studied college preparatory subjects (Latin, Greek, mathematics).

The academic year began near the end of October. The first term ended the first Tuesday of February. Following the end of the second term, on the first Tuesday of May, students had a three-week vacation. At the end of the third term, on the third Tuesday of September, they were examined on all their studies for that year, and then took a four-week vacation.

The Academy Becomes a College. The founders of the Academy had always intended that it would become a college. They had failed in early 1786 to get the Legislature to charter the Academy, but after the New York State Board of Regents was reorganized and given the power to charter schools in 1787, Romeyn was appointed a Regent, and on January 29, 1793, the Regents chartered the Academy and made Romeyn and General Philip Schuyler official visitors to the Academy. The following year, when the legislature appropri-

ated money for Columbia College and the academies of the state, the Regents apportioned £160 to Schenectady Academy. That Schuyler was favorably impressed with the school was an important factor in the eventual granting of a charter to Union College on February 25, 1795.

The Schenectady Academy then officially ceased to exist. The need for a school to prepare students to enter Union remained, however; public education was still in the future, and when it did come it was not always sufficiently rigorous. Throughout the nineteenth century, the College would of necessity sponsor or have some other relationship with successors to the Schenectady Academy. These included: 1) a grammar school which shared space with the College in the Academy Building and in Stone College; 2) a revived Schenectady Academy, which was teaching by 1816 and incorporated by the legislature on April 17, 1818. The Regents revived its original charter on April 25, 1831, and a legislative act in that year allowed the Union College trustees to reorganize the school; 3) the UNION SCHOOL; and 4) the Union Classical Institute.

The Building. The Schenectady Academy building was erected on Union Street at the northwest corner of the intersection with North Ferry Street, largely (though apparently not exclusively) at the expense of the Consistory of the Dutch Church. Measuring thirty by fifty-two feet, it had two stories of two large classrooms each, and an attic with dormer windows, where students probably roomed.

On April 2, 1793, the Academy Trustees asked the Consistory to make the property over to them, but although the Church agreed to do so, it did not, retaining ownership until 1796, then deeding the building and land to the Union College Trustees. The College apparently sold the property to the City of Schenectady soon thereafter to raise money for construction of "Stone College" (see WEST COLLEGE).

After the Academy was chartered as Union College, the College was conducted on the upper floor, and a grammar school continued to be conducted on the lower floor.

When the College moved to the newly constructed Stone College in 1805, the old building was used as a court house and jail and for Common Council meetings until 1815 (the City transferred ownership to the newly formed County of Schenectady in 1809). Anticipating the 1814 move to the present campus, the College sold Stone College to the City on December 15, 1812, and is said to have re-purchased the Academy building at about the same time, for the purpose of reviving the Schenectady Academy.

It is not clear whether or not it was actually used for that purpose, but the building subsequently served, *inter alia*, as a dwelling and a beer shop before being demolished in March 1859. At that time, JONATHAN

PEARSON salvaged the cornerstone, which much later, at Founders Day, 1943, was cemented into an interior wall of MEMORIAL CHAPEL, west of the stage. The Rectory of the First Presbyterian Church now occupies the former site of the Schenectady Academy.

Schenectady Archives of Science and Technology. Established in 1971 and formally inaugurated in 1976 as a special collection in the Union College Library, the Schenectady Archives of Science and Technology (SAST) incorporated several existing collections of papers and anticipated the acquisition of others.

Papers in the SAST include those of CHARLES STEINMETZ, Ernest F.W. Alexanderson, Kenneth Kingdon, ERNST BERG, Howard I. Becker, Samuel P. Nixdorf, Birger W. Nordlander, Philip Alger, EDWIN W. RICE JR., FREDERICK GROVER, Gabriel Kron, William E. Ruder, Albert Hull, Frank Elder, Clarence Hewlett, William Stanley, and George Westinghouse. Several books have been based in part on research in the SAST.

Schenectady Mayors. Fifteen Union College alumni have served as mayor or city manager of Schenectady.

Mayors. 1810–11: Abraham Oothout '05; 1825, 1828–30: Isaac M. Schermerhorn '09; 1831, 1835, 1839: Archibald L. Linn '20; 1832–34, 1836, 1842, 1845: John I. DeGraff '11; 1839: Samuel William Jones '10; 1858: Alexander M. Vedder '33; 1879–80: Joseph B. Graham '58; 1891–92: Everett Smith '78; 1898–99, 1902–3, 1908–9: Horace S. Van Voast '93; 1910–11: Charles C. Duryee '82; 1948–51: Owen Begley '26; 1952–55: Archibald Wemple '26; 1959–60: Kenneth S. Sheldon '20.

City Managers. 1951–54: Morris Mandel Cohn '21; 1954–62: Arthur Blessing '24.

Schenectady Museum-Union College Concert Series. The Schenectady Museum, founded in 1937 with the active support of Union College president DIXON RYAN FOX, began in 1945 to sponsor an annual musical concert. From 1953, the College allowed the Museum to use MEMORIAL CHAPEL for this purpose at a reduced rate, and in 1956 the College began to co-sponsor an expanded schedule of concerts, which has continued to the present.

The first year's schedule consisted of four concerts by regional musicians: the Tri-City Symphony (directed by Professor Edgar Curtis), Williams College pianist Walter Nollner, the Berkshire Quartet, and a return visit from the Tri-City Symphony.

The season's concerts gradually increased in number and in quality until the schedule included many of the world's most respected chamber music groups and small orchestras. Long prominent among the volun-

teers who organize and produce the series has been Dr. Daniel Berkenblit.

See also: MUSICAL CONCERTS.

Schmidt, Frederic Cowles (Feb. 19, 1904–Nov. 18, 1974). Professor of Chemistry, 1932–1947.

Born in New Haven, Frederic Schmidt (known as “Jerry”) was educated entirely at Brown University (ScB 1927, ScM 1928, PhD 1931). He worked briefly at the Oldbury Electrochemical Co. in Niagara Falls (1930–31), and married Ruth Champlin in 1931; they had two children. In 1932 he accepted a position in Union’s chemistry department.

A highly successful teacher who was more than once voted most popular professor in *Concordiensis* polls, and a forthright man, Schmidt was well respected by most of his colleagues. Research on the thermochemistry of liquid ammonia solutions, which formed the basis of his doctoral dissertation, continued to occupy him throughout his career; he was one of the few American specialists in that field, which had implications far beyond the properties of ammonia. He learned Russian to keep abreast of research and perfected a liquid ammonia calorimeter at Union. Several published papers reported his work.

Strained relations with department chairman CHARLES HURD made Schmidt’s position difficult, however. In April 1943, at Hurd’s behest, President Dixon Ryan Fox took the highly unorthodox step of promoting Schmidt to associate professor (so that he could more easily find a good job elsewhere) while stipulating that—contrary to the usual practice—the promotion would not carry automatic tenure. Hurd urged Schmidt to leave quietly (not even explaining to his wife!), but Schmidt ignored the advice. When his treatment became known, the campus AAUP chapter requested an opinion from the national, while Schmidt’s former students bombarded Fox with testimonials. (Fox called it the only widespread protest in his administration.)

Fox’s own enquiries at General Electric and the American Chemical Society in the meantime satisfied him that Hurd’s objections were not valid, and in May he reversed himself, giving Schmidt tenure. Fox was clearly uncomfortable with the position in which he found himself. At this time he wrote a representative of the American Chemical Society that “Professor Schmidt is, throughout a great part if not all the Union College faculty, accounted to be one of the most intellectually stimulating persons in our whole college family.... It is the general opinion that his attitudes and efforts in the inquiry toward new truth in his science are extraordinarily eager, persistent and effective.”

Schmidt then withdrew acceptance of an offered job at Rhode Island State College, and remained at Union for another four years. Finally concluding in

1947 that only his departure would restore harmony to the chemistry department, he accepted a position at Indiana University. Endorsing him, President Carter Davidson assured Indiana’s dean that Schmidt’s principal difficulty at Union was Hurd’s jealousy of his popularity (department chairman were not easily removed at that time).

After leaving, Schmidt remained in touch with several members of the Union faculty, and often referred to the College as his “second alma mater.” At Indiana, where he taught for another twenty-two years, he co-authored two successful textbooks, *College chemistry* (1957) and *General chemistry* (1959), with William Nebergall. Grants from the Atomic Energy Commission supported his continued research on ammonia. In 1961 he received the university’s Herman F. Lieber Award for distinguished teaching.

Scholarly Honors. Since 1921, Union has formally recognized undergraduates who maintained a high level of academic achievement. The scholarly honors used for that purpose are distinct from the LATIN HONORS and departmental honors conferred at graduation, and from HONORS PROGRAMS.

Dean’s List. From January 1921 until 1930, all upperclassmen with a grade average above ninety percent, and no grades below the second rank, were designated each semester by honors named—with one exception—for former Union faculty or alumni distinguished in the student’s field. Recipients of the honor were allowed unlimited cuts.

TAYLER LEWIS Honor: AB course

Lewis Henry Morgan Honor: BS course

CHARLES FREDERICK CHANDLER Honor: BS in Chemistry

Joseph Henry Honor: Electrical Engineering until 1924; thereafter, Physics. (Though an Albany native, Henry was never associated with Union).

CHARLES STEINMETZ Honor: Electrical Engineering (from 1924, the year after Steinmetz’ death)

FERDINAND RUDOLPH HASSLER Honor: Civil Engineering

ISAIAH PRICE Honor: Pre-medical program

At the end of 1929/30, the College replaced this cumbersome system of honors with a dean’s list, and simultaneously launched an honors program intended to further recognize exceptional achievement; the latter initiative was doomed by Depression-era austerity budgets.

The dean’s list, begun in 1930/31, originally appeared each term, listing undergraduates whose average for the preceding term had reached eighty. An average of eighty-five or higher earned exemption from the absence rules. By 1932, twenty-five percent of all students qualified for the dean’s list.

Eligibility requirements for the dean's list have changed several times. Beginning in 1946, students with more than one "C," or with any grade lower than "C," became ineligible, and all dean's list students were allowed unlimited cuts. In 1961, about fifteen percent of students achieved the dean's list, a proportion that doubled by 1968. Since 1970/71, the dean's list has been compiled for the past academic year instead of for the past term. The minimum average was raised in 1976/77 from 3.0 (B) to 3.35 (slightly above B+). By the end of the period covered by this book about twenty-five percent of students were listed.

Nott Scholars. From fall 1957 until about 1988, students whose annual average reached 4.4 (of a possible 5) were designated Nott Scholars. When the College switched in 1961 to a four point index, the requirement for Nott Scholars fell to 3.67, but it was raised in 1977/78 to 3.75.

Instituted by PHI BETA KAPPA and SIGMA XI, following a suggestion by Phi Beta Kappa chapter president William M. Murphy, the program was designed to recognize and encourage students who, if they maintained the same average, would be considered for election to one of the two societies when they became seniors. Until about 1965, Nott Scholars received at opening convocation a certificate bearing the phrase "Discipulo Optimo" ("To the best student")—words taken from a medal given much earlier Nott Scholars, the winners of a competitive entrance scholarship funded from 1854 by the NOTT TRUST FUND.

Circa 1976–77, President THOMAS BONNER hosted an annual dinner for the Nott Scholars.

See also: GRADES.

Schuyler, Philip (Nov. 20, 1733–Nov. 18, 1804). Member of the Continental Congress, Revolutionary War general, Senator from New York.

As an Albany native and a member of an old, powerful and socially prominent American family, Philip Schuyler might have been expected either to oppose the creation of a relatively democratic college in upstate New York, or to support those who wanted to situate it in Albany. However, from 1780, when Gov. GEORGE CLINTON named him to the board of the proposed CLINTON COLLEGE, Schuyler was counted among the supporters of the claims of Schenectady for a college charter.

The motive imputed by his detractors—his investments in the toll road from Albany to Schenectady and in other western New York ventures—was surely not decisive, although those commitments do suggest that Schuyler had given thought to the state's development west of Albany. When Albany asked Schuyler's support for its own last-minute charter application, he replied that he had long before committed himself to Schenectady's effort, and could not in conscience switch his allegiance unless Schenectady's application failed.

Schuyler served on the Board of Regents from 1784, and when the board chartered the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY in 1793, he and DIRCK ROMEYN were named official visitors to the school. Schuyler's sponsorship of Schenectady's desire for a college was crucial to Schenectady's success. When the Regents chartered the College, Schuyler wrote to Dirck Romeyn "I sincerely congratulate my fellow citizens of Schenectady and the whole of the northern and western part of the state. May indulgent Heaven protect and cherish an Institution established to promote virtue and the weal of the people."

Schuyler had not been among the citizens who pledged a contribution when the movement for a College was in the petition stage, but he now subscribed one hundred pounds to the institution's endowment, and soon thereafter successfully introduced legislation in the state senate to grant Union \$1500 to buy scientific apparatus.

Schuyler has been ranked with his political rival George Clinton among the College's founders. His portrait by John Lamb (a 1937 copy of Jonathan Trumbull's) hangs in Hale House dining hall, and Union's first FOUNDERS' DAY to be called by that name honored Schuyler in 1937.

Schwarz, Theodore George (Jan. 5, 1923–July 28, 1987). Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, 1965–87.

A native of Plainfield, New Jersey, the second son of Theodore George Schwarz Jr., a motel keeper, and Luella Wilson Stryker Schwarz, Ted Schwarz finished his first year of college in evening courses at the Newark College of Engineering, then served for three years in the U.S. Army during the Second World War, installing radar equipment. Discharged as a technical sergeant, he completed his undergraduate education at Lehigh University (BS in E.E., 1949).

As an electrical engineer with the General Electric Co. in Schenectady from 1949 to 1959, Ted rose to the position of Manager of Advanced Computer Engineering, while also taking evening courses toward an MS in Engineering from Union.

Deciding, after earning the degree in 1959, that he wanted to teach abroad, Ted accepted a position as Associate Professor in the Abadan Institute of Technology, and moved with his wife (the former Louise Beulah Frey) and their three sons to Iran. He was promoted to Professor and head of the School of Engineering in 1961, and served as acting president of the Institute in 1962/63.

Because the Schwarzes wanted their sons to be educated in the United States, they returned in 1965, and Ted came to Union as Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering. He taught electronics and computer programming for three years, but then, because the trustees had begun to insist on a PhD as a prerequisite

for tenure in engineering, he was moved in 1968 to the administrative position of Director of Information Services.

The thirteen years of his direction (1968–81) of what came to be called the Computer Center were pioneering years in the application of computer systems to the administration of the College; a new Management Information System brought College records and course scheduling onto the computer, and Ted's common sense and appreciation of human factors made him invaluable in this position.

He continued to teach courses in programming and logic design. Ted and Professor Thomas R. Hoffman, who had laid the foundations of the computer science curriculum back in 1959, managed in 1970 to attract George H. Williams '65 from Yale to help them establish a computer science major. In 1981 Ted returned to full-time teaching.

About five feet ten inches tall, and perhaps twenty-five pounds overweight, Ted wore heavy glasses, and had a fine head of hair. An extrovert, he personified the adjective *jolly*; as the Santa Claus at the College's Christmas parties, he could play the part by simply being himself.

The computer science program at Union is a living memorial to Ted Schwarz, but he is also remembered as the embodiment of the 'hale fellow, well met.' He would meet colleagues in the halls with a big smile and a "How are you, my friend!" A one-man welcoming committee for the College, he greeted all new grounds keepers, secretaries, faculty, and administrators soon after they joined the College.

He was the all-time champion hugger. As president of the Downtown Kiwanis Breakfast Club, he instituted a hug-a-thon to raise money for the Battered Women's Shelter, and hugged well over a thousand people to raise about two thousand dollars for that cause. When Ted saw that someone needed help, he never said "If there is anything I can do...." Instead, he always found a service that he could and would perform.

In Alplaus, New York, where he lived, he was known as unofficial mayor, postmaster, fire chief, and, of course, hospitality chairman. Following his untimely death at sixty-four, of a stroke while undergoing treatment for leukemia, his friends and colleagues established a memorial fund to aid needy foreign students. Alplaus dedicated a park to his memory in 1991.

—Edward J. Craig

Schwarz, Winfred Max (March 28, 1914–May 3, 1984). Professor of Physics, 1946–79.

A St. Louis native, the son of Max D. and Freda Friton Schwarz, Win Schwarz attended Washington University (AB, 1936; MS, 1938). In 1941 he married Jeanne Meador; they had no children. After teaching at

Indiana University (1942–46), he accepted an offer from Union in 1946 "because VLADIMIR ROJANSKY was here." Ohio State University awarded him a PhD in 1947.

Although he was conscientious about taking his turn in the large introductory courses, his favorite was the more advanced electromagnetism course for which he wrote his own textbook, *Intermediate electromagnetic theory* (1964). He also taught for several summers in the General Electric-sponsored SUMMER INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS.

As the unrest of the 1970s brought calls for "more relevant" teaching, he added courses in meteorology and geophysics as well as a less technical course on "The Planet Earth." These interests led to a 1974/75 sabbatical collaboration with SUNY Albany and Columbia University geophysicists to understand and quantify the tremendous geologic heating generated by the collisions of crustal plates. Plate tectonics and continental motion formed the subject of his 1975 inaugural lecture as Frank Bailey Professor of Physics, "Nevertheless, it moves." He continued these studies by computer calculations even after retirement, working on them until a few months before his death.

Schwarz was a moving spirit in MASE, the Mohawk Association of Scientists and Engineers, an area group which brought interested persons together for lunchtime talks and discussions on public issues, helping to clarify social, moral and ethical questions related to science and technology. He also spoke to a variety of community organizations on topics such as "Nuclear Testing" and "Morals and Science in the Nuclear Age."

A Quaker of quietly stubborn convictions, Schwarz was a staunch upholder of faculty rights and prerogatives. He was active in the Union chapter of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS and served a term as its president. Later he was elected to the College Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure (1966–72) where he distinguished himself by his thoroughness and fair-mindedness in dealing with several potentially damaging disputes.

Win Schwarz's community service included a term as zoning officer and another as mayor in the village of Galway, where he and his wife Jeanne were known for the hospitality offered in their big old house by the crossroads (it had formerly belonged to Union geologist JAMES STOLLER).

In spite of a childhood illness that left him with one shortened leg, he was an outdoorsman who enjoyed camping and (especially) snowshoeing. He arranged annual winter outings that saw a good proportion of the physics faculty and their spouses, with a few favored others, take over a North Country inn for a weekend of snowshoeing, skiing and general conviviality. A colleague recalls him as the completely equipped leader on winter trails, carrying compass,

topographic maps, rope, first-aid supplies and a red plastic hammock for his own lunchtime comfort.

His generally serious manner was lightened by a sense of humor ranging from wry to corny and especially delighting in outrageous wordplay, as in "transporting gulls across a staid lion for immoral porpoises." He puzzled generations of students by the sign ESCHEW OBFUSCATION that hung on his office door.

—Charles D. Swartz

Science and Engineering Center. The College's largest structure, the Science and Engineering Center was the second of two building projects which rehoused nearly all Union's academic departments within a period of four years.

In 1967, the departments in the Social Sciences and the Humanities (except part of the Arts Department) moved into new quarters (see SOCIAL SCIENCE BUILDING and HUMANITIES BUILDING). Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Psychology and the Engineering departments remained in old buildings, most of which lacked modern facilities and were overcrowded.

The HAROLD MARTIN administration gave top priority to constructing a large building joined to three existing buildings, bringing together all departments in the physical sciences and engineering. Much of the very complicated planning, which was predicated on gathering similar kinds of laboratories in the same vicinity, was done by Dean James Palmer.

After the Kappa Alpha fraternity house and the Biology Building had been razed, ground was broken May 13, 1968. The new building, designed by Walker O. Cain and constructed by Wade Lupe, Inc. of Schenectady, was dedicated May 1, 1971.

BAILEY HALL, BUTTERFIELD HALL and STEINMETZ HALL were then renovated and connected by enclosed corridors to the new building, forming a large "U." The need to refer to places within the complex has ensured the survival of the names of the older buildings.

The Biology Department, already temporarily lodged in Bailey Hall, was the first to move into the new building in January 1971, followed by Chemistry, which had been in Butterfield Hall since its construction. Later, Physics moved from the present Arts building, Civil and Mechanical Engineering and Mathematics moved from the Carnegie Building (the present Reamer College Center), and the Institute for Administration and Management moved from Wells House. The vacancies thus created precipitated several other moves.

Scientific Apparatus (Early). The many rare pieces of scientific apparatus surviving at the College from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries—together with at least one made in the seventeenth cen-

tury—suggest the high quality of Union's scientific instruction during the first hundred years.

The First Purchase. In 1796, shortly after the College was founded, the trustees ordered over one hundred items of apparatus from W.& S. Jones of London. Union's first president, JOHN BLAIR SMITH, described this collection, now called the "First Purchase," as "elegant and valuable."

Among the major items in the purchase were an orrery (a small, early form of planetarium), an electrical machine with medical and philosophical (i.e., physics) apparatus, a large double-barreled air pump, a 2 1/2 foot achromatic TELESCOPE, a case of "magnetic" apparatus, a Hadley's quadrant for navigation, a compound microscope, a solar microscope for opaque and transparent objects, and a lucernal microscope, with lamp, for projection onto a screen. Many of the instruction booklets which accompanied the instruments are still in the College library; they give a clear picture of how the instruments were probably used to teach natural philosophy two centuries ago.

Of the many items in the First Purchase, only the orrery and Hadley's quadrant remain at the College. Both were used for many years in the natural philosophy and astronomy courses and are now on permanent display.

Designed by George Adams, Instrument Maker to King George III, the orrery, at twenty-one pounds, was the most expensive item in the purchase. (Orreries are named for the Fourth Earl of Orrery, for whom the first of these mechanical models of the solar system was constructed in 1713). Union's orrery, thirty-six inches in diameter, dates from the time when only seven of the nine planets were known. Turning a crank sets in motion a complex system of hand-filed gears and demonstrates the relative rates of revolution of the planets around the sun, as well as the earth's diurnal rotation, precession of the earth's axis with the seasons, and corresponding motions of the moon. It had fallen into neglect when physics professor PETER WOLD found it about 1940 and undertook its restoration.

The Hadley's quadrant reflects Union's early concern with practical as well as theoretical science. Invented by John Hadley in 1731, it was a precursor to the sextant as an instrument for determining position at sea. Navigation was a required subject at Union until about 1830, and this quadrant shows signs of much use. A handsome instrument of ebony and brass with an ivory scale, it was manufactured by the firm of B. Browne, Bristol.

Early Nineteenth Century. In the years following the First Purchase, the College made many small but significant additions to the philosophical apparatus. Professor THOMAS CHURCH BROWNELL, who was instituting a new chemistry course—one of the first in an undergraduate college—purchased the first chemical

items in Europe in 1810. In 1813, natural philosophy professor THOMAS MCAULEY sold the College a telescope for \$312, a large investment at that time.

The trustees established a standing committee in 1816 to examine the library and the philosophical and chemical apparatus, and to report annually. President ELIPHALET NOTT, then engaged in his experiments on "caloric" (see NOTT STOVES), declared that Union's collection of apparatus was "second to none in America."

In 1818, McAuley gave the College five "mathematical instruments," informing the trustees that three of them "were formerly the property of General Monk in the reign of Charles II...and are much superior in workmanship to any modern instruments in markets." One of General Monk's instruments, a Gunter's quadrant, was recently found at Union; the fate of the others is unknown.

The Gunter's quadrant, which probably dates from about 1650, is undoubtedly the College's oldest instrument; McAuley called it "very rare." Invented in 1618 by Edmund Gunter, of Gresham College, London, it is a hand-sized brass quadrant designed for field use in telling time by the sun and stars, and in determining elevation angles for aiming artillery. General Monk (later First Duke of Albemarle) may have used this quadrant in his campaigns during the English Civil War.

Mid-Nineteenth-Century Physics Apparatus. In 1845 and 1846, using funds he had raised from alumni for the purpose, natural philosophy professor JOHN FOSTER placed a large order with the Parisian firm of Pixii for instruments in the newly emerging field of sound. The Savart's Bell he bought then was still used in physics classes over a hundred years later to give dramatic demonstrations of acoustic resonance. It remains in the collection.

Engineering Instruments: The Sector and The Solar Compass. The collection contains two historically important instruments connected with Union's introduction of engineering into the curriculum in 1845. Both were acquired for the College by WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE, the first professor of engineering, and until recently both were thought to have been lost.

The brass sector (an early precursor of the slide rule) was made by Butterfield of Paris about 1700; it is the second oldest instrument in the collection. The solar compass, made about 1840 and used by surveyors in areas with large magnetic disturbance, is an outstanding example of the work of William J. Young of Philadelphia.

Geometric Instruments: The Olivier Models. These forty-two mathematical models are among Union's most famous holdings, esteemed for their elegance of design and construction as well as their historical importance. They clearly illustrate, by means of weighted silken threads attached to brass frames

mounted on wooden boxes, the intersections of surfaces in descriptive geometry. Unlike earlier static models, many of these figures can be rotated about one or more axes and thus made to represent a variety of geometric configurations.

The models, designed by Theodore Olivier, Professor of Descriptive Geometry at the Conservatoire Nationale des Arts et Metiers in Paris, were constructed under his supervision by Pixii of Paris in the 1830s. The story of William Gillespie's acquisition of the OLIVIER MODELS and their subsequent history at the College is told in a separate article.

Chemistry Apparatus: The Charles Joy Purchases. In 1855, Chemistry professor CHARLES JOY traveled to Europe to purchase apparatus for the new analytical chemistry laboratory just being established at Union. His purchases for what was to be one of the first such laboratories in the United States included three items still in the College collection: a large double-barreled vacuum pump made by Eklin, Vienna, and two very fine chemical balances.

Additional Physics Apparatus. After the Civil War, Professor Foster launched another alumni fund drive to upgrade science apparatus, and again his former students responded generously. He went to Europe in the summer and fall of 1867 to arrange for construction of apparatus, and he also spent the academic year 1874/75 abroad on a similar mission. His purchases, well documented in the College Archives, were primarily in the fields of heat, sound, optics and electricity. Many of these instruments were used in physics classes for more than a century and now make up a major part of the College's collection of early apparatus.

During this period Union was beginning to supplement the usual faculty lecture-demonstrations with laboratories for advanced students, and the apparatus Foster purchased placed the College among the American institutions best-equipped for physics demonstrations and laboratories.

Some important pieces from the post Civil War period, retained in the present collection, are three large polarimeters and a number of other optical instruments of elegant brass construction made by the famous French firm of Jules Duboscq. From Rudolph Koenig, also of Paris, came a set of eight large tuning forks, with mirrors attached, for demonstrating Lissajous Figures, and an apparatus designed by James Clerk Maxwell to show interference effects in wave motion. A large pedal-operated bellows for demonstrating resonance in organ pipes, also purchased from Koenig at this time, was later donated by Union College to the Smithsonian Institution, along with a number of other items.

All of these instruments, and many others, are cataloged and described in "Union College physical ap-

paratus," a two-volume illustrated manuscript inventory of over seven hundred items compiled in 1875 under Foster's direction.

The Microscope Collection. An outstanding collection of twenty-nine microscopes is on permanent display in the Biology Department. Assembled in the 1960s by biology professor LEONARD B. CLARK and Schenectady pathologist Ellis Kellert, MD, from the College's own collections (nine microscopes) and from gifts of friends (twenty), the collection contains a wide variety of designs from many manufacturers, dating from 1780 to 1912, although most are from the mid-nineteenth century.

Among the Union College instruments in the collection are a remarkable 1840 horizontal microscope engraved "Microscope Achromatique Universel, Charles Chevalier, Paris"; an early monobjective binocular microscope stamped "Collins, London" (1851); and a later binocular microscope made by R. & J. Beck of London about 1870.

—V. E. Pilcher

Scroll (The). Edited by S. Mills Day '50 and intended as a monthly, *The Scroll* was published in October and November 1849, and May 1850. It contained literary contributions, jokes, book reviews, poems, and some news of literary societies.

Lapsing with Day's graduation, the journal was revived in March 1851 by the Class of 1851 in the aftermath of the scandal over publication of the third series of the *PARTHENON*. The student to whom the class had entrusted revival of the *Parthenon* had broken his promise to keep the magazine free of politics, and the class decided to start fresh with a new editor to revive the *Scroll*. The editor—unnamed in print but identified in a penciled note on one copy in the College archives as William Jackson '51—ignored not only politics, but all College affairs, publishing a journal confined largely to high-minded literary contributions. No further issues appeared.

Sculpture Studio. Long known previously as the Cat Lab, the small building now called the Sculpture Studio was built behind North Colonnade as a barn for the faculty apartment at the south end of North College.

First mentioned in Jonathan Pearson's 1856 diary as Professor JOHN NEWMAN's barn, the structure appears on an 1847 map, and may have been built not long after occupation of North College in the fall of 1814.

In 1873, the trustees "Resolved, that the unoccupied building in the rear of the North College be devoted, for the time being, to the purposes of a practical workshop, in connection with the Scientific Schools, etc." Whether the resolution was implemented is un-

known. In the spring of 1910, the barn was remodeled for use by the CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT, then in North Colonnade. Acquiring desks and lockers, new doors and windows, and pipes for gas and water, the building stored acid carboys and served as an evaporating room—thereby removing fumes from the laboratory proper.

Biology (see BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT) replaced Chemistry in North Colonnade in 1918, and converted the building into a "biological dissecting shed," later called the Cat (i.e., Comparative Anatomy) Laboratory. The RADIO Club had a studio in the attic from 1921 until 1926, when the building, remodeled, was transformed into one large, well-ventilated, well-lighted room; the exterior was also renovated at this time. Although the Biology Department moved to the BIOLOGY BUILDING in 1931, the Cat Lab continued in use until Professor LEONARD CLARK retired in 1967. From 1967 to 1970, the building housed the 6,000 mice used by biology professor George Miroff in his research.

Upon moving to the former Physics Building in 1972, the ARTS DEPARTMENT used the old Cat Lab as a Print Workshop, and later as a Sculpture Studio.

See also: HASKINS LABORATORY.

Scuttlebutt. Responding to the long-felt need for a campus snack bar, trustee John Vanneck financed creation of the Scuttlebutt in the summer of 1943. The soda fountain and snack bar opened in Professor March's former WASHBURN HALL classroom, next to the bookstore, in the fall of 1943; it was given a nautical name because the Navy programs were then providing most of Union's students.

The Scuttlebutt was transferred in the summer of 1947 to the HALE HOUSE Annex, where it was apparently merged with an existing sandwich bar called the Nott Hole. The RATHSKELLER became the College's snack bar when it opened in 1949.

Seal and Motto. Union's charter provided that the

trustees shall and may have a common seal, under which they shall and may pass all grants, diplomas and all other writings whatsoever, requisite or convenient to pass under such seal: and which seal shall be engraven in such form, and with such devices and inscription, as shall be agreed upon by the said trustees, and to alter the same at their pleasure....

At its first organizational meeting on May 26, 1795, the board appointed Abraham Ten Broeck, Goldsbroow Banyar, Stephen Van Rensselaer and Henry Walton a committee to obtain a seal; at the November 30, 1796, meeting the committee reported that they had procured one from the Albany silversmiths Isaac and George Hutton. The board then directed President JOHN BLAIR SMITH to obtain a press for it.

The seal was used to impress an image on a disk of wax to signify that a document—usually, a diploma—was official. The image was not commonly used in printing until the twentieth century; the Union College seal was first used—in place of the Union University seal (see below)—on the alumni magazine in 1921 and on catalogues in 1932, and began to be used on stationery about 1950.

The original seal and press apparently no longer exist. The design has been several times redrawn, with slight variations, for use as a graphic image. Many of the variants are most easily distinguished by the placement of the word “Minerve” in relation to the lower tip of Minerva’s image.

The seal is now most often used as part of a logo-type, adopted in 1959. The original seal is encircled by the words “UNION COLLEGE” bracketed by “FOUNDED 1795” at the top and “SCHENECTADY, NY” at the bottom. But in recent years a different logo without the seal has been used for purposes requiring a contemporary appearance, and the seal no longer regularly appears in the alumni magazine or in the catalogue. At this writing, it is most often seen on the doors of campus maintenance vehicles.

It is not known who designed the seal, with its head of Minerva, the Roman goddess of wisdom, or who chose the words “Sous les lois de Minerve nous devenons tous frères” which surround the head, and which are called, for lack of a better term, a motto; the latter question, especially, has engendered much research and speculation.

The College Motto. Investigations by Samuel B. Fortenbaugh Jr. ’23, presented in his book *In order to form a more perfect Union; an inquiry into the origins of a college* (1978), identified trustee Stephen Van Rensselaer as the member of the seal committee most likely to have proposed the motto; Van Rensselaer had travelled several times to France and is said to have had close contacts with the Académie des Sciences. There is, however, no direct evidence of his responsibility. A more interesting problem concerns the literary origin of the motto, which sounds like a quotation. Both Fortenbaugh and former French professor Gordon Silber, whose observations are presented in Fortenbaugh’s book, have investigated this question.

The motto’s emphasis on brotherhood is quite consistent with the cultural milieu of Revolutionary France, and it is noteworthy that the Roman goddess Minerva is depicted with a “liberty cap,” but two more specific possible origins have been proposed: Freemasonry and Fénelon’s 1699 novel *Les aventures de Télémaque*.

Silber found in the large literature of French freemasonry many sentiments similar in spirit to Union’s motto, but no direct source. Several trustees were Masons, and Van Rensselaer was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York.

In support of *Les aventures de Télémaque*, originally suggested by Princeton University archivist James McLachlan, is the fact that the novel makes frequent mention of brotherhood, and that the figure called “Mentor,” who acts as Telemachus’s guide, although male, sometimes represents Minerva. Two quotations in particular have been adduced: In Book 9, Mentor tells Telemachus, “All mankind are but one family dispersed over the face of the whole earth. All nations are bretheren, and ought to love one another as such,” and in Book 13, Mentor tells Telemachus, “Men are all bretheren, and they tear one another to pieces; wild beasts are less cruel than them. Lions do not wage war with lions, nor tigers with tigers....”

It will be noted that these references to brotherhood, like most others from whatever source, treat it as inherent and universal, while in Union’s motto it is achieved by those who submit themselves to “the laws of Minerva.” A more conclusive reason for rejecting Fénelon’s prose as a source, however, is the fact, little-noticed at Anglophone Union, that the sentence is verse, with an internal assonant rhyme (both “er”s are pronounced “air”):

Sous les lois de Minerve
Nous devenons tous frères

Union’s motto is unique among eighteenth-century college mottoes in being in a modern language, and it is also distinctive in its thrust. As far as can be determined, the following were the first mottoes, or the mottoes in use in 1795, of the surviving colleges and universities older than Union. Several of these mottoes were later changed or dropped, and some institutions apparently never had a motto, or adopted one only much later. All were engraved on seals (only one of which, Franklin College’s, also depicted Minerva), and not all seem intended to function independently as inspirational mottoes.

Veritas [*Truth*; Harvard]

Lux et Veritas [*Light and Truth*; Yale, which also placed the Hebrew words Urim & Thummin on its seal]

Vitam Mortuis Reddo [*I Restore Life to the Dead*; Princeton]

In Lumine Tuo Videbimus Lumen [*In Thy Light We Shall See Light*; Columbia]

Leges Sine Moribus Vanae [*Laws Without Morals Are Unavailing*; University of Pennsylvania]

Scientia Sacrum Patent Omnibus [(A temple) Sacred to Science is Open to All; Brown (an earlier, royalist, motto was replaced after the Revolution)]

Sol Justitiae et Occidentem Illustra [*Sun of Righteousness, Shine Upon the West Also*; Rutgers]

Vox Clamantis in Deserto [*A Voice Crying in the Wilderness*; Dartmouth]

Pietate et Doctrina Tuta Libertas [*Religion and Learning—Bulwark of Liberty*; Dickinson]

Facio Liberos ex Liberi Libris Libraque [*I Make Free Adults Out of Children by Means of Books and a Balance*; St. John's]

Me Lauro Cinctum Scientia Ducit ad Astra [*Knowledge Leads Me Crowned with Laurels to the Stars*; Franklin College, the oldest ancestor of Franklin and Marshall]

Lucis Libertatis Eruditionisque Sedes [*The Light of Liberty and the Seat of Learning*; College of Charleston]

Liberalitate E. Williams Armigeri [*Through the generosity of E. Williams, Soldier*; Williams]

Lux et Libertas [*Light and Liberty*; University of North Carolina]

Most of these mottoes represent institutional claims or descriptions, or else proclaim intellectual/religious aspirations for students. Union's alone focuses on the students' relations to each other. It seems likely that, whatever its origins, the College's motto was intended to be understood in the context of the pioneering non-denominational stance from which the institution derived its name (see UNION COLLEGE'S NAME), and it may also have alluded to the College's readiness to welcome the sons of working men. In short, its local meaning was probably something like: "Although we belong to different churches and different social classes, the pursuit of learning and wisdom unites us."

But as a perusal of the list above suggests, a motto cannot be assumed to embody an initial consensus about the whole nature and purpose of the institution, nor was it likely to guide subsequent decisions. Moreover, because the seal was long used only for its formal, legal purpose of impressing a wax seal (whereon the words would be quite difficult to read) and the motto was apparently rarely used separately, most nineteenth-century students were probably quite unaware of it.

The earliest known printed citation of the motto is in the *Union College Magazine* for 1870, where the students, evidently more embarrassed than proud to have a motto in a modern language, presented it in Latin translation: "Nos omnes, sub legibus Minervae sumus fratres." In 1880 the *Concordiensis* cited the Union University motto as the College's, an error repeated by Professor JAMES TRUAX of the Class of 1876 in a June 1890 article about the College. The College's own motto is mentioned in the *Concordiensis* for October 22, 1914, but it is not quoted in any history of the Col-

lege before Dixon Ryan Fox's *An unfinished history of Union College* (1945), and it is not among the several mottoes mentioned in Jonathan Pearson's diary. It appears for only a few years (1935–38) in the *Student handbook*.

Aside from the lack of exposure to the motto, there may be another reason for its neglect: since 1825 brotherhood at Union has meant fraternity brotherhood; non-members of one's fraternity could hardly be one's brothers.

Although still not widely used, the motto probably never had as much attention as it began to receive after Union admitted women in 1970. Complaints that "frères" excludes female students led to calls for the motto's alteration in 1976 (by students), in 1991 (by faculty members) and in 1998 (by students with some faculty backing). In support of the suggested change to "Sous les lois de Minerve nous devenons tous unis," it was argued that anything which alienates, however mildly, a substantial portion of the student body is undesirable; in opposition it was argued that "frères" in this context could be regarded as genderless—a doubtful proposition—or that one of the few remaining traditions dating to the College's origins should not be altered except out of a drastic necessity, which was not perceived to exist in this instance. It has also been pointed out that "unis" is masculine, and unavoidably so, given the French grammatical convention regarding groups of mixed gender.

In response to the 1998 proposal, the Alumni Council voted not to recommend a change, and there the matter has rested. Although Union has not joined the several old colleges which either changed their mottoes or began to translate them very freely, it may in consequence be joining those that get along without one.

The University Seal and Motto. A UNION UNIVERSITY seal was designed in 1873; it incorporates a motto attributed to Petrus Meiderlinus (1582–1651): "In Necessariis Unitas—In Dubiis Libertas—In Omnibus Caritas" ("In things essential, unity—in things doubtful, freedom—in everything, charity"), which differs from the mottoes of Union College and of most other venerable institutions in being a conceivably useful precept. The border, sometimes described as a hoopsnake, is more likely another and much older mythical serpent, the ouroboros, which, swallowing its tail, has been regarded as a symbol of cosmic unity.

Used on official Union College publications for several decades after the university's establishment, the university seal also appears above the east door of BUTTERFIELD HALL, built in 1918, and on the exterior of New York City's University Club. About 1919, the *CONCORDIENSIS* adopted a version of the university seal for its masthead.

See also: FLAG, UNION COLLEGE; MINERVA'S LAWS.

Searls Conference Center. In 1966 Mrs. Fredrick Searls gave to the College a large house with grounds, including a formal garden, located at the corner of Main Street and Crocker Road in Rensselaerville, New York.

The College used the property, called the Searls Conference Center, for several years as a summer conference center and for a summer institute in botany and zoology, but sold it in the 1980s.

Second World War. From the advent of the Navy V-12 program in July 1943 until the beginning of the first postwar academic year in the fall of 1946, Union College was almost completely dominated by the country's military needs. This thirty-eight-month period was the longest disruption of the College's normal functioning in its history. The CIVIL WAR reduced student enrollments but did not materially affect the College's teaching, and the FIRST WORLD WAR ended only two months after the College devoted itself to the war effort.

After that war, President RICHMOND wanted to retain military training and war issues courses in the curriculum, but the students overwhelmingly voted the proposition down. Later, when many colleges debated establishing ROTC units, the *Concordiensis* in 1926 denounced the idea, and Union offered no military training.

After the German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, led France and Great Britain to declare war, the possibility of American involvement began to be discussed at Union. A *Concordiensis* poll the next month found that 406 students were sympathetic to the Allies, and 30 to Germany, while 112 called themselves neutral. Ninety-six said they would enlist immediately if the United States entered the war on foreign soil, 278 would await the draft, and 152 would refuse to fight. That virtually nothing more was heard of student neutrality and pacifism may be due in part to the *Concordiensis* policy in that year. Believing that the paper could "serve Union's best interests with student and campus news exclusively," the editor virtually ignored the war. In contrast to the other student newspapers the office received, he boasted at year's end, "Nothing of the world war, foreign conditions, or domestic policy has appeared in the pages of Union's student paper except for the opinion expressed in the Affairs column and so far as is in our power, nothing will."

Writing in November 1940 to trustee FRANK BAILEY, who frequently worried about faculty loyalty, CHARLES WALDRON assured him that "the feeling and the teaching of the faculty is strongly anti-totalitarian.... Dr. [ERNST] BERG has been sympathetic to Hitler; but as you know, he retires this year. [JAMES] GREEN, who left us a year ago, approved openly of

Hitler. These are the only exceptions I have heard about on our campus."

At the October 1939 trustees' meeting, President DIXON RYAN FOX acknowledged that, if the United States entered the war, education would become secondary to the nation's military needs, but until that time, he urged, the College should try (in the words of the minutes), "to maintain normal interests and program without military training or special departures in that direction."

Although it was not initially a military program, a Civilian Pilot Training program under the direction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority attracted considerable student interest. Announced at the beginning of October 1939, the non-credit course, taught by Union faculty members under the direction of Professor PETER WOLD, was open to Union students and qualified persons from outside the College. Seventy-two hours of ground instruction in the evenings and thirty-five hours of pilot training at Schenectady airport in the afternoons and on weekends qualified students for their pilot's licenses. The College received sixty dollars per student, one third of it from the federal government and the balance from the students, but also offered scholarships.

Addressing the 1940 Commencement, a year-and-a-half before Pearl Harbor and three years before the College was taken over by the V-12 program, President Fox again looked anxiously into the future: "Personally, as I would favor keeping the college at full peace strength, unimpaired by diversions, so long as peace prevails, so I would favor putting it on a war basis as completely as possible if the government wishes to conscript it for war, leaving the intellectual life—the life of free inquiry that we all hold most dear—quite incidental." Fox was concerned, above all, that if the government drafted large numbers of students without giving the College any new role, the financially devastated institution might have to close.

As Union opened in the fall of 1940, the Selective Service Act of September 16, 1940, introduced peacetime conscription for the first time in U.S. history, registering sixteen million men in a month. It applied only to men over twenty-one, but the age would later be lowered. As the CAA flying course resumed, all who took it were required to pledge themselves to air duty in military service.

Fox launched a series of forty-three assembly talks given by himself and faculty members, intended to build faith in American institutions and ideals. As the Battle of Britain began, he invited members of the St. Andrews University faculty to send their families to the safety of Schenectady for the war's duration (none came), and brought Count Carlo Sforza, the anti-Fascist ex-Foreign Minister of Italy, to Union for a thirteen-week lecture course. Late in 1940, Union became

one of at least 117 colleges offering National Defense Training Courses (see ENGINEERING, SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT WAR TRAINING COURSE) under the auspices of the U.S. Office of Education. The evening classes, not open to Union students, continued throughout the war, eventually training more than five thousand people for work in war-related industries.

Professor Wold was called to Washington to do research work for Naval Ordnance in November; in the spring of 1941, an engineering instructor and the assistant comptroller were called to active duty in the Army, and a physics instructor resigned to work for Naval Ordnance.

The American Locomotive Co., now manufacturing tanks, leased the College PASTURE—the grounds west of the Terrace Wall—in the fall of 1941, using it at first for employee parking, but eventually storing long rows of tanks and tank destroyers there.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, brought the United States into the war and precipitated many changes at the College.

After Pearl Harbor. Immediately after the declaration of war, President Fox urged undergraduates to remain in college, promising that students drafted in mid-term would receive partial credit and tuition rebates, while those who enlisted would not. Most students took his advice; by January 27, only eighteen had enlisted.

The College immediately cut its upcoming Christmas vacation in half and revised the calendar in other ways in order to move Commencement up to May 11, 1942. No one knew what to expect; faculty air raid wardens were appointed for every building, ALUMNI GYMNASIUM was designated as Schenectady Casualty Station no. 1, and the College began practicing blackouts along with the rest of the city. The Library took steps to protect its most valuable books, manuscripts and paintings from bomb damage.

In the first of many curricular changes, students were offered the possibility of finishing degree work in three years instead of four by attending a fifteen-week summer school which offered eighteen courses. Two hundred fourteen students signed up for the first summer.

Juniors and seniors majoring in engineering or taking the BS in Chemistry or BS in Physics programs could apply for status leading to commissioned rank in the U.S. Naval Reserve. By January 13, 1942, fifty students had applied for this V-7 program, which allowed men to remain in college until they graduated.

The first of seventy-six alumni losses in the war was Army Air Service Lt. George Dudley Holmes '41, killed when the bomber he was piloting crashed in a storm off the North Carolina coast on June 19, 1942. In the winter of 1942/43, the *Concordiensis* began to publish excerpts from the letters of Union men in the service.

On July 1, 1942, the Civilian Pilot Training Unit (as it was now called) was militarized. All new trainees were men who had enlisted as naval aviation cadets in Class V-5 of the Naval Reserve (to become combat pilots), or in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army Air Forces (to become instructors or Ferry Command pilots). As of December 1942, Union's quota was sixty men; they lived together in Old Gym dormitory (rented for the purpose by the government) and took two eight-week courses; ground training had increased to 180 hours and flight training to 75. Union faculty members AUGUSTUS FOX and H. Gilbert Harlow taught in the program. After three or four groups of mixed Army and Navy trainees had completed the course, Union's V-5 program trained only Navy pilots from Flight Preparatory School. The first group arrived in April 1943, and a total of more than five hundred men were assigned to Union before the V-5 program ended in the summer of 1944.

As the College's regular academic year began in September 1942, President Fox continued trying to help students understand the war, though the results were not always felicitous. Addressing the opening convocation, Archduke Otto von Hapsburg, claimant to the Austrian imperial throne, informed the assembled undergraduates that the Austrian people were united in one great underground movement whose aim was the defeat of Germany. The Archduke urged on his audience the importance of the United States making a commitment to restore him to his throne afterwards (in case, presumably, the Austrian underground failed to do so).

Instead of collecting wood for a pre-game bonfire, freshman that fall collected for a scrap metal drive. Physical education, now required of all students, attempted to teach "commando judo." In October, the first of three schools of War Council Plant Protection was held on campus; it aimed to show industrial executives how to organize and train employees to prevent and fight fire and sabotage. The draft age was lowered to eighteen.

In a speech to the Board of Regents, President Fox complained, "We are all of us confused, embarrassed and at times exasperated by the government's inability to make a lasting decision as to the use to be made of colleges in the present war effort." He told the trustees at their October meeting that he feared the liberal arts, in particular, would suffer for the duration of the war (he was right). To counter the effects of the draft on enrollments, the trustees voted to admit a class of freshmen in January, and to encourage older applicants by suspending the rule requiring that applicants' high school diplomas be no more than two years old. The board also decided not to purchase bombing insurance yet. In the fall of 1942, the College's enrollment stood at 739.

The College held its first mid-year Commencement in December 1942 for students who had taken the accelerated summer course. By that time, about half the student body had enlisted in the reserves and another thirty percent had been rejected for physical deficiencies (leaving them still vulnerable to the draft, which had lower standards). Most of the remaining twenty percent were expected to try to sign up as they reached eighteen.

To reassure a College apprehensive that it might soon lose most of its students (President Fox had privately warned that "we must expect to face a drastic and devastating reduction of numbers"), board chairman WALTER BAKER announced at Commencement that Union would maintain instruction in liberal arts as well as technology throughout the war and would not lower its admissions standards. As a steady trickle of faculty members departed for war work, the trustees resolved in January that all the faculty remaining in residence throughout the war would be "maintained," even if that should require an invasion of capital. Dropping the accelerated summer course, the trustees put the College on a calendar consisting of three fifteen-week terms, beginning at the end of spring term, 1943.

As 1943 began, the War Production Board requisitioned most of the typewriters on campus, and one day in February students attending assembly found a tank displayed outside Memorial Chapel. Thirty-three reserves were called up that month. With many student activities diminished or dormant, the Student Tax Committee used its surplus to buy \$2,000 worth of war bonds. Despite the changed schedule and the blurring of the distinctions between classes, MOVING-UP DAY and CLASS DAY were held at the usual times, but summing up the past year, *Union Alumni Review* editor FREDERICK BRONNER wrote in June:

Every aspect of college life felt the war's impact. And belief was growing in some circles that college wasn't very important. Here and there standards slipped, "absenteeism" was condoned—the shadows were obliterating the substance.

By then, however, the period of uncertainty about the College's role was over. Following a March inspection by the U.S. Navy, agreements were concluded in April for the Navy to place a V-12 detachment at Union, in addition to the existing V-5 corps and the students with V-7 deferments.

Under the Navy V-12 Program. The V-12 program was intended to provide pre-officer training for men who would then go on to Midshipmen's School, Supply School or Marine Officers' School. The cadets, all of whom had applied for the program, included high school graduates, transfers from colleges—mostly downstate colleges without comparable programs—and enlisted men already serving in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. All enrollees in the program

immediately became members of the Navy, but they held the lowest possible rank, apprentice seaman, even if they had earned higher ranks in previous service.

The program began July 1, 1943, with about 480 trainees. About 250, who had come by train from New York City, marched together (in civilian clothes) up from the train station and through Payne Gate.

Fitted with uniforms and divided into three companies (ten platoons), the men were quartered in North and South Colleges, and six fraternity houses: Psi Upsilon, Chi Psi, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Theta and Delta Phi. They ate in the newly-constructed HALE HOUSE Annex. KAPPA ALPHA HOUSE served as a fifteen-bed infirmary, staffed by two physicians, a dentist, five pharmacist's mates, and a dental assistant.

In addition to the 480 V-12 trainees, the College began the year with about 136 V-5 cadets and more civilian students than President Fox had dared hope, about 250. Most of the latter were below draft age; others were classified 4F or had V-7 deferments as engineering, chemistry and physics majors. Freshmen (much the largest class) were housed in Old Gym and in Delta Chi; upperclassmen lived in Delta Upsilon, Alpha Delta Phi and Sigma Phi, as well as in private homes. As Fox had predicted, students had little interest in the liberal arts: only 10 majored in Division One, and 21 in Division Two, compared to 130 (half of them pre-medical students) in Division Three, and 87 in Division Four. Despite the difficulty of recruiting, Fox reported to Walter Baker, "we have held pretty close to our normal quota on Jewish boys."

The full Navy course took two years, with a semester's work squeezed into each four-month term (July–Oct., Nov.–Feb., March–June), but not everyone stayed that long. Many students had already taken the equivalent of some of the courses; some washed out; and the Navy needed others elsewhere. The men who finished the course received certificates but not Union degrees; some returned after the war to complete the requirements for a degree. The civilian students also took a semester's work each term, and graduated (if they stayed the course) after two and two-thirds years.

Except for drill and an exceptionally rigorous physical education program, trainees received little military training; that was reserved for the officers' schools. There were three V-12 curricula: the basic course, the deck course, and the engineering course.

The first commanding officer, after a few weeks' temporary service by Lt. Crawford F. Brubaker (who continued in a subordinate capacity), was Lt. Commander Maurice L. Horner Jr., a veteran of the First World War who had more recently been in the wholesale vegetable business. Although the College was satisfied with him, the Navy evidently felt discipline was not all it should be, and it recalled Horner on April 21, 1944. His replacement, Lt. F.B. Andreen arrived May

20, 1944, and served until about October 1945, when he was relieved by Lt. Gordon J. Longley. About two months later Lt. Commander Oliver Evans took charge, serving as commanding officer until the program ended in June 1946.

The life of the V-12 trainees was very busy. Under full military discipline and in uniform most of the time, they began their day at 5:45 reveille six days a week (a steam whistle substituted for a bugler). After jogging in formation to Alexander Field for calisthenics at 6 AM, they mustered for inspection at 7, had breakfast at 7:20 and their first class at 8. Monday, Wednesday and Friday noon they spent twenty minutes in chapel. After lunch and afternoon classes, there was usually an hour or two of athletics. Following 6 PM dinner they were at liberty from 7 to 8, but were then required to study until 10. On Saturdays there were no afternoon classes or evening study, but trainees were required to muster on Library Field in the afternoon for Captain's Inspection. The College band played and the spectacle often drew a crowd of townspeople. Sunday was free after 7:30 reveille.

Townspeople also contributed to the estimated 15,000 people who gathered at Alexander Field on September 28, 1943, to watch a traveling Army Chemical Warfare Service unit attack with explosives and fire bombs a mock city street constructed on the playing field. The purpose of the "pageant demonstration" was to instruct civilian defense units.

As the V-12 program began, the Student Council added one representative from each platoon, and the great majority of the trainees signed pledges for the maintenance of student activities, but as time went on it became clear that, except for proms and movies (both of which were closed to civilian students), they had no time to participate. Civilian students also had little time, but the administration, deciding that it was important to keep student activities alive, took charge of all extra-curricular activities beginning in November 1943 and replaced the student tax with College funds.

With reduced enrollments, all fraternities had to give up their houses, in most cases selling off-campus houses and renting on-campus houses to the College for use as dormitories. But at least seven of the eighteen fraternities remained active throughout the war, pledging new members. By July 1945, ten fraternities were pledging.

The intercollegiate athletic programs also withered and in some cases, died. This was particularly distressing in the case of FOOTBALL, because the College had hired New York Giants center Mel Hein as football coach. Hoping to play at least five or six games in 1943, Hein had to cancel the season when prospective opponents were reduced to two and Union students showed little interest. Even the intramural football program the College tried to substitute was abandoned

after one game. The varsity played the 1944 season, losing all five games.

In June 1944, the month of the Normandy invasion, Undersecretary of War Robert Porter Patterson '12, spoke at Commencement as Honorary Chancellor. It was clear by then that the Allies were winning the war, but nobody knew how long the fighting in the Pacific might last. For a while, new V-12 trainees arrived about as fast as they departed, but in the fall of 1944, as part of a plan to cut the size of all V-12 units, the Navy stopped sending new men into the program. At the same time, a few veterans began entering the College. By December, the V-12 students numbered about 300 in a student body of 475.

President Fox died suddenly on January 30, 1945. Economics professor BENJAMIN WHITAKER served as acting president until CARTER DAVIDSON took office in March 1946.

In April 1945 Union's V-12 enrollment was down to 222 and the Navy planned to close out all the units by July 1, but this plan changed. First, because the Navy found itself unable to replace the V-12 program with Navy ROTC units by July, it continued the program until November. When November came, an influx of 454 V-5 trainees kept the program alive. In February 1946, the Navy agreed to reduce the size of the unit to 350 in order to free campus living space for returning veterans, who were arriving in increasing numbers. The Navy program ended entirely in late June 1946.

A total of about 1,200 men passed through the V-12 program. Among those who became career officers were four admirals, a commodore, a Marine Corps general and several captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders.

At war's end, slightly over three thousand alumni were under arms. Seventy-six had died in service. In a ceremony on February 19, 1947, the trustees donated a memorial table to Memorial Chapel; it was long used as an altar. MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE was later dedicated to the memory of these men, whose names appear on a plaque in the entryway.

See also: *CORN-BAILEY-ENSIS*; DUTCHMEN'S VILLAGE; WAR INFORMATION CENTER.

Secretary of the College. The faculty chose one of its members as secretary from the earliest years. Not long after his arrival in 1909, President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND subsumed the position in that of Secretary of the College, which he created in imitation of a similar post at Princeton University.

Responsibilities of the new office included recording and distributing minutes of faculty meetings (as the Secretary of the Faculty had done) and signing diplomas and occasional ceremonial documents or communications, but the most important duty lay in

taking charge of the College's admissions. Richmond appointed FRANK COE BARNES, who had been Secretary of the Faculty since 1906; Barnes served until President FRANK PARKER DAY concluded in 1932 that the sixty-nine-year-old professor, enfeebled by illness, could no longer handle the job.

To succeed Barnes, Day appointed CHARLES WALDRON '06, who already held the position of Graduate Secretary. After a decade, Waldron (who was apparently the last Secretary to sign diplomas) relinquished the post to Frederic Wyatt '32 in 1942. But Waldron had yielded the responsibility for admissions work to Wyatt the previous year, thereby dividing the office into Secretary of the College and Director of Admissions. Wyatt, who departed on military service in August 1942, was the last to hold both.

History professor FREDERICK BRONNER '23 filled the diminished position of Secretary of the College until 1963, amusing or irritating colleagues with colorful minutes of faculty meetings, then turned it over to C. William Huntley '34. Dean of the College at that time, Huntley remained Secretary of the College after leaving the dean's office in 1964, and throughout his service as Provost, 1978–80. After he stepped down as provost in June 1980, at the time a new governance system was being instituted, it was no longer the practice to keep minutes of faculty meetings, and the position of Secretary of the College quietly disappeared.

Security and Safety. Even before moving to the present campus in 1814, the College felt the need of police protection from townspeople. A state law passed in 1813 provided that:

It shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, together with the constables of...Schenectady, to attend the annual commencement and the public exhibitions of...Union College, to preserve peace and good order, and prevent any unlawful assemblage and tumult about the same.

Sunday invasions of the campus by town children became sufficiently annoying in June 1855 to spur the first recorded employment by the College of a policeman, albeit a temporary one: "To prevent noisy boys & girls from town from making a bear garden of the College Park [i.e., a hurly-burly of the campus]," JONATHAN PEARSON recorded in his diary, the College "employed Police Constable Kittle to order off all unruly persons this P.M. & by so doing had comparative quiet." Two years later the College built a higher fence along Union Street to deal with the problem.

By 1860, the record size of the student body, combined with the inability of the aged and infirm Dr. NOTT to continue exercising his personal style of discipline, had given the faculty reason to fear the traditional student revelry on June 25th, Nott's birthday. The College hired John Hamilton as a night watchman on weekdays and Constable Gillespie on Sundays.

That night passed quietly, but when the watchmen tried to prevent a student bonfire on the Fourth of July, they were driven off by indignant stone-throwing students; Nott later apologized to the students.

Several other men were hired as night watchmen for brief periods. George S. Paige served longer than most, from the spring of 1879 until January 1880. CHARLES W. VANDERVEER, who had charge of the gymnasium from 1879 to 1892, also worked as a night watchman from about September 1880 until at least the end of 1881. Although he took a more prudent approach to student hi-jinks than John Hamilton had done, he did not escape criticism: testimony at the "trial" of ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER claimed that Vanderveer had stood by while students tore up the sidewalk between South College and Blue Gate in December 1881.

By 1895, deputy sheriff James Korl or Corl patrolled the grounds at College expense; he was laid off in the budget cuts of 1898, but students protested that he was needed "to keep undesirable people off the college grounds," and President Raymond elaborated in his report to the trustees:

Experience has shown that the presence of such an officer is absolutely necessary, not only for the protection of the families of Professors from insult, and the college domain from being overrun by the lawless and vicious, but for the protection of property....The college grounds lying within easy reach are regarded and used as a kind of public park, but without any restrictions that can now be enforced, and the result is the presence at all hours, even late into the night, of people who have no regard for either the comfort or the rights of others, and no respect for college property.... Unless something is done to prevent it, the college grounds will become the scene of indecencies and misdemeanors, that will make the very name of Union College a scandal and reproach....

Korl was brought back in 1899, but resigned in the fall of 1902 after salaries were cut.

The *Concordiensis* continued to agitate for more protection, complaining in 1905 that, although invaders were becoming "more and more brazen," the city police provided protection only during athletic contests.

The College again hired a policeman about 1907. According to a reminiscence by President Richmond, Job Wolf (d. April 1916) was known as "Piggy Wolfe." He resigned in 1913 on account of ill health, and was briefly succeeded by "Fritz the Cop," whose full name is lost to history.

The longest tenured of Union's campus policemen, the popular George B. ("Tom") Gould (Dec. 31, 1863–July 30, 1945), was jointly appointed in 1915 by President Richmond and the Schenectady Chief of Police, and retired July 1, 1944, at eighty. Although a member of the Schenectady police force, Gould worked exclusively on the campus and was paid by the College. A Schenectady native, he had formerly

worked for the Pennsylvania state prisons and for the D. & H. railroad police. He was known as "Tom" because, although it was not his own name, it had been his father's and grandfather's.

Gould apparently had some help, at least in 1929/30, when the *Concordiensis* noted the presence of a new campus cop, Nathan Freeman, but if either worked at night, it was not for long; by the fall of 1933 there was no campus police protection at night.

Gould was briefly succeeded by Frank Quillinan, an assistant patrolman and custodian of the General Engineering Building.

In 1946, Clarence F. ("Bill") Wellette (circa 1905–March 15, 1972), a former New York State trooper, became chief of campus police, and remained for twenty-three years before retiring in 1969. Like Gould, Wellette was called by a name not his own, and the confusion was compounded circa 1960 when students dubbed him "Clarence Daybill," to distinguish him from the night shift's William Paszeski.

The trustees voted in January 1953 to add night patrols. During 1953/54 four campus cops patrolled the grounds; two more were added in 1959/60. By the fall of 1972 two guards patrolled the campus twenty-four hours a day.

When Wellette retired in 1969, the campus police force was reorganized. John Kleinkauf, retired from the F.B.I. as Supervisor in Charge of the Domestic Intelligence Division at Headquarters, was brought in as Director of Security and Safety. After Wellette's replacement as Chief of Security, John P. Hannon, retired in 1975, that position was abolished.

During 1975/76, Kleinkauf's position was divided; former Rotterdam police chief Clifford Wood was appointed Director of Security while Kleinkauf became Director of Safety. Kleinkauf then resigned and Wood served as Director of Security and Safety until April 1, 1988, when he was succeeded by Paul Mantica.

For a year or two, ending in the fall of 1979, the experiment was tried of making the campus police force subordinate to the dean of students; it was then placed administratively under the physical plant department.

Campus patrolling shifted from foot to patrol car by the fall of 1970, and by the fall of 1973 the staff had grown to nine officers and one inspector. By 1976, the Security Department was using students for foot patrol; eight years later the patrol had grown to involve forty-two students. Students ceased to be used for foot patrol in the late 1980s, but they continue to be used as escorts.

The department hired its first female security officer, Betty-Jean Jenkins, in the spring of 1979. In 1979, the College installed a Honeywell monitoring system to report automatically certain kinds of problems in campus buildings. It was replaced in 1966 with a Delta 1000 computer system which tied in all campus properties to the department's main terminal. The *Concor-*

diensis in the fall of 1988 began to publish a list of "Reported Security Incidents," a feature which has continued intermittently to the present.

The campus police headquarters shared space with the maintenance department in the basement of WASHBURN HALL until that building was scheduled for demolition; the police then operated out of the basement of SCHAFER LIBRARY during 1961/62 and 1962/63, before moving to the first floor of the NOTT MEMORIAL. From 1972 until occupying their present offices adjacent to the CAMPUS OPERATIONS CENTER in the spring of 1978, the department was quartered in Stoller Hall, above the Rathskeller.

See also: FENCES; FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Semerad, Ralph Donald (Dec. 8, 1914–Oct. 16, 1977). Class of 1935. Alumnus trustee of Union College, 1965–72. Professor and Dean, Albany Law School.

Born and educated in Schenectady, where his father was Supervisor of the Ninth Ward, Ralph Semerad majored in English at Union, joined Delta Upsilon, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and earned varsity letters for three years in football (quarterback), basketball, and baseball (team captain). Especially remembered for his part in a dramatic upset victory (30–21) over the Williams football team in 1934—with Union behind, 20–21, he kicked a field goal and ran fifty-four yards for a touchdown—Semerad was one of Union's all-time best athletes; in 1959 the College nominated him for the *Sports Illustrated* Silver Anniversary All-America football team. He was also president of the Student Council, a member of the Terrace Council, winner of the Daggett Prize, and he graduated among the top ten in his class.

At Harvard Law School, Semerad played and coached basketball while earning a law degree (1938); then, briefly, he played baseball with several minor league teams. In 1941 he began the practice of law in Troy and also coached basketball at Union. Joining the F.B.I. in 1943, he served for the duration of the Second World War; one exploit from his F.B.I. career—capturing two murderers who had escaped from a Texas jail—was later dramatized on the radio program "Gangbusters."

Leaving the F.B.I. in 1945, Semerad joined the faculty of the Albany Law School, where he specialized in constitutional law, trusts and estates. He became editor of the State Bar Association Law Digest and in 1975 was appointed dean of the school, but his career was cut short by his sudden death at sixty-two.

Semerad served Union College as president of the Alumni Council (1955–57) and as chairman of the Athletic Control Board (circa 1964–66). First elected an alumnus trustee in 1965, to complete the term of John P. Lewis '41, he won a second term in a contested election in 1968.

He was awarded the Alumni Council Gold Medal for Outstanding Service in 1961.

Semi-Centennial Celebration. Union marked the completion of its first half century with a celebration on July 22, 1845. Several factors combined to make it the most successful of the College's first three major anniversary celebrations.

After hearing a reminiscent speech at the Presbyterian church by the Rev. Joseph Sweetman '97, of the first graduating class, and a lugubrious one by Professor ALONZO POTTER '18, who departed the next day to take up the Episcopal bishopric of Pennsylvania, the guests assembled at old West College and walked in procession to the College grounds. There they dined in a twelve-thousand-square-foot pavilion in the vicinity of the current tennis courts south of Schaffer Library.

Unlike future anniversary celebrations, the semi-centennial was organized by the alumni. In that period, though graduates sometimes returned for Commencement, the College did not have a separate alumni day; the semi-centennial celebration, held the day before Commencement, was much the largest alumni gathering Union had seen. Nearly every class in the institution's history, including the first, was represented, and ELIPHALET NOTT, president in almost everyone's undergraduate years, still occupied that office. Though still more than twenty years from the grave, Nott pulled out all the sentimental stops: "Never before have I occupied the place of a father surrounded by his children and children's children.... My children, with me life is waning to its close...."

Indeed, the College's extended family obviously could not remain intact for very much longer—a theme emphasized by several speakers' frequent allusions to the brevity of human life and by the imminence of Potter's departure—but the organizers brilliantly countered that poignant reality by providing fifty small boys to carry the class banners in the procession. It was grand theater, the College was flourishing, the weather was fine, and emotions ran high.

Despite some initial apprehension, Professor JONATHAN PEARSON '35, who usually took an acerbic view of College affairs, could not contain his enthusiasm as he described in his diary the preparations and then the day itself:

[Saturday] July 19, 1845.

The hurry and excitement of the coming Semicentennial celebration has expelled every other idea from the head of both students and Profs. The examination at the beginning of this week was hurried off in 2 days and by Wed. noon they were all over. A large portion of the College will remain to attend Commencement and the accompanying exercises.

[Monday] July 21, 1845.

One not acquainted with such matters can hardly imagine the care, anxiety, and labour that arise from the preparations for this Celebration and especially as it has been de-

cided to prepare the dinner here upon the ground. ... There is an abundance of beef, 50 hams (which by the bye on trial were found to be spoiled), 300 chickens, 60 lobsters and 60 tongues. Every 15 ft of table is to have Roast or Alamode beef, ham, lobster, tongue, chicken or duck and chicken pie, together with 6 plates of different vegetables, variety enough in all conscience; for des[s]ert, a variety of pies, oranges, and ice-cream.

The pavilion for the dinner is composed of 2 tents put together, each 80 ft. in diam., obtained gratis from Welch of New York....

Just between the Colleges facing the West, a Triumphal Arch is erected 14 ft high of evergreens, breadth 16 ft. and 8 ft deep, with three arches in front and one each side.

The architect of the arch was [Prof.] Wm. M. Gillespie.... assisted by members of the senior class.

...Strangers are arriving in great numbers, the Hotels are full and still we have arrangements for accommodating those who come. The citizens have been called on by a committee to say how many strangers they would lodge; their names are taken by the comm[ittee] of reception and those who call upon this same comm. have places assigned them among the Cit[izen]s....

Tuesday July 22, 1845. Semicentennial celebration of Union College.

A delightful shower last night and a brisk west wind has made this one of the most delightful days of the season. At 8 o'clock in the morning I met about 17 of my classmates [at] the West College where we had a delightful meeting, reviving old friendships and talking over past scenes and successes.... The Front yard, Library, Geological Museum and Chapel were at an early hour thronged by a great multitude, chiefly of graduates, exchanging hearty congratulations, registering their names and marshalling under their respective banners. There were provided for this occasion 50 small flags, each carried by a small boy, bearing the date of the grad. class.

Around each flag the various classes assembled and when the line was formed the flag was carried at the head of the class. At about 10 o'clock, the procession began to move, Mr. Joel B. Nott acting as Chief Marshall seated upon a white horse. The procession numbered full 1000, chiefly graduates, and distinguished strangers from abroad. Mr. Sweetman's address contained many interesting reminiscences of the beginnings of the College, but *the great* effort was that of Dr. Potter, made still more [a]ffecting in view of his intended separation shortly for the Bishopric of Penns. Every one spoke of it in the highest praise. All were moved to tears. About one, the vast assembly began to pour into the West College yard returning from Church and after an hours interchange of good feeling with each other formed in the same order to march to the Pavillion.

In the little grove at the main entrance to the College grounds on the Hill a fine band from Albany continued playing while the procession was passing, which reached from the Gate to the North College walking 2 and 2 and in close order. The front, when arrived at the North College, wheeled and returned, passed [through] the Triumphal Arch with heads uncovered, wheeled to the right at the mound between the colleges and to the left again up the road by the South Colonnade and so to the tent.

A more beautiful sight can hardly be imagined than this procession winding thro' the beautiful grounds between the colleges, passing the elegant green Arch with its little ban-

ners marking out the limits of each class. A melancholy sight it was, too, to see some of the older classes represented by but a single aged white-headed man, some by 2, and alas 2 classes by not a single person. The later classes were however largely represented, my own by at least 21 or 22, a happy and joyful reunion. When arrived at the tents, a beautiful sight it was to look thro' that noble pavillion 160 feet in length filled with tables covered with white cloths and loaded with abundance, decorated with bouquets, and the whole enlivened by a band of music. We sat down by classes—near 1000 of us—the tables being nearly all filled. After dinner followed music, songs, witty and grave speeches, toasts etc. and not till sunset did the assembly break up—all highly delighted and satisfied with the noble entertainment. Nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the Celebration, every face was radiant with joy, and good feeling pervaded the entire assembly. Even the old men grew young again in revisiting the scenes of their former days and meeting some of their old classmates. In the evening Hon. W. W. Campbell made an oration before the P.B.K. Society. Thus closed a great day for Union, such as will not be seen again till 50 years have passed away.

See also: CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION; SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Senate and House of Representatives (Student). Sometimes classified as literary societies, Union's nineteenth-century Senate and House of Representatives were essentially debating societies which functioned as mock parliaments. Seniors constituted the Senate and juniors the House. Unlike the much later Student Senate (1969–71) and All-College Senate (1971–80), they were not governmental bodies.

Despite the legend that the Senate was founded by William Henry Seward (Class of 1820), it is known to have existed by 1815; the College laws for that year require the Senate to elect its Commencement marshall by the second Saturday of the last term. We know from the diary of Martin Burt (and from no other source) that both the Senate and the House existed in the fall of 1836, at which time the latter body was also known as Gamma Alpha.

Both societies had apparently died out by 1839, when the Class of 1840 re-founded the Senate and published a constitution and rules of order. A circular issued at that time diplomatically explained that the Senate, by removing seniors from the literary societies, hoped to "reliev[e] from the constraint of their presence the younger members." It seems more likely that the seniors (who apparently remained active in the literary societies) wanted an extra society of their own, and that they wanted practice not only in debate and extemporaneous speaking but also in what the Senate rules called "becoming acquainted with the rules and usages of parliamentary assemblages."

The president of the Senate was a faculty member: THOMAS REED filled the office until he left Union in 1851; LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK succeeded him. The other officers were students.

Membership was apparently open to all seniors; at the penultimate meeting of the year, the body invited the junior class to join. Senators were assigned to one of seven districts, according to their college address; in later years the system was changed and they represented states.

By 1848, the House of Representatives had also been re-founded. It met weekly, in lieu of a class, and although a faculty member presided and took attendance, the trustees made it clear that they did not approve of the society. Speaker at that time was Professor JOHN NOTT; when he left Union in 1854, JOHN FOSTER succeeded him, but in July of that year the trustees resolved: "Whereas the objects for which the House of Representatives...was originally formed, are likely to be attained more effectually by other means, therefore...it is hereby discontinued...." They did not reveal what other means they had in mind, and the House was not actually abolished until 1856.

Both houses met every Friday afternoon, and it is clear that members took at least as much pleasure in replicating the political atmosphere of the national legislative bodies as in learning their rules. The House posted this announcement of its November 3, 1854, meeting:

The Great Debate !!

The exciting controversy about to cease!

The eyes of the country and civilized world turned anxiously upon to-day's proceedings in the House!

The Senate expected to adjourn in order to be present—

Doors closed to the citizens at precisely 3 o'clock P.M.—

The Sergeant at Arms expected to do his duty—

The "Free Trade Bill" for removing all impost and raising revenue by direct taxation, that has so long and violently agitated this country, will come to its final vote to-day in the House of Representatives.

N.B. No members excused from attendance. Refreshment will be provided for them in the lobbies.

In addition to deliberating real national bills, and such facetiae as a petition from "the Citizens of Massachusetts, To remove old maids to Idaho and Colorado," the members conducted sometimes fiercely partisan elections of officers, in which fraternity loyalties played a major role. The Senate also elected, sometimes after a long battle, the "Committee to Edit the Commencement Card," the members of which got their names in print.

After the House of Representatives was again revived by the junior class in 1869, both societies elected Commencement representatives and had their own valedictorians.

About 1876 or 1877, the Senate and House became inactive. They were revived in the fall of 1878, but were never again strong; further revivals were an-

nounced on several occasions over the next few years. Professors GEORGE ALEXANDER, Giles Hawley and JAMES TRUAX served as president in this period. Membership apparently no longer encompassed the whole class, but for about two years, beginning in the spring of 1884, the faculty compelled the seniors to attend the Senate, placing both chambers under the direction of the professor of rhetoric. In 1885/86, Senate members were required to take an examination in parliamentary law; the consequent aversion to the society rendered it inactive the following year. At the urging of the *Concordiensis* editor, both houses were revived in 1887/8, with political parties and no faculty leader, but they expired after a year. In the fall of 1924, economics professor George H. Derry made a final, and equally unsuccessful, attempt to revive the Senate; under his plan the Philomathean and Adelpic societies were to function as political parties within the Senate.

Sesquicentennial Celebration. Planning a grand observance of the College's 150th anniversary in 1945, President DIXON RYAN FOX hoped to persuade two of the most famous people in the world, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill—both descendants of Union graduates—to participate in some way. While a Columbia University faculty member, Fox had been in charge of planning the celebration of that institution's 175th anniversary. Possessed of a keen appreciation of the value of publicity, he was alert to the potentials of radio and had connections with important people outside academe. But circumstances forced a radical change of plans.

The observance was first postponed from the College's true anniversary in February to September, by which time it was hoped the Second World War might be over—as indeed it was. But Fox's sudden death on January 30 deprived the College of the only available man capable of organizing so ambitious a celebration. The sesquicentennial committee, under the leadership of Professor HAROLD A. LARRABEE, together with Director of Announcements Kingsley Given, pursued the original plans until Roosevelt's death on April 12 made them impossible. Although the war ended in Europe on May 8 and in Japan on September 2, wartime travel restrictions remained in effect, precluding any ceremony intended for a large audience at the College.

The committee's eventual solution was to eliminate the usual honorary degrees and delegations from other institutions, and instead combine a very restrained celebration at Union—a banquet for alumni residing within fifty miles of Schenectady (about 450 came)—with a half-hour broadcast on the NBC network of the "Union College Sesquicentennial Radio Program." Written by well-known radio script writer William Ford Manley, directed by Harold McGee '20, and performed by professional actors, the program told "in dramatic and musical form the story of what Union

College has meant to the nation in her first 150 years." It was also released on phonograph records and published in a pamphlet.

The sesquicentennial fund drive, launched in difficult times for fund-raising, exceeded its \$150,000 goal, and the brief history Fox had nearly finished writing for the anniversary was published as *Union College—an unfinished history*.

See also: SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION; CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Seventeen South Lane. In 1906, C.B. POND, who as assistant treasurer had been *de facto* business manager of the College since 1902, began to build a house for himself just east of the Psi Upsilon house on South Lane. Lamont House did not then exist. Pond moved in by March of 1907, and after his resignation in 1908, the house was occupied by his successor, HARTLEY F. DEWEY, until Dewey's resignation in 1932. A sun parlor was added in the summer of 1928.

The next occupant was Professor EARL CUMMINS, who remained until his death in 1938, and was followed by Professor FREDERICK BRONNER. The Bronners moved to the north end of North College in 1945, and the house was occupied by Professor Wilford Ketz, track coach and later Director of Athletics, from the summer of 1945 until his retirement in 1971.

Since that time, the building has housed administrative offices. The Placement Office used it until 1987, sharing the space with the Campus Ministry from 1975 to 1980, and with the Counselling Office from 1980/81 until 1987. From 1988/89 until after the period covered by this book, the house was given over entirely to the Public Relations Office.

Although the house was quite arbitrarily called 17 South Lane as early as 1953, it was commonly known as "the Ketz house," and in 1971 was officially named Ketz House. More recently, however, it has again been named Seventeen South Lane.

Sigma Chi (Gamma Zeta chapter). A national fraternity founded June 28, 1855, at Miami University, Sigma Chi was the third member of the "Miami Triad." The Union chapter was formed December 3, 1923, when Sigma Chi granted a charter to DELTA THETA, a local fraternity.

Delta Theta already owned 701 Union Street, and the chapter remained there until 1942, when it leased the house to PHI SIGMA DELTA and rented 730 Union Street, planning to build a house on the campus. Sigma Chi celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1948 with a site dedication at a Lenox Road plot allotted them by the trustees. In July 1952, however, the chapter moved instead to a house it had purchased at 1173 Wendell Avenue, and for the next nine years the fraternity contested the zoning regulations in the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT.

Sigma Chi gave up the court fight in May 1961 and conveyed the house to the College; that fall members moved to **RAYMOND HOUSE**, where the fraternity has remained.

Nationally, Sigma Chi was one of the most recalcitrant of fraternities when its racial policies were widely challenged in the 1960s. A "whites only" clause in the national charter was replaced in 1961 by one which required that no one should be proposed for membership who would not be personally acceptable to any member anywhere. In 1963, the national revoked the charter of the Colgate chapter for admitting Jews. The national president predicted in 1965 that no Negro would ever be a member.

Chapters at Dartmouth (1960), Brown (1965), Lafayette (1967), Whitman (1967), Berkeley (1968) and Davidson (1969) either defied the ban or withdrew to become local fraternities. In February 1965, the Union chapter protested to the national that Sigma Chi was insensitive to the problems of chapters. In the spring of 1966, Union's dean of students and his counterparts at seven other upstate New York institutions which had chapters of Sigma Chi held a conference at Syracuse, then issued a call for local autonomy in selection of members.

By 1969, Union's administration was able to say that no Union fraternities had discriminatory clauses in their constitutions. In that year, the *Concordiensis* disclosed that Sigma Chi required pledges to affirm "the existence of a true and ever-living God, the creator and preserver of all things." A survey of other Union fraternities found that all denied having a similar requirement, except Phi Gamma Delta, which declined comment.

In January 1970, Sigma Chi finally ceased requiring chapters to provide the national with information on a pledge's background.

Sigma Delta Tau (Beta Xi chapter). Founded at Cornell University, March 25, 1917, as a predominately Jewish national sorority, Sigma Delta Tau became Union's first sorority with installation ceremonies on November 20, 1977. The chapter was housed until 1991 in the north end of South College; it then moved to Potter House.

Sigma Kappa (Alpha chapter). Founded at Union College in 1874 as a local fraternity, Sigma Kappa died about 1879, and should not be confused with the national sorority of the same name founded at Colby College in 1874.

Sigma Lambda Chi. A predominately Jewish local fraternity founded in the fall of 1925, Sigma Lambda Chi was granted a charter by ALPHA MU SIGMA in 1927. The chapter resided at 814 Union

Street until about 1929, when it moved to South Section, North College.

Sigma Phi Place. Built in 1905, the fraternity house formally known as Sigma Phi Place stands just inside Payne Gate on the east side of Library Lane.

Although it was Union's second fraternity, Sigma Phi was the fifth to build a house on the campus, perhaps because it already owned an off-campus house of which it was quite proud. With a \$40,000 bequest in hand, Sigma Phi was planning to build a house on the campus by 1900, but ground was not broken until the spring of 1904. Members occupied the house by May 1905. In 1927, the fraternity added a north wing and a wide porch on the west and south.

A notable feature of the Sigma Phi Place is an eight-by-twenty-foot mural in the dining room. Painted between August 5th and September 10, 1938, by Katherine Fox—an experienced mural painter and the wife of Professor AUGUSTUS FOX—it depicts the history of the chapter. Mrs. Fox undertook the project at the suggestion of Professor Codman Hislop, a member of Sigma Phi, and used historical information supplied by him to illustrate the history of Schenectady and of the College as a background to the history of the fraternity. Among the individuals depicted are Eliphalet Nott, Moses Viney, Professors Peissner, Foster, Pearson, Lewis and Howard Opdyke, J.J. Ramée, and President Richmond. Buildings include the Yates House on lower Union Street, Sigma Phi's "Pepper Pot" and its present house, old West College and Long College, the Dutch Reformed Church, General Electric, and Ramée's campus view. The Mohawk River, the Erie Canal, the first Albany-Schenectady railroad, and the Schenectady massacre are also depicted.

A Tiffany window in the house—the only one on the campus—memorializes the services of William Gibson Gilmour '88 (see SIGMA PHI).

Sigma Phi Society (New York Alpha chapter). The second national fraternity founded at Union was started March 4, 1827, by two seniors (Thomas F. Bowie and Charles T. Cromwell), a junior (Thomas F. Witherspoon), and a sophomore (John T. Bowie). All except Cromwell were Southerners. Sigma Phi enrolled many Southern students in its first two or three years, but few thereafter.

Sigma Phi is the earliest surviving fraternity to have established a chapter on another campus (Hamilton, 1831). In the late nineteenth century, as the College's enrollment declined, the Union chapter nearly became dormant on two occasions: Nicholas Van Vranken Franchot '75, the only member in 1873, held regular weekly "meetings" with himself. In the spring of 1887, William Gibson Gilmour, who had entered Union in the Class of 1887, apparently found that attrition in later classes had left him as the only member.

Gilmour dropped back to the Class of 1888 and remained at Union an extra year, while in September 1887 two Sigma Phi members from the University of Vermont transferred to Union in order to keep the chapter alive.

Of the society's early meeting places, only the two lodge rooms rented in June 1848 at the downtown Eagle Hotel are known, but Sigma Phi eventually became the first Union fraternity to own a house. The famous "pepper box," a distinctive octagonal building erected on Yates Street in 1835 for the Schenectady Lyceum, a private school, was used from 1844 to 1856 as a Masonic Lodge. Sigma Phi later rented the building, and then bought it, using it only for meetings and parties, and not as a dormitory.

With a \$40,000 bequest received in 1900, the fraternity built the present SIGMA PHI PLACE on campus; members moved from South Section, South College, to the new house in May 1905. The Yates Street building was razed in 1911.

From about 1849 until 1889, the Union chapter hosted the annual national Sigma Phi convention.

As a member of the "Union Triad" and the possessor of a large, well-placed house, Sigma Phi has been one of the College's more prestigious fraternities, but it became briefly the focus of a major scandal after three dozen marijuana plants were found growing in the basement on February 5, 1987. The president was forced to resign and the membership was placed on social probation for more than a year.

Sigma Pi Sigma. A national physics honor society, Sigma Pi Sigma has had a chapter at Union since April 8, 1975.

Sigma Tau. A local fraternity for engineering students, Sigma Tau was established at Union in 1873 with the encouragement of Professor ISAAH PRICE. The society was planned September 9, 1872, and formally organized January 23, 1873, but apparently died within a year or two. There was probably no connection between that fraternity and a national engineering society of the same name which existed from 1904 until 1974.

Sigma Xi. The principal honorary society in science was founded at Cornell University in November 1886. RPI's chapter was second; Union established the third chapter, Theta, on May 18, 1887.

Because students pursuing science degrees were ineligible for PHI BETA KAPPA, a movement to form a science honorary society had begun at Union in 1886. The organizers were about to launch a new society when they learned of Sigma Xi, and after communicating with the Cornell group, started a chapter at Union. The three charter members had joined the Union faculty within the past two years: THOMAS W.

WRIGHT (Mathematics and Physics), Charles C. Brown (Civil Engineering) and JAMES R. TRUAX (English). At the first meeting they were joined by WILLIAM W. WELLS (Modern Languages) and MAURICE PERKINS (Chemistry). It is not clear why the non-scientists Truax and Wells joined, but membership in the society was soon confined to science and engineering faculty.

Several Union faculty members have held national office in Sigma Xi: Charles C. Brown, the first president of the Union chapter, was national president, 1893-95. JAMES STOLLER was national treasurer, 1895-97. General Electric scientist Willis Rodney Whitney served on the Executive Committee, 1926-31.

Professor EDWARD ELLERY, a member of the five-man Executive Board, 1918-23, became Secretary in 1921; national headquarters was consequently at Union from 1921 until 1940. After serving as national president, 1940-41, Ellery continued as a member of the Executive Council until 1947. Under his influence, Sigma Xi began granting fellowships to promote research. Union's chapter was particularly active during his secretaryship and presidency, and several national meetings were held in Schenectady.

A plaque installed by national Sigma Xi in the foyer of the ADMINISTRATION BUILDING on May 6, 1948, commemorates Union's contribution:

The Society of the Sigma Xi, Scientific Research of America, records here its lasting gratitude to Union College for generous aid through the years 1921-1940 while Dean Edward Ellery was serving with great distinction as secretary of the society.

Until 1916, membership was limited to faculty members; a change in the national rules in that year established a category of associate membership for undergraduates. Early rules required "promise of marked ability in those lines of work which it is the object of the Society to promote," and restricted undergraduate membership to twenty percent of science and engineering majors. In 1922 the rules were changed to require grades of 85 percent or better, and in 1935 the wording required that undergraduate members have "shown marked excellence in two or more departments of pure or applied science." A 1935 revision limited eligibility to those who have "a general index of at least 3.5, and [have] shown marked excellence in pure or applied science.... Promise of investigative ability shall be taken into consideration."

In 1939 the research requirement was made more specific: "election usually follows the completion of an original investigation of considerable importance in pure or applied science." This was altered in 1971 to: "students who have demonstrated, usually by a written report, marked *aptitude* for scientific research, or students or faculty who have demonstrated noteworthy research *achievement*."

Until 1922, a few students were elected in their junior year; since then only seniors have been elected. From 1929 through 1952, two elections were sometimes held in one year.

Marjorie Da Costa (MS '58) became the Union chapter's first woman member in 1958.

The Society has sponsored an annual lecture in most years since at least 1922.

Silliman Hall. Intended as a center for the YMCA and other undergraduate organizations, Silliman Hall was built in 1900 between South College and the faculty residence which later became the ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. An infirmary was added in 1947, and the rest of the building was converted to administrative offices in 1982.

Silliman Hall was the gift of Cohoes manufacturer Horace Brinsmade Silliman '46; he wanted to show that "a pronounced Christian character and life is not alien from hearty good fellowship." As a trustee of Hamilton College, Silliman had given that institution a Silliman Hall in 1888; it was the first college YMCA building in New York State. In 1891 he declined election to the presidency of Hamilton on the ground that he was too old.

Before the erection of Union's Silliman Hall, the YMCA and the Philomathean Society had permanent rooms in South College, while the Adelpic Society was in North College (see LITERARY SOCIETIES). Other student organizations met in students' rooms. Silliman Hall was a much pleasanter place, and, as the first new College building since the construction of Washburn Hall nineteen years earlier, it symbolized the beginning of Union's revival under President RAYMOND.

Occupying the last open site along the Terrace, the plot south of South College which had once been used for gardens by Professor Tayler Lewis and other faculty occupants of the south end of South College, Silliman Hall was designed by A.W. Fuller, the architect, earlier, of the ALPHA DELTA PHI HOUSE (1898) and later of the General Engineering Building (CAMPUS CENTER) (1910). Ground was broken in April 1900 and the building was nearly complete by the end of the year, at which time its formerly anonymous donor was publicly identified. In 1904, he provided a ten thousand dollar endowment for maintenance.

In addition to student meeting rooms, Silliman Hall contained a trophy room (until the trophies and photographs were moved to the new ALUMNI GYMNASIUM circa 1914) and a second floor apartment for the student president of the YMCA. Some paintings of famous alumni lined the walls.

By 1932, the decline of student interest in organized religion rendered Silliman Hall, in President FRANK PARKER DAY's words, "a dead building." To revitalize it, the College created a first floor study hall for non-fraternity men, constructed second floor offices

for the College News Bureau, and assigned the student apartment to the Bureau's director, Milton Enzer '29. The student publications offices moved from WASHBURN HALL to the second floor, adjacent to the News Bureau.

The exterior was renovated at the same time: the wooden porch, rebuilt in the summer of 1916 but now rotting again, yielded to the present porch of brick with marble steps and iron railings, designed by MCKIM, MEAD AND WHITE and built by Charles E. Varney, while a simpler design was substituted for the rotting wooden ornamentation of the cornice.

Four years later, WALTER BAKER '15 took the initiative in a further transformation of Silliman Hall. The HALE HOUSE dining hall and lounges, a gift of the Bakers, would soon open and set a new standard of gentility for the College. At Baker's suggestion, money raised by the Class of 1888 was used to improve the Silliman Hall study facilities, making them complementary to the social facilities in Hale House and alleviating some of the strain on the library. As they had with Hale House, the Bakers gave careful attention to the decor, furnishing the room with Wallace Nutting reproductions of early American furniture. Work began January 27, 1936, and the new study lounge was dedicated February 25, 1936.

Silliman Hall's basement was equipped with a kitchen in 1914-15 to serve as athletic training quarters, but that experiment seems to have been short-lived. From February 1937 until he graduated in 1940, student Anthony Barbieri, the son of a barber, operated a basement barber shop; it became a gathering place for non-fraternity men, but apparently no one was qualified to succeed Barbieri.

Reacting to complaints from the donor's heirs and friends that Silliman Hall was no longer used "to forward Christian life on the Union College campus," President FOX had the third floor of the building made into an apartment for the College Chaplain and his wife in 1941. Herbert Houghton occupied it from March 1942 until he left in the summer of 1944; it then continued to be used by faculty members in various disciplines, and later by a resident nurse. In fall 1987 it became the COUNSELING CENTER.

The Chaplain's office moved from the Administration Building to Silliman Hall in 1947; the Campus Ministries continued to be based there until 1975.

The *Concordiensis* had returned to Washburn Hall by 1943. In 1946 the News Bureau moved to Wells House, and the following year, after decades of intermittent student agitation on the issue, the College constructed an Infirmary on the second floor of Silliman Hall. It was remodeled in 1957 and expanded in 1969.

An art studio created in the basement during 1953/54 remained until the Arts Building opened in 1972. In the early 1960s, the College's first computer, an IBM 403, was installed in the basement.

Located only a few yards from the Administration Building, Silliman Hall was a natural candidate to house expanding administrative offices, especially after the creation in 1973 of a Student Center (see CAMPUS CENTER) reduced the need to use Silliman Hall for student meetings. The Personnel Office moved to the basement of Silliman in 1976.

In the summer of 1982, the building was modified to provide handicapped access and additional office space in the basement. Health Services, which had expanded to the third floor, was then again consolidated on the second floor; the Personnel Office moved up to the first floor; the registrar's office moved to the first floor from the Administration Building; Campus Planning relocated there from Wells House; and the Affirmative Action officer acquired an office in the building.

The Registrar's Office left for Whitaker House in the summer of 1987, to be replaced by the Purchasing Office, formerly in Lamont House, and the newly-created Administrative Services office.

Ski Team. The Outing Club formed a ski team by January 1936, when it entered a winter carnival at Saratoga. The team began intercollegiate competition in 1937, and in 1938 it won all three competitions it entered, enabling it to boast that it had defeated the ski teams of all New York State colleges. The team was considered a varsity team by 1940, but after 1941 it disbanded for the duration the Second World War.

Revived in 1947 by the Outing Club and the Athletic Department, the team entered meets for three years and then disappeared. Its subsequent history is erratic and poorly documented. A team existed in the fall of 1961, and again in the fall of 1967, when the Student Tax Committee persuaded the Athletic Department to take over funding of the club. By 1974, the College had a Ski Patrol, a Ski Club and a Ski Team; the latter was competing as a varsity team in six meets by 1975/76, but it may not have lasted much longer. A Ski Club/Ski Team existed at least nominally through the 1980s, but in the fall of 1987 the student government froze its budget for lack of interest.

A Nordic Ski Club existed by 1988/89, and an Alpine Ski Team was founded at about that time; both were coeducational, and both skied in competition.

Slang, Union College. Much, but not all, of the slang used at Union has been common to other colleges. In *A collection of college words and customs* (rev. ed., 1856) B.H. Hall recorded several words as unique to Union. In February 1880 the *Concordiensis*, commenting on a series of articles on college slang in the *Acta Columbiana*, described usages at Union which differed from those of Columbia. Without indicating whether the words were all in use at Union, in De-

cember 1902 the *Concordiensis* published a list of college slang "from one of the local papers."

Except for terms still in general use in the same sense, all of the words from the Union College sources are listed here, together with the words credited by Hall to Union, and some others found elsewhere.

amphicities: "faculty in meeting." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

bid: "invitation to any social function." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

bill: final grades. *Insinuator* (1840).

bolt: "refusing to attend recitation or chapel." (C Feb. 1880:89-90.) "Bolt, cut—a vacation, absence from chapel or recitation." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.) Also, a general dismissal of a class or classes by the faculty. In the sense of "cut," the term was still in use in 1934.

bolter: one who bolts; also, one who declares himself unprepared in recitation (Hall).

bone: see Plug

boot-licker: see Leg-puller, Soup.

bounce: "a student suspended from college is 'bounced'; expelled, he gets the G.B.—grand bounce." (C Feb. 1880:89-90.)

burt: "lavatory." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.) The outdoor privies were allegedly called "Burts" for the original builder, David Burt. (Hall).

busted: "to be obliged to leave college because of conditions [i.e., uncompleted courses]." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

cane-rush: "annual fight between freshman and sophomore classes." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

come down: "We 'come down' in recitation or chapel in the place of applause." (C Feb. 1880:89-90.)

Concordy: "college weekly paper." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

doid: derogatory term for Schenectady residents, allegedly from "Schenectadoid." (C Sept. 10, 1983.) Still current, 1997.

dreambook: "college catalogue." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

femine: "woman." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

fizzle: to fail in recitation. *Insinuator* (1840). Hall.

flunk: "with us to fail in an attempted recitation is a flunk; to sit nobly in one's seat [i.e., fail to stand]

when hauled up is a dead flunk." (C Feb. 1880: 89-90.)

fussed: "to become confused." (C Dec. 10, 1902: 12-13.)

fussing: "to go calling on a girl." (C Dec. 10, 1902: 12-13.)

get a can on: "get a can on, pie eyed, piffed—get drunk." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

goat: "fraternity meeting room." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

goatnight: "the night on which any fraternity meets." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

haul up: "at Union a man is 'hauled up' by his professor, and when he makes a brilliant recitation, invariably rowls and rakes in the consequent ten spot." (C Feb. 1880:89-90.)

howl: "in delivering orations we 'howl.'" (C Feb. 1880:89-90.)

leg-puller: "leg-puller, boot-licker—one who seeks a professor's favor." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

lift: "for one fraternity to pledge any fellow pledged to another fraternity." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

max: "at Union College, he who receives the highest possible number of marks...for a term is said to take Max (or maximum) and to be a Max scholar." (Hall). "Says one, 'he's 'poling' for Max (Maximum).'" (Pearson diary, June 29, 1832.)

neutral: a student who has not joined a fraternity; also, a student who has not joined a literary society.

piffed: see *Get a can on*.

plug (1): A student who has not joined a fraternity. *Unionian* June 1865.

plug (2): "Plug, poll, bone, cram—to study hard for an examination or recitation." (C Dec. 10, 1902: 12-13.)

poling or polling: "hard study at Union and Princeton is poling." (C Feb. 1880:89-90.) "I am much saluted with the name of 'Poler' or to define this, a person who studies hard." (Pearson diary, June 29, 1832.) "If such a [reading] room were provided it would be a pleasant place of resort between recitations for 'polling.'" (C Nov. 1886:19.) "We begin our polling with a desire for knowledge and a longing for distinction, and gradually there creeps over us a feeling of the sacrifice we are making." (C March 1889: 89-90.) Hall.

prop.: "proposition for membership to any fraternity." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

put on the table: "we still 'put him [freshmen] on the table' and listen to the affecting tale of his pedigree and childhood, to his best declamation of speech and to his nursery songs." (C Feb. 1880:89-90.)

put out a prof's eye: "to make a good recitation." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

quail: "The more youthful portion of the tender sex among us—we mean in Schenectady—are referred to as 'fair maids of Dorp,' or 'quail.'" (C Feb. 1880:89-90.)

ram: a practical joke (Hall).

ranche: "a student's room is his ranche." (C Feb. 1880:89-90.)

rents: parents. Current, 1990s.

rock the cradle: "to call on any of the younger girls." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

rowl: "a rowl or a decent recitation" Burt, Martin—Diary, Feb. 24, 1837; *Insinuator* (1840); Hall. See also *Haul up*.

set up (1): "at Union, nearly every Freshman is required to 'set up' at some specified time during the first term—i.e., to furnish divers potations and edibles for the upper classmen. All occasions of festivity among us are 'set-ups.'" (C Feb. 1880:89-90.)

set up (2): "to set up a prof.—to remove the benches and desk from a recitation room." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

shark: "a very brilliant student." (C Dec. 10, 1902: 12-13.)

sheister: "to carry anything from one place to another." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

short sport: "a backer out." (C Dec. 10, 1902: 12-13.)

skin: "deadbeat." (C Feb. 1880:89-90.)

slimer: "sophomore term for freshman." (C Dec. 10, 1902:12-13.)

soup or supe: "we call a student who fawns or hangs around professors, soups or bootlicks." (C Feb. 1880:89-90.) "A great deal is said in college against the practice of what is known as 'suping.'" College spirit condemns a man who will engage in conversation with a professor at every chance, in order to gain his favor Students are prevented from asking important questions by the fear of being called "Supe." (C Nov. 1882: 39.)

string-out: "string-out is a word recently adopted at Union. It relates to that peculiar lengthening out of student groups on their way to chapel which caus-

es them to enter at intervals of about two seconds. This prevents the beginning of the exercises and enables those in the rear to catch up. A very few men have been known to form a line from Lafayette street to the college, all marching to the tune of 'String o-u-t! String o-u-t!' A noble institution." (C Feb. 1880:89–90.)

stuck: "failure in any subject." (C Dec. 10, 1902: 12–13.) Also, circa 1917, 1919. Stick examination = condition examination.

ten spot: when grades were on a scale of 0–10, the highest grade was a "ten-spot." (C Nov. 25, 1885: 21.) See *Haul up*.

throat: to throat = to cram. A throat is one who crams. Circa 1979. Often used (from "cut-throat"?) of students who refuse to help, or who even try to do academic harm to, other students.

triangle: urinal (Hall)

tute: "instructor" [i.e., tutor]. (C Dec. 10, 1902: 12–13; Oct. 19, 1917:3.)

—UC July/Aug 1976:37.

Sloan Foundation. In 1982 the Sloan Foundation's New Liberal Arts Program awarded Union and twenty-four other colleges three-year grants to support the integration of applied mathematics and technology into a liberal arts curriculum.

Administered by a faculty Sloan Advisory Committee, the Union program included seminars, workshops, outside speakers and special leaves for faculty members. The Computers for Humanities Undergraduate Courses (CHUC) program, designed to introduce humanities students to the potential of computers in their fields, was one product of the Sloan grant.

At the end of the three-year period, representatives of fifteen of the participating institutions met at Union in November 1985 for a two-day "retrospective colloquium" to assess the program.

In 1986 the Sloan Foundation awarded Union a second grant of \$250,000, to be matched by the College and used for further work along similar lines over the period 1986/87–1991/92.

Smith, Edward Staples Cousens (Aug. 23, 1894–Nov. 11, 1971). Professor of Geology, 1922–60.

Born in Biddeford, Maine, the only child of James G. Cousens Smith, a merchant—later mayor and state legislator—and Eva Lorena Staples Smith, E.S.C. Smith attended Bowdoin College as a chemistry major (BS, 1918). Too small for the army, he devoted a year to First World War work with Dupont, then entered MIT for graduate study. After one semester he

switched to Harvard, where he studied geology, earning an AM in 1920.

Despite additional graduate study during two years as a teaching assistant at Radcliffe College, Smith never obtained a PhD. He came to Union as an instructor in geology and chemistry, and on JAMES STOLLER's retirement in 1925 rose to assistant professor and chair of the Geology Department.

This represented a re-establishment of Union's geology program. The previous attempt by CHARLES PROSSER (1894–99) had faded away after Prosser's departure, and although Stoller had maintained courses in geology and had made important contributions to the study of New York State geology, his advanced training was in biology. Smith was a geologist both by inclination and education, and he set about creating a comprehensive program in the science.

Certainly the best-known geologist in Union's recent history, he was mentor to a long string of geology students, a remarkable number of whom went on to eminence in the field. Smith *was* geology at the College for over thirty years, from his ascension in 1925 to the addition of a second regular faculty member in 1957.

From 1931 until the onset of the Second World War, the only period in which Union offered a master's degree in the field, Smith was able to teach a sound curriculum in geology, often with the help of a young instructor who was also a master's degree candidate.

Although diminutive in stature (five-foot four, 135 lbs., in 1935), Smith was a presence on campus, and the subject of numerous anecdotes repeated by former students and colleagues. While many of these touch on a certain imperiousness, they also reflect the students' affection for him, which was no doubt a response to his concern and fondness for them. He was nicknamed "Alphabet Smith"—because he often used three initials—and "Snuffy" (after Snuffy Smith, a short-statured comic strip character of the time), but to many people he was simply "Prof," without any surname.

While not extensive, Smith's professional publications touched upon some very significant areas of geology, especially the geology of his home state of Maine. A special interest in the state's highest mountain led him to compile, with Myron Avery, *An annotated bibliography of Katahdin*, (1922; rev. ed., 1936). He was the first to prove the presence of Cambrian age rocks in Maine.

One of Smith's most interesting contributions was in the field of mineral fluorescence. With his student William Parsons '36, he did experimental work on fluorescence spectra of minerals, a phenomenon familiar to many who have seen "black lights" produce striking colors on specimens in the darkened chamber of a mineralogical museum. Smith's collection of fluorescent specimens is still a fascinating part of the mineral collection at Union.

Although he was above all a dedicated teacher, Smith did not confine his teaching to the campus; he was strongly concerned with educating the general public about geology. Responsible for one of the earliest television series devoted to the subject, he also spoke over WGY in a series of radio lectures for the General Electric Science Forum. He contributed a section on "Natural Radioactivity" to *Applied atomic power* (1946); one of the earliest books on nuclear energy, it proved not only a useful technical compilation, but an enlightening work for the general public.

His concern for conservation and the environment preceded by many years the fashion which became general a decade or so after his retirement.

Smith's role in geology was recognized by many colleagues. He was a close associate of New York State Geologist Christie A. Hartnagel '98 and the noted paleontologist and stratigrapher, Rudolf Ruedemann. With Smith's help, Ruedemann studied important Cambrian sections in Maine, and he named a fossil, *Oldhamia smithi*, in Smith's honor.

A fellow of the Geological Society of America and the Mineralogical Society, Smith helped organize the New York State Geological Association and served as its president in 1930.

He played the piano, collected music boxes, and in 1946 set up an "enjoyment course" in symphonic music, playing phonograph records in Old Chapel. His other hobbies also had consequences for the College: he organized a Philatelic Club in 1927, and his interest in photography led him not only to make still and motion pictures for class use, but also to shoot in 1935/36 Union's first promotional film, "George goes to Union" (see FILMS OF UNION COLLEGE).

A long-time bachelor, Smith served as a proctor in Old Gym and South College, then as head proctor, residing in North College, until his 1946 marriage to Frances Shaver, head cataloguer in the College library. From 1951 until 1960, the couple occupied the College house at 856 Nott St.

When Smith retired in 1960 he was honored by his former students, who established the Edward S. C. Smith Geology Prize for a geology major who shows high professional potential.

Although the College no longer offered a geology major at the time of Smith's death in 1971, the later renewal of the department and of the prize has somehow brought him to life again, as a presence among those dedicated to geology at Union.

—George H. Shaw

Smith, John Blair (June 12, 1756–Aug. 22, 1799). First president of Union College, Dec. 9, 1795–May 1799.

A native of Pequea, Pennsylvania (Lancaster County), the fourth of five sons of the Rev. Robert Smith and Elizabeth Blair Smith, both of Scotch-Irish de-

scend, John Blair Smith was educated at a well-known academy conducted by his father.

Entering the College of New Jersey—the future Princeton University—as a junior in 1771, he graduated at the head of his class in 1773 and probably spent the following two years tutoring in his father's academy.

An older brother, the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, who preceded him at Princeton, became founding president of the Hampden-Sydney Academy (also called Prince Edward Academy) in Virginia in 1775. Though supported by the Presbyterian Church, the school was governed by an independent board and, like Union College two decades later, it welcomed students "of every Denomination," and promised to inculcate in them "the common and universal Principles of Morality, distinguished from the narrow Tenets which form the Complexion of any Sect...." John Blair Smith joined the first faculty as a tutor, and at the same time began studying theology with Samuel.

The British invasion of Virginia during the Revolution inevitably disrupted education in the state. In the spring of 1776 John raised a militia company at the college which joined the army in unsuccessful pursuit of British legions.

Samuel Stanhope Smith left in 1779 to become Professor of Moral Philosophy at Princeton (and ultimately successor to his father-in-law, President Witherspoon). The twenty-three year-old John, who had just been ordained by the Presbytery of Hanover, was immediately chosen to succeed Samuel as president of Hampden-Sydney and as pastor of churches in Cumberland and Brierly. In the same year he married Elizabeth Fisher Nash, with whom he would have five sons and a daughter.

A dual career as clergyman-educator was virtually the norm on both sides of his family. In addition to his father and his brother Samuel, John could contemplate several examples in his mother's family. Her father, the Rev. Samuel Blair, was a founding trustee of Princeton. His eldest son, of the same name and also a clergyman, founded the Fogg's Manor academy in Chester County, Pennsylvania, which rivaled the Pequea Academy in prestige, and he served briefly as interim president of Princeton. Another son, the Rev. John Blair—for whom our subject was named—was Princeton's first professor of divinity and moral philosophy, and vice president (1767–69), before succeeding his brother as head of Fogg's Manor. In addition, an earlier member of the Blair family had received the royal charter for William and Mary College.

Although John Blair Smith was almost destined to become an educator as well as a Presbyterian clergyman, the latter calling engaged his real passion and provided his greatest successes. Hampden-Sydney did not thrive during the Revolution; in fact, although the institution was chartered as a college in 1783, the

few surviving records suggest that Smith may have been its only faculty member between 1781 and 1784.

An incursion of Methodists into the region about 1787 lured several members away from the Presbyterian church, but this challenge sparked Smith to launch a protracted religious revival in which he rose to his full powers as a preacher. Although a slender man with a frail constitution, he was an animated and forceful speaker—so much so that on at least two occasions he collapsed with a hemorrhage from preaching so vigorously. And yet he was no stereotypical evangelist; he discouraged emotional responses from his audiences, and insisted that would-be converts delay several months or more to be sure of their convictions before joining his church.

The eighteen-month revival was a great success by most measures, but it seems to have harmed the college both by dissipating the president's energies and by reducing enrollments. At the end of 1789, Thomas Jefferson wrote to a friend that Hampden-Sydney was "going to nothing, owing to the religious phrensy they have inspired into the boys young and old, which their parents have no taste for." Smith, however, had developed a strong taste for evangelism; in order to devote more time to it, in mid-1788 he moved from the president's house to his sizable plantation and began coming to the campus only two days a week, on half salary, to teach and take care of routine business. His offer to resign as soon as a successor could be chosen was accepted on October 1, 1789. He retained his pastorships, however, and devoted much of his time for the next two years to leading the revival movement in Virginia.

As one of Virginia's most prominent Presbyterians, Smith also played some role in public life. In 1784, he had briefly persuaded the Presbytery, contrary to the traditional Presbyterian stance, to join with Gov. Patrick Henry in support of a bill to levy a tax for the support of churches. The Presbytery soon reverted to its former position on this issue, and in 1788 Smith clashed with Henry, now a former governor, who was campaigning against Virginia's ratification of the federal Constitution. That was the occasion for some curiously poor presidential judgment on Smith's part: after Henry delivered a speech against ratification, Smith was prevented by his pastoral duties from making a scheduled rebuttal. As a substitute, he surreptitiously obtained a transcript of Henry's speech and staged a debate at Hampden-Sydney in which one student read Henry's speech, as if it were his own, while another student delivered, as his own, Smith's rejoinder. Henry, present as a trustee of the college, was much offended by the proceedings and ceased attending Smith's services. This incident may have influenced Smith's decision to withdraw from his college duties. A history of Hampden-Sydney calls the thirty-

two year-old Smith at this period "rather off-puttingly tactless and self-righteous."

Two years after he resigned from Hampden-Sydney, Smith's parishioners were complaining of his neglect of them, and he was in financial difficulties, owing, according to Sprague's *Annals of the American pulpit*, to "a great lack of domestic economy." Nothing more is known of this problem, nor of his plantation, except that, like his brother Samuel, John owned slaves while he was in Virginia. In 1857, reporting on his conversations with Smith six decades earlier, Eliphalet Nott noted, "His opinions on Slavery were substantially those of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished contemporary statesmen of the South. But though he spoke freely of it in conversation, and seemed to anticipate the divisions which it has since occasioned in the Church, I do not recollect to have ever heard him allude to it in the pulpit..." This characterization presumably means only that Smith felt some reservations about slavery. Abolitionism was rare in eighteenth-century America; certainly one historian's claim that Smith "fought slavery" appears to be without foundation.

In 1791 Smith accepted a call to the ministry of the Third (or Pine Street) Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, a position which carried a starting salary of \$1,500. Four years later, although he was popular with his congregation and his compensation had increased to the equivalent of \$1,875, plus Christmas bonus, he was still in financial difficulties and his health was impaired. His refusal to abandon his pulpit during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 further increased his popularity. Princeton made him a Doctor of Divinity in 1795, and in July of that year Union College invited him to become its first president.

It is not known how the board first heard of Smith; some of the trustees had connections with Princeton, but not the five on the presidential search committee: General Abraham Ten Broeck, Congressman John Glen, future mayor and governor Joseph C. Yates, the Rev. AMMI ROGERS, and the Rev. James V.C. Romeyn. Both trustee DIRCK ROMEYN and acting president JOHN TAYLOR graduated from Princeton before John Blair Smith entered, though Taylor (Class of 1770) would have known Samuel Stanhope Smith (Class of 1769). However, the worlds of educators, prominent Presbyterian clergymen and Princeton graduates were small, overlapping ones, and there are many ways Smith might have come to the board's attention.

He was offered the job without an interview—without, apparently, ever having visited Schenectady—and after some correspondence, he accepted, arriving on Nov. 25, 1795. He was officially elected at the December 8, 1795, board meeting. Smith and his family initially lived with a relative of board chairman Abraham Yates, but in June 1796 the College purchased a president's house.

To the puzzle of how Smith was chosen must be added the question of why he accepted a position which, carrying a salary of only \$1,100, worsened his financial situation. He later gave two accounts of his motives; writing to one friend he blamed "health and strength, the want of which only [i.e., alone] prevented me from staying in Phila[delphia]," but earlier, writing to another friend, he had alluded to "imperious circumstances" which had compelled him to leave "the difficulties in Phila[delphia]." Nothing more is known about these difficulties. Pure conjecture adds another possible influence: the perhaps unrecognized lure of following once again in the path of his older brother Samuel, who was by then *de facto* president of Princeton.

The college Smith headed in its first four years was a very small one, housed in the former Schenectady Academy building. During the first two years, Smith and John Taylor taught all classes. They were joined in 1797 by ANDREW YATES, responsible for Latin and Greek, and in 1798 by CORNELIUS VAN DEN HEUVEL, who taught Natural Philosophy and Astronomy for a few months before his death. The first three students received diplomas in 1797; graduating classes increased to six in 1798 and fourteen in 1799.

Whatever Smith's reasons for coming to Union, the change did not solve his problems. His financial difficulties continued, as did his chronic stomach ailment. In 1797 he complained of daily vomiting and of an "extreme debility" which caused him almost to faint from the labor of orally examining his classes. Meanwhile, his Philadelphia congregation had been unable to find a permanent replacement for him, and in response to a renewed call in January 1799, Smith decided to return to his former post, only reluctantly agreeing to remain at Union until after commencement. Again, he gave two people two reasons for the decision, both doubtless correct: he needed more income and he missed the ministerial life: "I prefer being a Pastor of a Cong[regation] before being President of a College, and think myself better qualified for the former than the later...." To another correspondent he confided that "the business of presiding in a College...was an object of disgust to me." And again, one might speculate on an additional factor: if Smith had been influenced in his decision to accept the presidency by a need to prove something to his father, it might be significant that he resigned a few months after that gentleman's death in April 1798.

There exists almost no basis for an appraisal of Smith's performance as Union's first president. Those who knew him later spoke only of his personal qualities. Joseph Sweetman, of the first graduating class, recalled a half century later, "Dr. Smith was a man of energy—firm and decided, zealous in the cause he espoused, devoted to the interests of religion. He brought his strong and well cultivated powers of mind,

with his commanding eloquence, to bear on the interests of the College and [to] win the favorable regard of public opinion." Eliphalet Nott, likewise, in an 1857 contribution to a biographical sketch of Smith, remembered him as an impassioned extemporaneous preacher, a generous host and a good conversationalist, but he said nothing directly about Smith's service as president.

Smith came to Union as an experienced thirty-nine year-old teacher and administrator, and doubtless did what was expected of him in an institution where the trustees bore much of the responsibility later delegated to presidents. Even if he had felt more enthusiasm for the work, he would have found little scope for innovation. The fullest expression of his views, his inaugural address, delivered in Latin on May 1, 1796, eloquently proclaims the value of higher education to the country, passes along conventional advice about study and teaching, and argues the merits of a curriculum already adopted before his arrival. In only one respect does he appear to deviate from the College's official position. From Union's founding, students were allowed in principle to substitute French for Greek, but Smith, who had once quashed a similar option at Hampden-Sydney, argued—after conceding the practical value of the study of French—"Mastery of the Latin and Greek tongues is both necessary and useful.... By no means then should this mastery be eliminated from the curriculum of liberal studies as those recommend who are half-educated and desirous of novelty." However, the French-for-Greek option was available throughout Smith's tenure and beyond.

While at Union, Smith remained active in the Presbyterian Church, helping to found the Northern Missionary Society and serving as Moderator of the General Assembly in 1798 (an honor which his father had once attained but which still lay ahead for brother Samuel). He advanced the view, eventually embodied in the two churches' "Plan of Union of 1801," that the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists were so similar theologically that it was wasteful for them to found competing churches on the sparsely settled frontier. He eventually persuaded the young Congregationalist Eliphalet Nott, first encountered when Nott was passing through Schenectady en route to missionary work in the Susquehanna region, to this position, and thus to Presbyterianism. More important for Union's future, he convinced Nott that a man of his talents should, like the Apostles, seek the influence of a city pastorate. The pulpit of Albany's Presbyterian church was open and in 1798 what Nott called Smith's "untiring exertions" resulted in Nott filling it; the prominence he achieved there in turn led to Nott's formal connection with the College as a trustee in 1800, and to his call to the presidency in 1804.

Smith left Schenectady soon after commencement in May 1799 and was reinstalled as pastor of the Third

Street Church on June 27, but two months later he perished in a new yellow fever epidemic.

Smith (John Blair) House. Built in 1896 as the residence of Professor James L. Patterson, the structure on Library Lane between Alpha Delta Phi and Sigma Phi, now known as John Blair Smith House, remained a faculty house until the fall of 1970, when it was remodeled as a dormitory.

On President Raymond's recommendation, the trustees decided to build a house for Patterson instead of continuing to rent one for him. Begun by November 1895, and completed by July 1896, the building was erected by James Molony, who later rebuilt North Hall.

Patterson's house was the first building completed on the east side of Library Lane, though the Alpha Delta Phi house, not opened until 1898, was already under construction when Patterson's house was begun.

James Patterson left Union after living in the house for one year. The next tenant, Professor SIDNEY ASHMORE, occupied it until his death in 1911. His successor was apparently Professor WARREN TAYLOR, who about 1915 exchanged residences with Dean BENJAMIN RIPTON. Ripton lived in the house until his resignation from the faculty at the end of 1920/21.

Ripton was followed by FRANK COE BARNES, who remained until his death in November 1934. Barnes's successor as chairman of the Modern Language Department, GEORGE HENRY DANTON, occupied the house from the fall of 1935 until retiring in 1947; it was then renovated for Professor Harold Blodgett, who lived in it from the fall of 1947 until his retirement in 1965. The last faculty tenant was Professor Neal Allen, 1965–70.

With the advent of co-education in 1970, the College, in need of dormitories for women, completely renovated the house and converted it to a women's cooperative residence. Previously known as "the Danton house," "the Blodgett house," "the Allen house," and "14 Library Lane," the building was officially named John Blair Smith House in the fall of 1970; the name commemorates Union's first president.

Smith, Timothy Tredwell (Jan. 17, 1768–Oct. 24, 1803). Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, 1802–03.

Born on Long Island at Smithtown (part of a large tract granted to his ancestors by King Charles), Timothy Tredwell Smith was one of four children of Philittus Smith and Phebe Tredwell Smith. After graduating from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1788, he taught at Clinton Academy in East Hampton, and then in the fall of 1792 he became principal of the Kingston Academy, which had been closed for the preceding year following the dismissal of the principal. It was probably during his nine years in Kingston that Smith married Sarah Wynkoop of that city. The school

thrived under his direction until his resignation, for unknown reasons, on August 1, 1801.

At the end of 1801, the faculty of the six-year-old Union College had been reduced to one man, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy BENJAMIN ALLEN. The professor of Greek and Latin, ANDREW YATES, had resigned at the end of 1800/01, president JONATHAN EDWARDS had died August 1, 1801, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy JOHN TAYLOR had died November 5, 1801. At the December trustees' meeting, the board appointed Timothy Tredwell Smith and another man to the faculty, their duties to be determined by the next president (JONATHAN MAXCY, who did not in fact take office until September 1802). The other appointee apparently did not accept the offer.

Joining the faculty on January 18, 1802, Smith taught for one and one-half academic years. He developed a fever in August 1803 and died eleven weeks later.

The notice of his death in the faculty minutes calls Smith "Professor of Moral Philosophy & Logic," and the same title appears on his tombstone. Other College sources, however, have long described him as professor of Greek and Latin. Given that he arrived when the College was short both a classics professor and a president/professor of moral philosophy, it is quite possible that he taught in both fields.

A grand-nephew, John Tredwell Smith, attended Union in the Class of 1860.

Snyder, Arthur Dodd (Jan. 20, 1889–Sept. 16, 1972). Professor of Mathematics, 1917–54.

Born in Stockton, New Jersey, son of the Rev. Edward Snyder, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Mary Dodd Snyder (both natives of Canada), Arthur Snyder attended Lafayette College. After graduating with an AB in 1911, he taught for a year in a New Jersey high school, then joined the Lafayette faculty as an instructor in mathematics, 1912–17.

Union hired him in 1917 when all three men in its mathematics department were drafted or left to do war work, but a year later Snyder himself was drafted into the Army. Serving from June 1918 to May 1919, he was a corporal in the 110th infantry regiment, 28th Division, during the first two weeks of the Argonne offensive.

After the war ended, he completed his work for an MA from the University of Wisconsin in 1919, then worked for a year as an accountant in Philadelphia, before returning to the Union faculty in June 1921. In the same month he married Rachel E. Hall of Easton, Pennsylvania; they would have three sons (all of whom went to Union) and four daughters.

Snyder did some graduate work at the University of Chicago in 1924–25, but never earned a PhD and published nothing. A small man (five-foot seven, 154

lbs), placid and unassuming, patient and conscientious, he was regarded as an excellent teacher. After retiring in 1954, he taught part-time for an additional year at the request of the trustees.

Soccer (Men's). Students in the Class of 1834 played a game they called foot-ball, which must have been some variety of soccer. The next mention occurs in the fall of 1854, when the *Sophomore Independent* reported:

We had the other evening a very exciting and interesting game of foot-ball. The strife was between North and South Colleges, in which the North came off victorious. We hail the advent of this ancient and time-honored sport upon our college green, and trust that it may become established here as a regular and customary game.

A description from the memoirs of Thomas Lamont '56 confirms that the game was essentially soccer:

The students got their exercise in walking, bathing and swimming in the Mohawk in the summer, and in the old-fashioned football on the campus between the two colleges—North college against the South. I was always glad to take part in this game; while it was spirited it was not rough or dangerous, nor did it require great skill. We took our places on each side at a point halfway between the colleges and by the toss of a penny decided which side should have the first kick at the ball. The side that drove the other back to its college was the victor. All the students of the two colleges were invited to the play; each to help his own college. I do not remember that any one ever received an injury in the game. We would get very healthfully warmed up. Repeated games were played the same afternoon.

The game apparently died out, and when it re-appeared in 1871 the *Union College Magazine* confused it with rugby:

Tom Brown's favorite game is at last played at Union. Any fine afternoon a crowd of boys may be seen on the Campus kicking a huge ball in every direction and getting the very best of exercise.

A year later, informal games between classes were frequent:

Every pleasant afternoon, crowds might be seen upon the campus, kicking the ball and each other's shins.... There should be a regular foot ball club, organized with a set of rules similar to those governing the Rugby game.

By that time it was customary for the freshman class to purchase a ball for interclass games, but the next year (1873) the magazine deplored the play of freshmen and sophomores. The spirit of HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS had crept into the sport, and there were too many quarrels and too much "insolent language." In that year the students passed up a chance to play their first intercollegiate game, rejecting a challenge from Columbia, but the *Concordiensis* was still advocating intercollegiate games in 1881. For several decades after 1886, soccer was entirely supplanted at Union by American FOOTBALL.

The campus was the setting for an exhibition soccer game between the "British Colonies" and the "World" in 1902, but Union students did not again play soccer as an intramural sport until the fall of 1920. A year later, the Athletic Advisory Board "approved of soccer and cross-country as a means of developing athletic interest" and granted the soccer team permission to hold practice games. Shortly thereafter, the team had its first match, losing to General Electric.

A field was laid out on the north end of Library Field in the fall of 1922, and modern language professor Edmund Tilley took charge of coaching; the team played two extra-mural games that season, but was apparently inactive in 1923, probably owing to Tilley's departure from the College. Soccer returned in 1924, coached by Devonshire Blatchford, "a former English soccer star," according to the *Concordiensis*. Using the Nott Street field, the team played intra-mural games and took on some local amateur teams during that year and the next. By the fall of 1926 considerable student sentiment favored recognizing soccer as a minor sport, and Athletic Director Harold Anson Bruce promised favorable consideration if the team performed well that year under coach George Whitfield. It tied one game, won one, and the outcome of the third, if it was played, is unknown, but soccer then disappeared from Union for two decades.

It returned as a club sport in the fall of 1947; the team won three, lost two, and tied one. The following year soccer became a recognized varsity sport, under coach Franz Gleich, who remained until retiring in 1957. Before 1971, the team enjoyed only one winning season (5-4 in 1957), while going winless in 1949 and 1960. During that period soccer was guided by several short-term coaches whose major responsibilities lay in another sport: Tom Cartmill (1958), Carl W. Witzel (1959-62), Robert Beaudry Jr. (1963-64), Elwyn Evans (1965-66), Gary Brown '65 (1967-69), and Robert McMurray (1970-72).

From 1971 through the end of the period covered by this book, the team fared much better, finishing 12 of the 19 seasons with more wins than losses, and totaling 156 wins, 95 losses and 19 ties. The coach from 1973 through 1990 was Robert V. Magee.

The 1975 season was the team's most successful (13-2); Union won the ECAC upstate tournament that year, having come in second the year before. Craig Jeffries '76, Union soccer's all-time scoring leader and first All-American, was promptly drafted by the New York Cosmos. (Two earlier players, Myles Richard '72 and Sanford C. Wilder '74, played professional soccer for the New England Astros.)

Following the 1978 season (9-3), Union was invited to the NCAA Division III national play-offs, where it won the first round and lost the second. The team finished fourth in the ECAC Division III Upstate New York tournament in 1979, but won in 1980.

Under head coach Bob Magee, the team went to the NCAA Division III playoffs in four successive years, winning the New York State title in 1983, and finishing third in 1984, second in 1985 and fourth in 1986.

In the fall of 1979 the team moved from Daley Field, where it had played for many years, back to a renovated Garis Field.

Soccer (Women's). Women's soccer began at Union in the fall of 1980 and was recognized as a varsity sport the following year under coach Mary Gillespie (1981–82). After two winless seasons, the team began to do better under coaches Martha Morrison (1983–88) and Suzanne Zaloom (1989–90), but it did not enjoy a winning season during the period covered by this book.

Social Sciences Building. As the Social Sciences Building was built at the same time as the HUMANITIES BUILDING, their common history is treated in the article on the latter building.

Built to house the History, Sociology, Political Science, and Economics departments (all formerly in Bailey Hall), the Social Sciences Building was occupied about February 1, 1967. It originally contained seven classrooms, twenty-six offices, a 195-seat auditorium, three seminar rooms, and one lounge each for students and faculty. A major renovation in 1986 replaced the first floor student lounge with classrooms and offices.

The basement auditorium known as SS 016 filled a College-wide need for a medium-sized lecture hall, supplanting Old Chapel in this capacity.

Sociology Department. Although Union can claim no priority in the teaching of sociology or anthropology, the College produced pioneers in both fields. Lewis Henry Morgan, who graduated in 1840, was arguably the first great American social scientist, and a founder of modern anthropology; Franklin H. Giddings '77 became one of the founding fathers of American sociology. He served Union as a trustee, 1902–31.

Named by Auguste Comte and elaborated by him in the 1830s as a subject of intellectual discourse, sociology entered Union's curriculum slowly and indirectly. In 1880/81, a visiting lecturer, the Rev. Roswell O. Hitchcock, gave a series of lectures on "Christian Socialism," a social ethics often equated at that time with the social sciences, and especially sociology; and in 1888 the Rev. Mr. Sewall, gave "a course of lectures to the Senior class...[on] Sociology." The course in "political economy," required since the College's early years, included—in the later years at least—some readings that would now be considered sociological.

Taking office in 1894, President ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND appointed BENJAMIN RIPTON

Dean of the College and Professor of History and Sociology, marking the official entrance of sociology into the regular curriculum. An 1880 Union graduate who had returned in 1886 to teach mathematics, Ripton was remembered by Graduate Secretary CHARLES WALDRON as "a great teacher, a great administrator." The *Schenectady Gazette* characterized him in 1931 as a champion of the "harmonious" exercise of free speech and of the new "social science" disciplines. History/Sociology was not at that time an unusual combination of disciplines. Williams College had introduced a course in "social science" by 1885, and by 1894 at least twenty-nine other colleges had courses in "sociology."

Ripton's single sociology course treated "relations of men in society...[and] present social conditions... with the purpose of training students to fulfill the demands of good citizenship by contributing the results of impartial and scholarly training to the progressive development of society." It was required for all second- and third-term seniors.

But his duties as dean made it difficult for Ripton to continue teaching sociology. He was succeeded for 1896/97 by George Briggs Lynes '94, and then, when Lynes was pressed into service the following year as acting College Librarian, by Dr. Frederick R. Jones. A recent PhD from Johns Hopkins who had studied at the Hartford School of Sociology, Jones joined a shrinking faculty (from twenty-eight to twenty-two over the next few years) as Instructor in History and Sociology. Sociology and economics remained at one course apiece, both required of most seniors (engineers were exempt from sociology). Jones had his students do a thesis on some topic of local concern.

When Jones left in 1902, the victim of severe budget cuts, Ripton again taught the sociology course for six more years, until in 1908 he brought in a Leipzig PhD, Horatio M. Pollock '95, as Instructor in History and Sociology. All seniors except engineers were required to take Pollock's two-term sociology course, but he left after two years to become principal statistician at the State Mental Hygiene Department.

Ripton's title then changed to Professor of History and Government, and newly recruited Dr. John Boyd Kennedy became Professor of Economics and Sociology. Besides teaching three economics courses, and Principles of Sociology, Kennedy added Charities and Corrections, which included "dependents and delinquents, poverty and crime, and the responsibilities of the community." Both sociology courses were now senior electives.

When Kennedy left in 1913, Robert T. Hill became Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology, having just earned a PhD at Columbia University under Giddings. Hill created a single year-long course on social evolution and social psychology. By the time he left in 1918 for state and federal government service, the faculty numbered more than forty, but Ripton

retired as dean the following year, and Hill was not replaced. Sociology as such vanished from the Union curriculum and faculty for almost twenty years. Giddings, by then gaining influence as a Union trustee, is reputed not to have believed in teaching sociology to undergraduates.

In 1934 the faculty was reorganized into divisions, with a radically revised curriculum. Departments, de-emphasized in an effort to encourage cross-disciplinary courses, were now called "fields." The new order was embraced most enthusiastically by the Social Studies Division, which created an introductory social institutions course, taught jointly by faculty from various disciplines, who covered contemporary social problems and such human institutions as war, religion, marriage and the family.

Only beginning in 1937 was this course co-taught by a sociologist: the College had finally found someone "trained in that school of thought" appropriate for the course, namely, William Graham Sumner's Social Darwinism. Dr. Theodore Weiler came from Yale as Instructor in Social Studies, and soon added another shared course on social history for engineers. When he left for Middlebury College in 1940, the institutions course was taught by Henry Allen Baker (BA, Kansas) as Instructor in Social Studies. As Baker departed for war work in 1942, sociology again left the curriculum.

The discipline was only formally reintroduced in 1947, when new president CARTER DAVIDSON, encouraged particularly by HAROLD LARRABEE in Philosophy, created the Department of Sociology and hired Arthur Kent Davis as the first person at Union to teach that subject exclusively. Yet although the history of sociology at Union since 1947 is continuous, it was still, during several periods, an unusually troubled history; the College has never had an emeritus professor of sociology.

Davis, who had earned his PhD in 1941 at Harvard's Social Relations Department (led by Talcott Parsons, a towering figure in American sociology), passed up attractive university offers to inaugurate Union's next twenty-five years of mostly Harvard-trained chairs of sociology. He was a comparative sociologist, specialist on the turn-of-the-century economist and iconoclast, Thorstein Veblen (whose "mix of Marxism and philosophical anarchism both attracted me," he wrote in 1992), and co-author of an influential and much-cited article on the theory of functionalism.

At Union he published an often-anthologized description of "Bureaucratic patterns in the Navy Officer Corps," based on his wartime experience. Although at first he also taught introductory economics, Davis immediately created for sophomores an Introduction to Social Organization, covering class and caste, social conflict, and change. The next year he added courses on urban community, social problems, the family, and a seminar for special topics, all these the heart of the so-

ciology curriculum for the next thirty years. In 1949, he added a course on the psychology and structure of primitive societies. Davis also taught Union's first separate introductory course in anthropology.

Davis worked in the campaign for universal government medical insurance and for desegregation and non-discrimination in public housing in Schenectady, as well as New York State's new requirement of equal pay for equal work by women and men. He spoke on current issues—"social planning and the probable end of privilege and property" with the rise of "class parties," on the Progressive Party presidential candidate Henry Wallace's need to distance himself from the Communist Party, and on the demonizing of Russians in the new Cold War atmosphere. In 1950 he brought China scholar Owen Lattimore—under attack by Sen. Joseph McCarthy—to campus for a talk with students after the College had discouraged a planned formal address. Although trustee FRANK BAILEY's 1952 attempt to commit the faculty to teaching "the American Way" (see ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES) was probably spurred by what he had heard of Davis and a few others, Davis has written (1992) that "whatever their private thoughts, Union officials did not openly infringe on my academic freedom." Nevertheless, he resigned in 1952, citing "family reasons."

In 1952 the College reverted to its earlier Yale preference with the appointment of Marvin Sussman (PhD 1951, Yale)—later a much-published specialist on the ("traditional") family—as Assistant Professor of Sociology and Economics. Besides teaching sociology and introductory anthropology, Sussman reinstituted the joint course with engineering on local urban problems, which continued for a decade. He too worked on community efforts at better housing, health, welfare, race relations, and family conditions, using the "scientific approach" to bring "society to higher levels of achievement and happiness" (sounding very much like Ripton and Giddings). In 1954, he went off to the University of Chicago. Luckily, the department had expanded to two persons, with Dr. Frank Scholfield, assistant professor since 1952. Interested in race relations, Scholfield found "a tyranny far worse than colonialism—Communism." He was joined in 1954 by Robert C. Mendenhall, a social and cultural anthropologist, as Instructor in Sociology and Anthropology. By this time, the department had added a course on race and minorities. Mendenhall, the sole department member in 1955/56, soon departed for the Rand Corporation.

To pull the department together again, in early 1956 the College once more selected a sociologist graduated from Harvard's Social Relations Department, SHERWOOD DEAN FOX (PhD 1953). He chaired the department for the next fifteen years with what the Faculty Council termed after his death "exemplary courtesy and fair play." Fox, who had translated Durk-

heim's *Education and society* at the urging of his mentor, Talcott Parsons, worked from a functionalist approach to social problems and voluntary associations. He served as an officer in the Society for the Study of Social Problems, consultant to the Society for Applied Anthropology, and a member of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

Fox added courses on small groups in research and in industry, and picked up again the department's contribution to the interdisciplinary study of the urban area, American studies, and the developing Institute of Administration and Management. With Everett Stonequist of Skidmore, he organized the College's Social Research Center, to study urban problems in the region, and worked in the community relating social theory to public policy, particularly, President Harold Martin later observed, for "those deprived of full participation." He served as officer or board member on various local civic associations concerned with human and minority rights and the disadvantaged, and supervised an NAACP survey of Schenectady minorities' situation. He was a member of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Viet Nam.

During Fox's first seven years, four people served as the department's junior faculty member, and his effort to build a stable department suffered frequent and sometimes bizarre setbacks. Howard E. Roseborough (1956-58) was succeeded by James A. Moss (PhD 1952, Columbia), who had taught at various universities and worked at the United Nations. (On learning that Fox proposed to hire Union's first "Negro" faculty member, President Carter Davidson took the precaution of making sure no trustee objected.)

Moss added a cross-listed course on African history and participated in a full range of community activities, attending a White House Conference on Youth as Gov. Rockefeller's appointee. He spent 1961/62 as research director at the Southern Regional Council. Union's board had initially forced him to resign from the faculty to take the position but then reversed itself on complaint of the Union AAUP chapter and allowed him a leave of absence. To fill the position Fox brought in Joseph Monane (PhD 1948, Yale), a cultural anthropologist, from the University of Colorado, who added the sociology of art and two upper-level anthropology courses. Fox spent 1962/63 on sabbatical at the Danish National Institute for Social Research.

Moss resigned in May 1962 on the prospect of a job with the U.S. State Department. However, when the man Fox had hired as his sabbatical stand-in abruptly left during the October 1962 Cuban missile crisis, heading for the greater safety of Australia, the College turned to Moss, whose clearance for government work had been delayed, to fill in for the remainder of the term.

When Moss finally gave up on his federal job and asked to rescind his resignation and return to the College full-time for the spring of 1963, the trustees refused, on the grounds that rehiring him would automatically grant him tenure. Moss charged racial discrimination in this decision and in the board's two previous denials of the early tenure recommended by his division. A special campus AAUP committee rejected the charge, while criticizing the board's basis for its earlier decisions on Moss's tenure, the grounds for not rehiring him, and the deleterious effects on the department of curtailing its offerings. In any case, Moss joined the faculty of SUNY-Buffalo. Reduced by the spring of 1963 to Monane, who was about to leave, Sociology still managed to maintain its average by graduating seven majors that year.

On his return Fox had to rebuild the department. He began by hiring Malcolm Willison (MA 1958, Cornell) in 1964. Coming from Vassar, Willison, a comparative and historical sociologist, brought theory, political sociology, complex organizations, social movements, and stratification to the curriculum. Serving as coordinator of the new Comprehensive Education program's campus-wide freshman course, he also taught upper-level CompEd courses on the college as a social system, on Schenectady (with Fox), and on social revolution (with Erik Hansen from History). He participated actively in community issues, particularly in opposition to the Viet Nam War.

The department itself joined in programs for local teachers on African-Americans' social conditions, and in grant proposals to launch what became the ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM for disadvantaged students. After years of urging by Fox, in 1966 the renamed Department of Sociology and Anthropology was allowed to hire its first full-time third member, and the first anthropologist to teach only anthropology, Clifford Sather (MA 1964, Harvard), whose field work had been in North Borneo. His departure for Vassar in 1968 brought in David Rheubottom (MA 1963, Boston University), a Balkan specialist who revived the African societies course. But in 1970 he left for the University of Manchester. Both men had complained that being the sole anthropologist deprived him of necessary professional stimulation, and no other full-time anthropologists were hired until the 1980s.

Nevertheless, the number of majors and graduates in sociology and anthropology had markedly increased, particularly with the impact of the Viet Nam War and revived interest in understanding social and cultural change. By 1969, there were more than ten graduating seniors in Sociology and Anthropology, and more than twenty majors, producing three or four honors theses annually from 1967 through 1969. In 1969 Sociology awarded its only known masters degree, to the Rev. E.F. Holst. The department moved in 1967 from BAILEY

HALL to the SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING, and acquired its own secretary for the first time.

Fox took his second sabbatical to Denmark in 1969/70 to work with Kaare Svalastoga, Denmark's leading sociologist, on social stratification, Willison serving as acting chair. On Fox's return, with Willison's year-long paid leave beginning and Rheubottom gone, he joined two instructors, Veronica Beechey, arriving from England to be the first woman to teach in the department and one of the first in the College, and Charles Nygard, a methodologist who came from Ithaca College on a two-year contract. Beechey introduced a course on women, blacks, and students as new revolutionaries, and Nygard revived the course on deviance. The year's first crisis occurred when an automobile accident forced Beechey to drop teaching, but Fox's sudden death that winter was the catastrophe that soon led to a sharp decline in the department's majors and graduates.

Under new leadership the department moved away from its earlier functionalist emphasis on explaining continuities and social equilibrium, toward more conflict-oriented theory, but some time passed before the decline in departmental majors and graduates from the crises of 1971 could be reversed. Harry L. Gracey (PhD 1966, New School) came from C.C.N.Y. in 1971 to chair the department. With his mentor, prominent American sociologist Dennis Wrong, Gracey had published a well-received "critical" reader in sociology. But Willison had removed to RPI, Nygard left the next year to computerize the New York State Corrections Department, and neither of the two instructors Gracey first hired stayed long. But Frank Carlile (PhD 1977, NYU) and Terry Weiner (PhD 1975, North Carolina), a specialist in the sociology of medicine and political sociology, were appointed in 1973. Gracey departed for the not-for-profit sector in 1975, expressing, as Fox had earlier, disappointment that the department was not allowed to offer the "full program" that a five- or six-member department would permit, "rather than the half department we have now."

A new era of dynamic stability began in 1975. Eugene Schneller (PhD 1973, NYU), coming from Duke with strong experience in health studies, became department chair that year and soon began setting up and directing successful graduate degrees in health care administration for the Institute of Administration and Management (see GRADUATE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE), while getting large public health grants. He published articles widely, and a book, *The physicians assistant* (1978). Weiner had meanwhile inaugurated courses in poverty and public policy, sociology of education, and an internship in delivering social services. In 1977, Sharon Gmelch (PhD 1974, University of California, Santa Barbara) began teaching an expanding list of courses in anthropology. Carlile left for big-city advertising in 1979, but in the fall of 1978

Schneller brought in Ilene Kaplan (PhD 1979, Princeton), a student of Suzanne Keller's. She specialized in courses on family and on personality and social structure, and set up the Family and Community Services program. Enrollments in departmental courses rose, Schneller reported, "from next to last at the college to the second highest," and the number of majors ranged between ten and twelve from 1976/77 to 1979/80, while graduates in sociology rose from two to at least ten (including interdisciplinary majors).

The department was developing six alternative tracks for majors, including, Anthropology, Health, Crime, Family, and interdepartmental studies in sociology, responding to students' growing vocational career interests. Weiner, who became chair in 1979, developed a strong interest in the sociology of the handicapped. Frank Carlile had introduced courses in socialization, symbolic interactionism, and critical and Neo-Marxist theory. Schneller became director of Union's Institute of Administration and Management Health Studies Center for MS and MBA degrees by 1979; after 1981 he was generally on leave from the department until his departure from the College in 1986 freed a tenure position in Sociology.

Already in early 1979, to replace Scheller's teaching, Weiner had hired as Visiting Instructor Martha Huggins (PhD 1980, New Hampshire), a criminologist who had published with Murray Straus, but was doing research in Brazil on police practices in industrializing societies. Introducing courses on criminology, social change, research methods, and sociological theory, she shortly became full instructor and then assistant professor (1980), bringing the department back up to three full-time tenured or tenure-track members. When Kaplan became associate dean of the faculty in 1981, giving up much of her teaching, Gmelch rose to Visiting Associate Professor. To this was added the occasional use of Schneller's GMI offerings for the department and Dean Kaplan's teaching, plus that of adjuncts, always an important part of departmental offerings, in this period and subsequently.

The department kept its third full-time tenure-track position (its fifth and sixth members) in 1982 when Sharon Gmelch and her husband George (PhD 1975, University of California, Santa Barbara) were appointed to a shared position as Assistant Professors of Anthropology. George Gmelch had published as an urban and sports anthropologist at SUNY-Albany; Sharon Gmelch was publishing on fieldwork in Ireland on itinerant tinkers, and the couple soon also published on Alaska. The departmental anthropology offerings were expanding—culture and personality, comparative sex roles, urban anthropology, culture and technology, comparative cultures through film. The Gmelchs launched a Field Work term in Barbados, and Huggins established a term abroad on Women in Development in Brazil.

When Weiner became associate dean of the faculty in 1987, Huggins, as associate professor, assumed the chair of the department. As dean, Weiner was instrumental in establishing the Master of Arts in Teaching Program (1989), and taught Issues in American Education. By this time Kaplan had returned full-time to the department as associate professor (eventually serving as long-term chair). Becoming the department's environmental sociologist, she focussed her research, publications, policy advising, and teaching on the sociology of the sea, with an interdisciplinary term abroad on marine biology and policy. She was awarded a visiting research position at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and later began marine policy reviews for the U.S. Congress. Kaplan's domestic violence and family and community services courses for human services training responded to growing student interest in social work.

Huggins, who had published books and articles on Brazilian police training and practices, brought a Fulbright Fellow from Brazil, got a federal grant to add Brazil to Latin American Studies at Union, and introduced the departmental qualitative research course. In 1989 she was appointed to the newly endowed Roger Thayer Stone Professorship of Sociology and Anthropology. Huggins helped push establishment of the WOMEN'S STUDIES PROGRAM at Union, and became its first director in 1987. In 1989, Sharon Gmelch became the long-term half-time Women's Studies director.

By 1989, the department had four concentrations: Crime and Legal Systems, Health and Illness, Family and Community Services, and Anthropology and Comparative Social Development. During most of the 1980s the department was not authorized to expand from its three tenure-track/tenurable faculty, but it gained a fourth and then a fifth full-time teaching member through a series of short-term non-tenurable Visiting Assistant Professors. But by the end of the decade, Sociology and Anthropology had five tenured or tenure-track positions and almost six full-time or full-time-equivalent at any given time, in a college with 225 faculty members, while course enrollments, majors and graduates had more than doubled and were steadily rising.

After the period covered by this book, Anthropology became a separate department in 1994.

—Malcolm Willison

Softball. Union women began playing intercollegiate softball with three very successful seasons (totaling 18–8) under coaches Sheila Weaver (1975–76) and Lynne Barta (1977–79). During the remaining years covered by this book, the team played consistently well under the guidance of Jane Hopkins (1980–81), Mary Gillespie (1982), Kathy Lochner and James Carafano (1983), Charlyn Robert (1984–

89) and Suzanne Zaloom (1990). Suffering no very bad years, the team posted another three-season streak in 1985–87, winning 35 games while losing only 14; at the end of the 1990 season its total record stood at 115–92.

Songs. In times of more open sentimentality about institutions, most Union students knew the words to several College songs, and communal singing was more common than it has been in recent decades. As late as the 1930s, freshman hazing forced new students to learn Fitzhugh Ludlow's "ODE TO OLD UNION" and his "Terrace Song."

Although many Union College songs have been written, and the LUDLOW CUP rewarded the composition of new ones from 1914 until 1931, very few gained even a temporary place in the repertoire. In chronological order, the best-known were:

"ODE TO OLD UNION" ("Let the Grecian dream...") 1856. (Air: "Sparkling and bright.") By Fitzhugh Ludlow '56.

"Terrace song" ("Ye Union men whose pipes are lit...") By Fitzhugh Ludlow '56.

"The Union Marching Song" ("As they bound the laurel on the victor's brow...") 1874. By Homer Greene '74.

"Alma Mater's All Played Out." (Air: "Maryland, my Maryland"). By Walter R. Benjamin '74 (Said to have been written in mockery of his classmate Homer Greene's "Union marching song," this was often called by the first line of the chorus: "Down to Weincke's we will go /Let the lager freely flow /Then go reeling to and fro /Back to Alma Mater.")

"If you want to go to Union, just come along with me." An anonymous song in use by 1895.

"Come now to the campus." By Cornelius E. Franklin '83. 1895. ("Come now to the campus all true sons of Union...") Also known as "Old Union Beside the Mohawk Vale."

"The faculty." by Joseph Alan O'Neill '97. ("Andy Raymond, Andy Raymond, theological man...")

"The College on the Hill." By Ralph Knight '17. Arranged by ELMER TIDMARSH. ("Come sing about a band of Dutchmen /Who came to fight the red-skin foe.") Also known as the "Dutchman's song."

"We've traveled down the Mohawk Vale." A sports fight song, also known as "It's Union's game." Written in 1934 by Codman Hislop '31, using an adaptation of music composed a few years earlier by Professor Elmer Tidmarsh, and then titled "The liberty pole march."

Union's songs have been collected in five books, each except the last also including songs suitable for collegiate singing gathered from other sources:

Van Winkle, Edgar Beach '60—*Songs of Union*. 1861.

Weed, Truman '75—*Carmina concordiae; a collection of the songs of old Union*. 1875. (An undated twentieth-century abridgement under the same name includes a few of these songs.)

Hall, William '96—*Songs of old Union*. 1895.

Reed, Byron William '06—*Songs of Union College*. 1905.

Winne, Jesse M., ed.—*Union College songs, compiled by a committee of the Graduate Council*. 1923.

Union College song book. Undated; late 1970s.

The Glee Club's six recordings (1942, 1950, 1965, 1969, 1972 and 1980) include selections of the College songs popular at those dates, as does the Dutch Pipers' 1963 recording. (See STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.)

See also: SPRING NIGHT; TRADITION NIGHT; MOVING-UP DAY

Sophomore Independent. About ten days after the junior class published the *UNION COLLEGE CHRONICLE*, the sophomores responded on November 4, 1854, with a tabloid entitled the *Sophomore Independent*. Amongst general abuse of the juniors, it purported to publish a "correct" catalogue of the college.

Sororities. Sororities have, of course, a short and, in comparison to FRATERNITIES, orderly history at Union. SIGMA DELTA TAU and DELTA GAMMA began in 1977/78, thirty years after the last new fraternity chapter had been installed at Union and seven years after the advent of co-education. They were followed by DELTA DELTA DELTA (1981) and GAMMA PHI BETA (1986). In 1988, DELTA PSI DELTA, a coeducational fraternity, began at Union.

In contrast to the uncontrolled growth of fraternities at Union, the advent of new sororities has been carefully limited by administration-student committees which have formally considered the need for new sororities, and the merits of each interested national, before granting permission.

Sorority chapters at Union have generally been much larger than the average fraternity chapter, and a lower percentage of eligible students have joined. During the period covered by this book, there have been no chapter deaths, mergers or major crises, and all sororities have been in College-owned buildings from the outset, without major disciplinary problems. Sororities at Union, as elsewhere, have often taken on the "school for manners" role that fraternities once played.

See also: PAN-HELLENIC COUNCIL.

South Colonnade. NORTH COLONNADE and South Colonnade were built in 1815, not long after completion of NORTH COLLEGE AND SOUTH COLLEGE. Until Philosophical Hall (1852) and GEOLOGICAL HALL (1856) were built, the colonnades contained most of the College's recitation rooms and laboratories.

Little is known of the early configuration of the rooms in South Colonnade. A general workshop for the College occupied the west end; Nicholas Vedder later used it when he was making patterns for the Nott stoves. The space was subsequently converted into a residence for Professor ALONZO POTTER and his wife (Nott's daughter), perhaps at the time of their return to the College from Boston in 1831. The apartment eventually had ten rooms.

Nott originally lived around the corner in the faculty residence at the north end of South College, but by 1837 the two households had switched living quarters. When the Potters left Union in 1845, Nott moved back to the South College residence; the South Colonnade apartment was then occupied by treasurer/registrar ALEXANDER HOLLAND and subsequently, from about May 1851 until May 1853, by JONATHAN PEARSON.

After Nott returned to the South Colonnade apartment, probably in 1853, he may have shared it for a while with Professor JOHN NEWMAN, who moved across the campus to the residence at the south end of North College in 1854. When Nott occupied the new PRESIDENT'S HOUSE in July 1861, the South Colonnade apartment was assigned to Professor CHARLES CHANDLER, who had just married. After Chandler left Union in 1865, the residence was taken over by his replacement in the Chemistry Department, Professor MAURICE PERKINS. Following Perkins's death in 1901, the residence passed to his son-in-law, Professor EDWARD EVERETT HALE, but Perkins's widow, Anne, continued to live with the Hales until her death in 1922. A serious fire destroyed the apartment in the early morning of January 1, 1910; it was rebuilt soon afterward.

Hale died in 1932, and his widow left the following spring. The apartment was occupied briefly by Professor DAVID MORSE before being converted, during 1935–36, into the HALE HOUSE dining hall and lounges; its story is continued in the article under that heading.

East of the residence, South Colonnade originally held a series of recitation rooms on two floors. A chemistry laboratory was established there in 1816 and a mechanics laboratory had been added by about 1837.

About 1842, the chapel moved from the top floor of the north end of South College to the east end of South Colonnade (see CHAPELS). The chapel was divided into two rooms in an arrangement similar to that which had prevailed in South College. A partition down the middle divided the classes, and in an open-

ing in the partition rose a platform on which the professor who was conducting the services stood. At other times, the opening could be closed by double doors and the rooms were used as recitation rooms. When Geological Hall was completed in 1856, the chapel moved further east into the space now known as Old Chapel, and the space it vacated became two large recitation rooms. After 1909, President RICHMOND apparently had his office there for a while before moving into Geological Hall.

In addition to recitation rooms, South Colonnade contained a room, reserved for PHI BETA KAPPA but disused by 1887, and other small rooms; in the fall of 1893 the *Concordiensis* reported plans to convert a vacant room to a trophy room. In Nott's day, an interior corridor ran down the south side of the colonnade, from his residence to the chapel.

The South Colonnade classrooms gradually came to be used for the social sciences, and Political Science remained there even after BAILEY HALL was opened in 1927, moving only when the entire colonnade was converted to Hale House in 1935.

Southern Students. Union enrolled many students from Southern states in the decades before the Civil War and from 1876 until the early twentieth century.

Thomas Grigg, who entered the Class of 1802 from Virginia, seems to have been the first Southern student. One or two entered the Classes of 1812, 1814, 1816, 1817 and 1818; then a boom began, with five in the Class of 1819, ten in 1820 and fourteen in 1821. The latter number represented sixteen percent of the class. The average for the 1820s was nine Southern students per class (including future Confederate Secretary of State Robert Toombs '28), but because many students in those years entered after the freshman year and many left before graduating, the number present at any given time was smaller.

Fifteen Southern students were among the one hundred and three members of the Class of 1830, but Southern enrollments then declined to an average of five per class in the 1830s, and two and one-half in the 1840s, rising again to five in the 1850s. Most came from Virginia, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Southern students came to Union because the College had a national reputation, drawing many students from out-of-state, and because President Eliphalet Nott welcomed them, but the cause of the flow and ebb of enrollments is unknown. It is possible Nott encouraged Southern applications through personal contacts in that region; in 1849 a student recorded some presidential *obiter dicta* in his notes on Nott's Kames class: "[Nott] said he was intimately acquainted with many Southern gentlemen, was an intimate friend of J.C. Calhoun."

The Southern students naturally tended to stick together at Union; almost from the beginning, political quarrels and divergent notions of the requirements of honor caused friction between them and their Northern classmates. The national debate on slavery preceding the Missouri Compromise caused Southern students to withdraw from the Adelpic and Philomathean LITERARY SOCIETIES and form the Delphian Institute in 1819. Southerners founded SIGMA PHI in 1827, though they did not control it for very long. After a Northern and a Southern student exchanged insults at an 1854 Philomathean Society meeting which had apparently been debating an issue touching on slavery, the adversaries continued their quarrel by publishing broadsides in which each brandished his own honor and denounced the other as "poltroon" or "blackguard."

Although President Nott opposed slavery, he placed even greater importance on keeping peace with Union's Southern students. When David Rosell, a suspected Negro, applied in January 1859 for admission to the junior class, Nott decided, to the dismay of many students and faculty members, that he could enter only with the unanimous agreement of the class. Southern students rallied twenty-five votes against the thirty-four for admission. (After tests of his hair supported his claim not to be a Negro, he was admitted, but when it was discovered in May that he had earlier attended another college as a Negro, he was compelled to leave, "to avoid," Jonathan Pearson wrote in his diary, "another rumpus among the negro-haters.")

On receiving word of the fall of Fort Sumter on April 13, 1861, the Southern students remaining at Union, probably about ten, left immediately; according to tradition, they departed by a midnight train after inverting the Stars and Stripes on a downtown flagpole.

After the war, several causes sent Union into a long decline. The College lost its greatest drawing card with Eliphalet Nott's death in 1866 and saw much of its remaining distinction eclipsed as other institutions became more innovative in the unsettled post-war climate. Instead of responding imaginatively, the trustees selected two weak presidents, HICKOK and AIKEN, and then remained paralyzed during and after the disastrous administration of ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER (1871-84).

These problems were well understood at the time, but it was inconvenient to speak publicly of them, and as an alternative many apologists—beginning, apparently, with President Hickok in a report to the trustees—embraced the explanation that the College had never recovered from the crippling blow of the withdrawal of its Southern students.

Actually, as we have seen, and as CHARLES WALDRON pointed out in the *Union Alumni Monthly* in 1928, Southern enrollments during the decade before

the war never exceeded five percent. Although others later rediscovered the spuriousness of the exculpatory "withdrawal of the Southern students" explanation, and Dixon Ryan Fox, a scrupulous professional historian, ignored it in his history of the College, it has continued to be repeated down to the present.

While the Potter administration taken as a whole damaged Union badly, it brought the institution as large a percentage of Southern students as at any time in its history—about fifteen percent. Seeking to rebuild enrollments, Potter saw an opportunity in the slow revival of many of those Southern colleges which survived the war at all. Like his grandfather, he had connections in the South through which he could recruit students, and in 1876 he persuaded Miss Catharine Lorillard Wolfe, who had recently inherited a Manhattan real estate fortune from her father, to establish a \$50,000 scholarship fund for students from south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Named for the donor's father, the John David Wolfe Scholarship at first drew most of its beneficiaries—about twenty-five each year—from South Carolina. Initially forbidden by the terms of the scholarship from joining a fraternity (the ban was later dropped), the recipients lived together in one section of South College. U.S. Senator from Louisiana Joseph Ransdell '82, poet Archibald Rutledge '04, and trustee MEADE BRUNET '16 were among the men who came to Union on Wolfe scholarships. The scholarships still exist, but reduced in number by inflation they have long since ceased to affect significantly the composition of the much larger student body.

Students formed a Southern Club in 1895/96, reviving it in 1902 and again in 1927.

See also: *FRYING PAN FOR POOR SINNERS*.

Spanish. Spanish first appeared at Union with the introduction in 1828 of a separate scientific curriculum, in which only freshmen studied classical languages; sophomores and juniors could choose between French and Spanish, both of which were taught by PIERRE ALEXIS PROAL.

Those languages dropped from the scientific curriculum when Proal left in 1836, and Spanish may not have returned until 1852/53, when the German-born ELIAS PEISSNER began to teach it to those seniors still in residence during their last term (see the discussion of "Senior Vacation" in the article on CALENDAR AND DAILY SCHEDULE.)

The new, fully separate, scientific curriculum of 1854 provided for no classical languages at all, but two terms of French, three of German and one of Spanish. By 1856/57, Spanish was an "extra" or "voluntary" course.

After Peissner departed for service in the Civil War in July 1862, WENDELL LAMOROUX taught Spanish until the end of 1863/64. WILLIAM WELLS replaced

him and increased the course to two terms, which students in the scientific course were required to take along with eight terms of German, six of French and two of Italian. By 1869/70, however, Spanish and Italian had become optional, and those languages were taught only when demand warranted, something that probably happened rarely in those years. In January 1873, Eugene L. Mapes, a senior who seems to have known Spanish before coming to Union, taught a course, apparently by student demand.

The status of Spanish at Union may have improved somewhat in 1895/96, when the College catalogue dropped the warning that the course was given only when demand warranted and added that it was "especially recommended to students of engineering."

After Wells retired in 1902, an elective in Spanish remained available to seniors. In 1904/5 it became a two-year course for the first time, taught by FRANK COE BARNES.

At the beginning of the First World War, many high schools substituted Spanish for German, and Union was forced, Dean Ripton complained,

to place Spanish on the same footing as French and German as an entrance requirement.... This action was taken, not because the committee was satisfied that the Spanish language is a real equivalent to French or German as a high school or college study, but because it was thought proper to recognize an actual condition.

By 1920, students formed the first Spanish Club (see STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS: Academic/Pre-professional). It soon died, but it revived in the fall of 1924 when Angel Flores, at the beginning of his distinguished career as scholar and writer, spent a year as Union's Spanish instructor. Under his guidance, the club started *LA VOZ DE UNION*, said to be America's first college Spanish literary magazine; it lasted a little more than a year. The club also produced plays in Spanish and on occasion a Spanish radio broadcast.

Under instructor Eduardo Gomez-Duran, who taught Spanish at Union from 1926/27 through 1933/34, the curriculum expanded to six courses, including some dealing with literature, but even upper-level courses emphasized "reading of newspapers, periodicals and commercial matter." In the cost-cutting years of the Depression, however, the major curriculum revision instituted in 1933/34 all but dropped Spanish from Union's offerings. Gomez-Duran left, and the College offered either a single introductory Spanish course, taught by instructors whose principal duty was to teach French, or else (1936–39) no Spanish at all.

After the Second World War, the College began to develop a fuller Spanish curriculum, including courses on the literature of Spain and Latin America. Professor Charles Watland, at Union from 1946 to 1962, and JOHN IWANIK (1947–65), were both Hispanicists, though Watland also taught French, and Iwanik, Russian.

Their principal successors, Maria T. Astiz (1966–73), Raquel Vinick, (1966–91), Judith Ginsburg (1975–85) and Pilar Moyano (1986–), taught Spanish exclusively, though sometimes on a part-time basis. In conjunction with the TERMS ABROAD program, which had first included Latin America in 1969 and Spain in 1971, and in response to various changes in the College curriculum, the MODERN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT developed an extensive array of courses in Spanish literature and civilization.

Spanish-American War. The Spanish-American War (April 21–August 12, 1898) was fought to protect American economic interests and to end Spanish rule in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

At the conclusion of the 29th BUTTERFIELD LECTURE on the day after the war officially began, General Daniel Butterfield '49 announced that he was prepared to equip a Union College battalion of students and alumni. About half the audience rose in response to his call for volunteers, but the battalion was never formed because the war was essentially over by the time it could be equipped.

Although President RAYMOND urged students not to enlist yet, about eighteen students and alumni joined two Schenectady companies which departed in early May; a large parade, led by members of the faculty, accompanied them to the station. In June, the Glee Club sang the "Cuban Battle Song" in concert.

A total of fifty students and alumni served in the war; the only known fatalities were Lester B. Smith '87, and Lucius Chilton Barry '99, both of whom died of fever without having seen action. Douglas Campbell '94 served with Roosevelt's Rough Riders. HIRAM TODD '97, in the army of occupation, wrote a "Letter from Cuba" for the *PARTHENON*, December 1898.

After the war, the College celebrated the anniversary of Admiral Dewey's easy victory at Manila with "Dewey Day" in 1899. Union's treasurer, G.K. HARROUN, served as Secretary/treasurer of the Cuban Educational Association, formed to pay for the American education of selected Cubans and Puerto Ricans; the arrival of three of each at Union was announced at the end of 1898/99, but only one actually registered, and he left after two years.

Spencer (Ichabod) Lectures in Psychology. The first lecture series to bring prominent outside speakers to the College was the Butterfield Lecture Course, underwritten by General Daniel Butterfield '49 in the years 1892–97. In 1909, Katherine Spencer Leavitt endowed a chair of philosophy and an annual lecture series in psychology, both in memory of her father, Ichabod S. Spencer '22.

The Spencer lecture series began in 1910/11 with lectures by James R. Angell. The early lecturers usually delivered several lectures each—Hugo Munsterberg

(1911/12) and John Dewey (1913/14) gave eight apiece—and their contents were summarized in the *Union Alumni Monthly*. Starting in 1915/16, the College sometimes invited several people each year to deliver lectures in the series.

President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND, who held a low opinion of psychology as a discipline, doubtless felt the need for lectures on a variety of topics; he stretched the original subject limitation as far as possible, and after Mrs. Leavitt's death in 1914, he ignored it entirely. Immediately following Richmond's retirement in 1928, Wolfgang Kohler spoke, the first professional psychologist in some years, but by 1935 the lectures were on art, politics and geology.

In recent years the Spencer lectures have been offered under the auspices of the Psychology Department.

Spring Night. From 1922 to 1928, students gathered at the Terrace Wall each spring on TRADITION NIGHT to sing College songs and hear stories about Union traditions. New president FRANK PARKER DAY, who loved student singing, replaced the event in 1929 with Spring Night, held under the NOTT ELM in JACKSON'S GARDEN.

The College band played while class singing groups competed for the LUDLOW CUP. By 1931, most or all of the competing groups represented fraternities rather than classes, and Day donated a new cup, called the President's Cup.

Turnout for Spring Night was never entirely satisfactory, in part because the weather was unreliable. In 1936, the *Union Alumni Monthly* complained, "Of 22 fraternities, only 4, and they more or less unprepared, gathered in the garden for the song contest." Though it had to be cancelled for lack of interest in 1939 and 1941, Spring Night continued to be held until the Second World War.

In 1942 the Interfraternity Council, having donated a new cup to replace the President's Cup (which was retired when Psi Upsilon won it for three straight years), took over management of the interfraternity sing, held that year during daily assembly. After the war, the contest was a part of the Junior Prom until at least 1964.

Spy-Glass. Edited by "Fabricus Videns" and probably published by the EQUITABLE UNION in reaction to the *FRYING PAN FOR POOR SINNERS*, the *Spy-Glass*, issued in July 1840, was a thirty-two-page pamphlet containing prose and verse satires on students and secret societies.

Staff Association. In 1948, Union employed about seventy-one female office workers, but it did not maintain a personnel office, and the employees had no formal means of communicating their concerns to the College.

In that year, a group of women organized the Union College Secretarial Association, elected President Carter Davidson's secretary, Lillian Applegarth, as their president, and asked Davidson to reduce their work week from five and one-half days to five. He granted the request; thus encouraged, the organization began in earnest and thrived for several decades.

It functioned consistently as a social organization and occasionally as a labor organization, sometimes informally negotiating personnel policies with the administration. Through representation on committees, the association helped bring about improved disability and retirement benefits and the adoption of the grade system of job classification, with accompanying salary scales, which tended to make better jobs available to women. The association frequently invited faculty and administrative speakers to its meetings, with the aim of becoming better informed about the College.

For many years the association sustained an active social program, with monthly luncheon meetings, occasional dinners and an annual Christmas party. Members also undertook community service projects, maintaining a "needy student book fund" and a welfare fund for College employees, knitting afghans and lap robes for invalids, sending flowers to sick members, holding fund-raising bake sales and book sales, and supporting a local charity at Christmas time. In later years, it sponsored group trips for members.

In its first year of existence, the organization changed its name from Secretarial Association to Women's Staff Association, reflecting the fact that many office workers were not secretaries. In 1975, the group dropped "Women's" from the name, signifying its willingness to accept men as members, but few men ever joined; nor did women in housekeeping and dining service jobs. Despite eventually opening membership to "all non-teaching employees," the association always consisted primarily of female office workers.

By the mid 1980s, as the College's relations with its employees grew ever more formal, the association felt frustrated in its attempts to communicate with the administration. For its part, the administration believed that it needed to deal with a more representative body. Although an AFL-CIO union organizer addressed the association in 1984, few members ever favored unionization. In the fall of that year, the administration appointed a permanent Human Resources Committee, with two representatives from each of the five areas into which the staff was divided: academic departments, administrative offices, Campus Operations, Food Service, and the library. This left the Staff Association without a negotiating function.

Several additional factors diminished the activities of the Staff Association, including changes in the societal role of women; the increased size of the College, which led to more social activities at the departmental

level and reduced camaraderie among the College staff as a whole; and the retirement of many of the founders. After the period covered by this book, the Staff Association virtually ceased to function.

Staley, Cady (Dec. 12, 1840–June 27, 1928). Class of 1865. Professor of Civil Engineering, 1867–86. Dean of the College, 1880–86.

Born on a farm near Scotch Bush in Montgomery County, New York, the son of Harmanus and Eveline Darrow Staley, Cady Staley reached Union College via the Classical Department of the UNION SCHOOL.

After taking an AB degree in 1865, Staley remained for another year to earn a CE degree, then travelled west with a classmate, crossing the plains as an ox team driver in a wagon train. He stopped briefly to prospect for gold in the foothills of the Rockies before continuing to California, where he worked as a civil engineer on tunnels for the Central Pacific section of the transcontinental railroad.

Back at Union a year after he had left, Staley was appointed tutor in mathematics and assistant to his former teacher, civil engineering professor WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE, then mortally ill with tuberculosis. His voice almost gone, Gillespie is said to have whispered his lectures to Staley, who delivered them aloud. Gillespie soon stopped meeting his classes, however, and he died on January 1, 1868. The following December, as adjunct professor of engineering, Staley took charge of the department; in the same month he married Kate Holcolm.

The itch to travel that had taken him to California remained with Staley most of his life. He spent May to September 1871 studying fortifications in Europe, and went back for six months in 1875–76.

A robust, corpulent, bearded man with an infectious laugh (though capable of great dignity when it was required), Staley was an exacting and earnest but popular teacher whose enthusiasms encompassed literature, music and the arts. Students nicknamed him "Poof"; like all faculty monikers of the time, it was affectionate. For several years he gave a lecture course on "Architecture, Historical and Aesthetical," accompanied by stereopticon slides and commentaries based on his visits to the structures illustrated (see ARCHITECTURE [COURSES IN]).

Staley was appointed Schenectady City Surveyor in 1872, and during 1877 he served as supervising engineer of work on the NOTT MEMORIAL. His principal field, however, was sanitary engineering; a pioneer in promoting the separation of sanitary sewers from storm sewers, he wrote, in collaboration with his former student, George S. Pierson '75, *The separate system of sewerage* (1886; rev. ed. 1891). The two designed and superintended construction of sewer systems in West Troy, in Schenectady (1884) and, later, in Dayton. Pierson later claimed, plausibly enough, that Sta-

ley, who had little practical experience of engineering, made the contacts and Pierson carried out the field work.

From 1878 until his departure in 1886, Staley and his wife occupied the faculty apartment at the north end of North College; they gave an annual dinner there for the senior engineering students.

In January 1880 the Board of Trustees named Staley as Union's first dean. Several sources, including those apparently prepared with Staley's cooperation, state that he became dean in 1876, and although he is not so described in any Union College publication before 1880, it is possible that his tenure did begin in an informal way in the earlier year.

Staley's time on the faculty spanned the controversial administration of President ÉLIPHALET NOTT POTTER (1871–1884); Staley was among the professors who joined to bring charges against Potter in 1882 and testified against him at the "trial." A year later, however, when Potter's supporters on the board fired Professor HARRISON WEBSTER, precipitating the resignation of the treasurer and assistant treasurer, Staley accepted appointment as acting treasurer; he remained in this sensitive position, along with the deanship, until his own departure three years later.

During Potter's absence in Europe before his resignation in 1884, Staley was in charge of the College, and during the first two years of the post-Potter interregnum he continued to fill that role whenever acting president JUDSON LANDON was occupied with his judicial duties in Albany.

Staley had thus accumulated a good deal of administrative experience by the time he was invited in 1886, at forty-six, to become the first president of the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland. Union awarded him an honorary PhD on his departure.

In organizing the Case School (now a part of Case Western Reserve University), Staley was naturally influenced by his experience of Union, the only college he knew well. Although he was faced with a serious crisis when the institution's only building burned down shortly after his arrival, his native optimism and organizational ability overcame this and other difficulties, and his sixteen-year tenure was quite successful. He also served the school as professor of civil engineering, and he again taught architecture, using materials he and his wife gathered on their frequent summer trips to Europe. By 1894, Staley had hired five former Union College faculty members for the Case faculty.

A favor done for Herbert Dow (Case, 1888) led to an opportunity for Staley to invest about two thousand dollars in the young man's chemical company; the proceeds eventually made Staley a moderately wealthy man, and he retired in 1902, at sixty-two.

The Staleys spend much of the next thirteen years in foreign travel, but from 1907 until 1917 he returned to Case each winter to give a ten-week course

of lectures on economics. By 1915, the First World War and Mrs. Staley's invalidism had limited their peregrinations, and they spent the summers on a farm at Minaville, New York—a few miles from his birthplace—and the winters in Florida.

Staley and his wife had no children. In 1910 he began giving Union substantial amounts of money to be maintained as an annuity during their lifetimes. Mrs. Staley died in 1920, and in 1922 he authorized the College to begin using the fund's income for student loans. He eventually endowed the fund with about \$100,000, and he also established a student loan fund at Case. (Staley explained that he had long before experienced difficulty borrowing the money he needed to attend Union.)

In addition to publishing *The separate system of sewerage*, Staley loyally worked on Gillespie's books, finishing and bringing to press the manuscript of *A treatise on levelling, topography, and higher surveying* (1870), and producing a new edition (1871) of *A manual of the principles and practice of road-making*. Later, he revised both Gillespie's *Treatise on land-surveying* and the *Treatise on levelling, topography and higher surveying*, combining them in a single volume titled *A treatise on surveying* (1887).

While at Union he also published two pamphlets for the use of his classes: *Elements of truss bridges, part 1* (1881), and *Lecture notes on the history of architecture* (1878). While at Case he published *The Teachings of Jesus, selected from the Gospels* (1889).

To the honorary PhD it gave him in 1886, Union added an LLD in 1888 and a ScD in 1920.

Stanley, Philip Edwin (Aug. 3, 1901–July 8, 1963). Professor of Philosophy, 1927–57.

Born in Lynn, Massachusetts, the son of Philip E. Stanley, a journalist, and Grace Bryant Stanley, Philip Stanley attended the Blair Academy and then entered Brown University from Birmingham, Pennsylvania. Two years later he transferred to Pennsylvania State College, from which he received an AB in 1923.

Stanley had done some acting and directing, and seriously considered a career in theatre, but in 1924 he began graduate work in philosophy at Harvard, earning an AM in 1925 and a PhD in 1928.

Union's philosophy department had been limited to one man, but by 1927 increases in the student body, combined with the popularity of Professor HAROLD LARRABEE's courses, justified the addition of a second instructor. Larrabee interviewed Stanley at Harvard, and on a strong recommendation from Professor William Ernest Hocking (who called his student "a courageous, generous, and withal well-equipped person"), hired him to begin teaching in the fall of 1927. Stanley then married (March 1927) Joyce Brennan, who later became a lawyer.

From the start, Stanley was recognized as an extraordinary teacher in direct interaction with individual students (Larrabee's *forte* was lecturing and writing). Many former students later testified to Stanley's powerful intellectual influence:

His rigor and burning concern for questions that really matter were infectious qualities that drove me on to a deeper and fuller understanding not only of philosophy but of life as well.

...the most consistently exciting personality I've known...

He taught me the importance of the values of clarity, pertinence, precision, and concern for the growth of individual personalities.

His almost infuriating way of making a student use his own intellectual resources, and his inspiration to inquisitiveness and persistence, have helped me ever since I studied under him. Much of what I try to accomplish with my students now is consciously modeled on what Phil did to me.

Stanley's teaching style was often compared to that of Socrates, and although he may never have accomplished the feat—virtually impossible with undergraduates—of teaching entirely by the Socratic method, it is clear that he was working in that tradition. He and his wife (following a 1939 divorce, he married Catherine Mary Girvan) frequently entertained students in their home, and many of them found the experience memorable:

[I remember] sitting around [the] fireplace listening to Phil read; meals when the conversation ranged through many fields; long evening hours when Phil pushed and pulled at our minds to guide us to clearer thinking and opened up new concepts to challenge us...

The Stanleys welcomed visitors whenever the light was on outside the door of their home, the historic Adam Vrooman house at 119 Front Street, which Stanley bought in 1932 (long before the Stockade became a fashionable place to live). By the mid-1940s their hospitality included rum Stanley distilled himself from the barrel of Caribbean molasses he imported each fall.

During the fall of 1928 and the spring of 1929, Stanley and Larrabee presented on radio station WGY a series of four philosophical dialogues under such deliberately provocative titles as "Is anything real?" and "Is everything knowable?" As Stanley vigorously attacked the positions defended by Larrabee (who usually played the straight man), many listeners were convinced that the two colleagues were in fact a bellicose pair.

Stanley was also one of the most active participants in meetings of the Creighton Club, at which philosophy professors from upstate New York colleges read and discussed papers. In general he was in his element, Larrabee said in his eulogy, "whenever there was the opportunity for 'dialectic,' for the exchange and clash of ideas from diverse sources."

Not all of his activity was intellectual; he took the responsibility in his first years at Union for directing the Mountebanks, and later coached the College golf team, 1934–37. He also directed at least one production of the Schenectady Civic Players. An enthusiastic member of the HALE CLUB, he succeeded MORTON STEWART as Santa Claus at the Christmas dinner, accepting the duty of reading the doggerel produced for the occasion.

After the Depression reduced enrollments in non-vocational fields such as philosophy, Stanley began in 1933 to teach courses in economics as well. He studied economics and sociology at the University of Chicago during a leave in 1937/38.

During the Second World War, though too old to be drafted, he volunteered in 1943 for service in the Naval Air Corps. Stationed in Texas and later in Maine, he was placed in charge of "Special Devices," a unit that eventually consisted of several officers and seventy to eighty enlisted men. The principal special device, a flight simulator, apparently became the object of some philosophical reflections by Stanley on the nature of what would later be called "virtual reality." Discharged in 1945 with the rank of Lt. Commander, he returned to the Union faculty in early 1946.

Stanley's main philosophical interest shifted from Hume, whose skepticisms he analyzed in a 1935 article, to Plato, with several passing enthusiasms along the way. In 1949 he added an article on Plato to his brief list of publications, and the next year, at nearly fifty, he began learning Greek in order to read that philosopher in the original.

Always interested in cross-disciplinary courses, Stanley strongly supported the implementation in 1934 of the divisional system, intended to discourage specialization by reducing the role of departments. He taught a course called "Techniques and Ideology," created to satisfy the "integrating course" requirement introduced in 1946 (see CURRICULUM), and helped to obtain the Carnegie Foundation grant which supported, 1951–55, the ID (inter-divisional) program of courses. He continued to teach "Techniques and Ideology" under that program, and added a course in "Communications." During a 1948/49 sabbatical, he further broadened his scope by studying management. "No teacher ever did more in actual practice," Larrabee claimed, "to demonstrate the universality of philosophic inquiry and the unity of knowledge."

On April 23, 1957, aged fifty-five, Stanley suffered the first of three strokes which quickly left him unable to speak or write. He survived for another six years, but never recovered significantly.

Following the onset of his illness, Catherine Stanley served as Circulation Librarian at Union until 1967. By her bequest, the house at 119 Front Street passed to the College after her second husband, J. Dawson Van Eps '28, relinquished his life interest.

Stanley's cousin, Alan Roberts, taught French and Spanish at Union, 1953–80.

Stanton, Benjamin (Oct. 20, 1816–July 18, 1874). Principal of the classical department of the Union School, 1857–1863; Professor of Latin Language and Literature, 1863–1872; Principal of the Union Classical Institute, 1872–73.

Little is known of Benjamin Stanton's early decades; the gaps in his record may have been caused by illness. Born in West Lebanon, Maine, he attended Dartmouth for one year and later studied theology at Bangor. Admitted to the senior class at Bowdoin, he graduated in 1847, aged thirty-one, and married Catherine Philbrook Coffin the following year. Five years later he became principal of the Newhampton Seminary in New Hampshire (1853–5) and later of the Brown High School in Newburyport, Mass. (1855–60).

In 1857 Stanton was appointed principal of the classical department of the UNION SCHOOL. After the first year, Union College paid two-thirds of his salary and listed him among its faculty, although he did not teach at the College at that time. At the end of 1860 he assumed the additional duties of superintendent of the whole school.

When Professor JOHN NEWMAN resigned from Union at the end of 1862/63, the trustees appointed Stanton professor of Latin. By 1868 he lived in the south faculty apartment in South College. After he had taught at the College for nine years, the board appointed him to head the new Union Classical Institute, which was intended to replace the classical department of the Union School. Taking up his duties in 1872, he was compelled by worsening health to step down in December 1873, and he died a few months later of tuberculosis.

His daughter Katherine married the Rev. William E. Griffis, who taught at Union in 1883/84.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady (Nov. 12, 1815–Oct. 26, 1902). The great leader of the American women's rights movement badly wanted to attend Union College, and her early intellectual development was influenced by at least one alumnus.

Until the age of fifteen, Elizabeth Cady was a student at the Johnstown (New York) Academy on a more or less equal standing with boys. "From the academy," she wrote in her memoirs,

the boys of my class went to Union College at Schenectady. When... I learned of the barrier that prevented me from following in their footsteps—'no girls admitted here'—my vexation and mortification knew no bounds.... When in family council it was decided to send me to [Troy Female Academy—now the Emma Willard School] I did not receive the announcement with unmixed satisfaction, as I had fixed my mind on Union College.

This early frustration found expression in 1848 when Stanton drafted "Declaration of Sentiments," the manifesto of the women's rights movement in America. One of the eighteen grievances she enumerated was: "[Man] has denied [woman] the facilities for obtaining a thorough education—all colleges being closed against her."

Elizabeth's desire to attend Union was especially keen because her older brother, Eleazer L. Cady, had died soon after graduating from the College in 1826; the death cast a pall over her adolescence, and was devastating to her father, whose other two sons had died in childhood. When her father lamented "Oh, my daughter, I wish you were a boy," eleven year-old Elizabeth replied "I will try to be all my brother was." To that end she obtained private tuition in Greek from her minister.

Her Union College education-at-one-remove was continued by Eleazer's friend Henry Bayard '27, who married Elizabeth's older sister Tryphena and joined her father's law office. Elizabeth credited him with an important role in her intellectual development: "From time to time many of our [Emma Willard] classmates visited us, and all alike enjoyed the intellectual fencing in which my brother-in-law drilled them. He discoursed with us on law, philosophy, political economy, history and poetry, and together we read novels without number." The law students in her father's office "questioned all our theories and assertions. However, with my brother-in-law's training in analysis and logic, we were a match for any of them."

Several persons prominent in Union's history were related to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, including treasurer FRANK BAILEY '85 (through his father, Dr. William Cady Bailey), mathematics professor William Cady Stone, Class of 1942 (who mother's father was Frank Bailey's half-brother), and probably Professor CADY STALEY '65.

Starin, John Henry (Aug. 27, 1825–March 22, 1909). Trustee of Union College, 1886–1909.

Born in Sammonsville, New York, John Starin became a druggist in Fultonville, 1845–56. Removing then to New York City, he set up as a manufacturer of toiletries, but his frustration over the chaotic state of freight handling in the region soon led him to his real career. In 1859 he organized the "Starin City and Harbor Transportation Lines," carrying freight between the railroads' New York City terminals and Jersey City, Brooklyn and Staten Island. It became the largest harbor fleet in the United States.

"Commodore" Starin invented and introduced "car floats"—boats capable of carrying entire freight trains across the harbor—and established the Starin Lines to carry freight and passengers between New York and New Haven, as well as a Staten Island ferry and a line of excursion steamers. In 1876 he arranged

a famous "centennial cruise," taking one hundred guests on the S.S. *John H. Starin* from Albany to Nan-rucket, then to Philadelphia and back to Albany.

Starin served two terms in Congress, 1877–81, and declined to run for a third. As a member of New York City's Rapid Transit Commission, he is credited with leading the fight to build underground lines instead of more surface and elevated lines.

Several years before Starin's election to the Board of Trustees in 1886, alumnus and future professor JAMES R. TRUAX served as his private secretary, but it is not clear whether Starin became interested in Union College through Truax or by some other influence.

In 1892 he donated an intramural athletic trophy to the College. (The editors of the 1895 *Garnet* expressed their appreciation by dedicating the yearbook to him.) In the same year, Starin commissioned a statue of the late president Chester Arthur '48, whom he had admired during Arthur's service as Collector of Customs at the Port of New York (1871–76). The statue stood on the grounds of Starin's Fultonville estate (now the Auriesville Martyrs Shrine) until 1941, when his grand-daughter gave it to Union College.

See also: ARTHUR (CHESTER) STATUE.

Steinmetz Automobile. A 1914 Detroit Electric "Duplex Drive Brougham" once owned by CHARLES STEINMETZ was purchased by the College from Robert D. Morris in 1971, and a group of student volunteers directed by Professor Thomas Hoffman began to restore it under the auspices of the student chapter of IEEE.

After work was completed in 1981 under the direction of mechanical engineering professor David G. Ullman, the car was driven at Commencement Weekend, 1981. With fourteen deep-cycle, lead acid batteries, it had a range of about thirty miles and a top speed of about twenty-five mph. Still owned by the College, it appears in Reunion parades.

A strong believer in electric cars, Steinmetz started the Steinmetz Electric Car Co. in 1917; it flourished for a while, but collapsed after his death in 1923.

Steinmetz, Charles Proteus (April 9, 1865–Oct. 26, 1923). Professor of Electrical Engineering, 1902–13; Professor of Electro-Physics (non-teaching), 1913–23.

Charles Proteus Steinmetz, electrical engineer, inventor and educator, was born Carl August Steinmetz in Breslau, Germany (now Wroclaw, Poland), the only son of the former Caroline Neubert and Carl Heinrich Steinmetz, a lithographer employed by the German railway system. From his father he inherited his unusually short stature and the physical condition kyphosis, or abnormal curvature of the spine. This restricted but did not eliminate physical activity; throughout his

life Steinmetz enjoyed canoeing, swimming and other outdoor pursuits.

His mother died when he was little more than a year old, and his father raised him with the aid of his own mother, his sister, his mistress, and Carl August's two half-sisters. From the first Carl August showed great intellectual gifts. He enrolled at the University of Breslau to study mathematics, in which he excelled, and physics. He was also attracted to socialism, leaning from the first toward the variety of that doctrine that emphasized peaceful change and the foundation of cooperative communities. The word "cooperation" would form the most consistent theme of his lifelong intellectual quest for the ideal political system.

Steinmetz never earned a degree from Breslau, though he nearly completed a dissertation in mathematics. His editing of a socialist newspaper placed him under police suspicion at a time when membership in a socialist political party was illegal in Germany. He fled Germany in 1888, ending up in Zurich, Switzerland. There Steinmetz took the only engineering courses of his career at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, again without obtaining a degree, then boarded a ship to America.

"When I landed at Castle Garden, from the steerage of a French liner, I had ten dollars and no job, and I could speak no English," Steinmetz said later. But he also carried a rare knowledge of advanced mathematics and physical science, and a letter of introduction to a German refugee of an earlier revolutionary era, Rudolf Eickemeyer.

Eickemeyer, who had been a successful manufacturer of hat-making machinery and revolvers, had turned in the late 1880s to the manufacture of electric motors for streetcars. Attached to his factory in Yonkers, New York, was a small experimental shop. Steinmetz proved an ideal addition to the staff as draftsman and experimental assistant. Here Steinmetz made his first major contribution to electrical engineering by developing the law of hysteresis, a law relating the energy losses in metal components of alternating current equipment to the magnetic field put through the metal. This proved to be very useful in the design of motors, generators and transformers.

Steinmetz soon decided to stay in the U.S., even changing his first name to the more American sounding Charles, and his middle name to his college nickname "Proteus," recalling the Greek sea spirit known for his many forms and command of esoteric knowledge. He sought at first to carry on his efforts in pure mathematics alongside his engineering work, but found the demands on his time did not allow this. He changed his focus to applying mathematics to engineering.

Based mainly on inventions made before Steinmetz's arrival, Eickemeyer's company had attracted the attention of the larger electrical manufacturing company, Thomson Houston. It negotiated a purchase of

Eickenmyer's firm in 1892, but before that could be consummated Thomson Houston merged with Edison General Electric to form General Electric. Steinmetz became part of that company and served it until his death.

Steinmetz's most outstanding technical contributions were complete before he joined GE. He used the slack interval of negotiations to write important technical papers on the application of imaginary number calculations to the solution of electrical engineering problems. This was not an original idea with him, but he was one of its outstanding practitioners, and he taught it to a generation of engineers through more than two hundred papers and several books. It became the basis of what he regarded as his third major contribution to electrical engineering (after the law of hysteresis and application of imaginary numbers), the theory of transient phenomena and oscillations.

At GE, Steinmetz began in Lynn, Massachusetts as a "calculator" of alternating current phenomena. He did not find this setting congenial, but soon transferred to Schenectady, where the large German community and the more varied technical challenges were more to his liking. Within a few years he became GE's chief consulting engineer, advising top management about technology acquisitions and new product decisions, and troubleshooting on major projects. He invented a system of distributing electricity, a new form of street light, and a converter of alternating to direct current. In 1900, he prevailed on the company to found the first laboratory in U.S. industry devoted in part to fundamental research. Today it is the GE Research and Development Center, located in Niskayuna, some five miles from its original home in a barn in Steinmetz's back yard on the banks of the Erie Canal (the Erie Boulevard Burger King now occupies its approximate site).

Steinmetz's residence, nicknamed "Liberty Hall," became the lodging of three young engineers (see BERG, ERNST), along with a menagerie of raccoons, cranes, owls, crows, a monkey, and an alligator. The Steinmetz legend grew even faster than his list of technical achievements and publications. "I've gotten my required daily work down to four hours," he would say. "That leaves me twelve hours a day for real engineering." This ranged from sponsorship of an aerial navigation society to trick photography, to experiments on "artificial resins" (polymers) and electrically stimulated plant growth, to electric vehicles, to poker games, practical jokes, and summer vacations at his "Camp Mohawk" on nearby Viele's Creek. As his salary and fame grew, he moved to a new house on Wendell Avenue in the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT, alongside other members of GE's elite, and adopted as his son a GE engineer, Joseph Hayden, who, with his wife and children, lived with Steinmetz for the rest of his life.

"Teaching is the most important profession, because upon teachers depends the future of our nation, and, in fact, all civilization," Steinmetz wrote. He had offered in 1901 to give a free course at Union in alternating current theory, and for several years he had taught an in-house course for new engineers at GE. In the spring of 1902 he taught a one-term course at Columbia University. Later that year President Raymond, looking for a way to restore Union's prestige and concluding that a stronger electrical engineering department was a key to that aspiration, negotiated with Steinmetz and GE an arrangement whereby Steinmetz became Professor of Electrical Engineering and department chairman (see GENERAL ELECTRIC AND UNION COLLEGE). This work was covered by his GE salary. After the College awarded him an honorary PhD at the 1903 Commencement, he was "Dr. Steinmetz."

In order to minimize the disruption of his GE work, his lectures at Union were often scheduled in two-hour sessions. He also met students in the evenings, sometimes at the College and sometimes at home. Though officially chairman of the department, between 1905 and 1912 he delegated many administrative duties to Professor Olin J. Ferguson. In the early years he frequently arrived in a chauffeur-driven steam automobile, but he was also known to bicycle on campus. He was remembered for wearing no overcoat, even in the coldest weather, and for smoking cigars at faculty meetings. Elected an honorary member of PHI GAMMA DELTA, he helped that fraternity negotiate with the College for a house site and participated in the design of the house.

Steinmetz believed that engineering education should be heavily theoretical and that "the first condition which the College should fulfill is to turn out educated men and not mere trained artisans." In a 1909 paper for the AIEE, "The value of the classics in engineering education," he argued that the collegiate study of Latin and Greek was of greater use to engineers than the study of modern languages, but he did not attempt to introduce such a reform at Union (see BALANCED COLLEGE CONCEPT).

As a lecturer, he spoke clearly, although with a heavy accent. A bigger problem was that he frequently overestimated the quickness of his students' understanding. His lectures in the winter of 1907/8 were published as *General lectures on electrical engineering* (1908). During his active service at Union, he also published *Radiation, light and illumination: a series of engineering lectures delivered at Union College* (1909), *Theory and calculation of transient electric phenomena and oscillations* (1909), *Engineering mathematics, a series of lectures delivered at Union College* (1911), and *Elementary lectures on electric discharges, waves and impulses and other transients* (1911).

During 1912/13 he apparently did not lecture at all, though he did supervise at least one thesis at his home. In 1913 he stepped down as department chairman, to be succeeded by Ernst Berg, and his title changed at his suggestion to Professor of Electro-Physics. For a while he continued to lecture occasionally, primarily to graduate students. After the First World War, he ceased lecturing at Union, though he remained a nominal member of the faculty and a warm and active friend of the College for the rest of his life.

He was no elitist. "Intellectual education is only a part of education," he wrote. "The slower pupil may be more expert vocationally. It is merely the individual variation of human beings, and no quality can be considered superior or inferior. The world needs all." Practicing this creed, he seized an opportunity in 1912 to reinvigorate his socialist principles. Serving as Chairman of the School Committee and of the Park Commission, and President of the Common Council, he became an active part of a socialist government that ran Schenectady on and off for the next eight years.

In 1916, he published the most complete statement of his political, social and economic views, declaring in *America and the new epoch* the death of competition in industry and society, and its replacement by cooperation. His model was not the socialist ideal of Marx, but the apparently successful example of Imperial Germany. Steinmetz advocated for the U.S. a gradual merging of great industrial corporations and the government into a new ruling body that combined the businesslike management methods of industry with democratically elected tribunes of the people who could curb private excesses. That his ideas involved throwing overboard the existing U.S. Constitution and the ideals of the Declaration of Independence posed no problem for Steinmetz, who saw these documents as outmoded expressions of the prejudices of Anglo-Saxon slave owners.

His bias against British liberalism and in favor of German efficiency drew attention at a time when the U.S. was weighing participation in the First World War. By defending German's sinking of the munitions-carrying passenger liner *Lusitania*, Steinmetz fueled totally unjustified suspicions that he was a German agent. Subsequent U.S. entry into the war briefly eclipsed his popularity.

The post-war years restored his reputation. His grizzled beard turning white, his stoop more pronounced, and the ever-present cigar clenched in his teeth, he looked more and more the part of the wizard of technology. He interpreted Einstein's ideas to the public, spoke favorably of the prospects for extraterrestrial life, ran strongly but unsuccessfully for State Engineer on the Socialist ticket, and backed a new electric automobile company (see STEINMETZ AUTOMOBILE). In the laboratory he supervised the development of a powerful high voltage generator to simulate

the effects of lightning on electric power systems. He continued an active schedule of lecturing. Following a fatiguing lecture tour to the west coast in 1923, he took ill suddenly and died at his home.

His fame lived on. After Edison, he remained for two generations the most recognized name in the realm of electricity. The fame stemmed mainly from his eccentricity, appearance and physical problems, and their contrast to his soaring intellect. But had he been properly understood, the fame would still have been deserved. Steinmetz was an outstanding engineer and educator who sought to blend the productive efficiency of capitalism with the cooperative compassion of the socialist ideal. "Now personally, I have no fault to find with existing society," he wrote. "It has given me everything I wanted. I have been successful professionally, in engineering, and have every reason to be personally satisfied. The only criticism which I can make is that I would far more enjoy the advantages if I knew that everybody else could enjoy the same." No other engineer of his generation sought more actively to bring this ideal to realization.

Since his death, Steinmetz has been commemorated at Union on several occasions. From 1924 until the system was discontinued in 1930, the scholarly honor for electrical engineering students was named the "Steinmetz Honor." Also in 1924, General Electric began to underwrite the annual STEINMETZ MEMORIAL LECTURES. The company presented the College with Harold Mott-Smith's portrait of Steinmetz in 1935. In 1962 the electrical engineering building was formally named STEINMETZ HALL, and in 1965 the College devoted lectures and a pamphlet to Steinmetz in the UNION WORTHIES series. Recognizing his role as an engineer who stressed the importance of basic science and classical study, the College named the HONORS PROGRAM introduced in 1979 the "Steinmetz Curriculum."

—George Wise

Steinmetz Hall. By 1929 the Electrical Engineering Department, housed in a building erected for them in 1907 (see BIOLOGY BUILDING), needed larger quarters, and Treasurer FRANK BAILEY wanted to provide them.

Bailey had just given Bailey Hall (1927), and he may have reasoned that paying for a second building so soon would allow other alumni to regard their financial support of the College as superfluous. For whatever reason, he made an agreement with a young friend, H. RUSSELL RYDER, who had been spectacularly successful on Wall Street: Ryder would speculate with Bailey's money, donating any profits to Union College as Ryder's own gift.

The profits came fast, and President Day announced on April 16, 1929, that Ryder had given \$175,000 to build and endow a new electrical engi-

neering building. Designed by MCKIM, MEAD AND WHITE, Ryder Hall was built by Clossen and Parkhurst of New York City.

Neither Ryder nor Bailey, however, attended the cornerstone-laying ceremony on June 14, 1930; the whole scheme had recently become a nightmare for all concerned. While the building was under construction, the stock market had crashed and Ryder had resorted to fraud to conceal his bankruptcy; his victims included Frank Bailey and the College. Ryder went to prison and his name was removed from the building, which had in any case really been Frank Bailey's gift.

Ryder Hall was subsequently called simply "The Electrical Engineering Building"; although it was named Steinmetz Hall in 1962, that name was not commonly used until the building became a part of the Science and Engineering Center in 1971.

The building was designed to support an expanded graduate program in electrical engineering, but with the onset of the Depression at about the time the building was occupied, the graduate programs shrank and then ceased entirely for many years, putting the Electrical Engineering Department in the unusual position of having substantially more space than it needed.

A change in the field itself also affected the use of space: the first floor of the large north wing of the building was originally devoted to a machinery laboratory, filled with large motor-generator sets, as was the smaller D-C machinery laboratory on the west end of the building. Adjacent to the large machinery laboratory was a shop equipped with machine tools. As electronics gained in importance, and the field of electrical engineering changed in other ways, hands-on experience with electrical machinery was de-emphasized.

The Computer Center took over the north half of the main machinery laboratory in 1964 and the remainder of the first floor of the north wing in 1971, the shop and all electrical engineering laboratories having been moved to other parts of the newly opened Science and Engineering Center. At that time, the D-C laboratory was divided into classrooms, while offices for the Mechanical Engineering faculty were created on the second floor.

In 1974, the Computer Center was further expanded by a northwest addition on Steinmetz Hall, and was named the Stanley PESCHEL COMPUTER CENTER.

Steinmetz Memorial Lectures. Since 1924 the Schenectady section of the AIEE (now IEEE) has sponsored an annual lecture series at the College. Called the Steinmetz Memorial Lectures, they deal with general topics in science and technology.

Sternfeld Prize. The annual Sternfeld Prize for the best original essay in philosophy by a senior at Union was established in 1920 by Mrs. Bertha Hymes Sternfeld of Albany, in memory of her son, Milton Hymes

Sternfeld '16. Until 1926, the topic of the essay was prescribed by the faculty.

Stewart, Morton Collins (Oct. 13, 1871–Oct. 20, 1958). Professor of German, 1910–41.

A native of Quincy, Illinois, but the descendent of an old New England family, Morton Stewart, the son of James Work Stewart and Eliza Ellen Collins Stewart, always played the role of a staunch Yankee. After taking PhB (1894) and AM (1896) degrees from Brown University, he returned to Quincy to teach mathematics and German in high school for four years (1896–1900), then devoted the next four years to graduate study at the University of Leipzig. He taught German for a year at Brown (1905/6) and, after earning a PhD from Harvard in 1907, remained at that institution as an instructor in German until joining the Union faculty in 1910. He married Emilie Parley Carlisle in 1911.

Stewart published his dissertation ("Brocke's rendering of Thomson's 'Seasons' and the later German translations"), three schoolbook editions of German literary works—Baumbach's *Das Habichsfraulein* (1909), Ludwig's *Der Erbförster* (1910) and Meissner's *Das Märchen von Heute* (1910)—and a textbook, *Graphic review of German grammar* (1936), but his principal interest was in technical German. About 1931 he revamped Union's German courses for BS students so that instead of a five-hour course in their freshman year, they took a one-hour course, with lab sessions, through four years. In 1936 he prepared *German grammar for science students* for the use of his classes at Union and at the Albany College of Pharmacy, where he taught summer courses for a time.

When the First World War made the study of German unpopular, Stewart worked for a time in 1917/18 as a carpenter building warehouses for the Army in South Schenectady.

Although not an alumnus of the College, Stewart took a strong interest in Union history, contributing several well-researched articles to the *Union Alumni Monthly*. He was an active member of the English Club (later Hale Club), playing Santa Claus at the Christmas dinner for many years, and of Phi Beta Kappa, serving as secretary from 1912 until his retirement. In 1922 he prepared a biographical catalogue of all the members of the Alpha of New York chapter since its beginning. A member of THETA DELTA CHI at Brown, he was instrumental in reviving Union's chapter in 1923.

A moderately tall, mustached man, Stewart was rarely seen without his pipe; his student nickname, "Bags" or "Baggy," alluded to his custom of carrying a book bag. He retired at seventy, with the rank of associate professor. His three sons graduated from Union: Morton Collins Stewart '34, Alan C. Stewart '35, Averill T. Stewart, '39.

Stoller, James Hough (Dec. 11, 1857–June 5, 1955). Class of 1884. Professor of Biology and/or Geology, 1884–1925.

A native of Johnstown, New York, the son of Adam Stoller, a farmer, and Hannah Hough Stoller, James Stoller spent two years at Syracuse University before transferring to Union College in 1881. He joined the Adelpic Society and was elected Class Day pipe orator.

After graduating with an AB in 1884, Stoller was immediately appointed to the faculty but at the same time he was released to spend the fall term of that year in graduate study at Johns Hopkins. He then returned to Union as an instructor in natural history in early 1885. It was a very troubled period in Union's history: President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, who had been opposed by a majority of his faculty for several years, resigned effective August 1, 1884, and the already-weakened institution would decline precipitously during the next four years under acting president JUDSON S. LANDON. These circumstances help explain why an inexperienced young man was appointed to succeed the accomplished zoologist HARRISON WEBSTER—who had been dismissed during the war with Potter—as Union's only teacher of courses in biology and geology. In the fall of 1886, however, Stoller began the first of two periods of study in Europe, traveling through Scotland, England, Belgium and Germany, before settling at Munich to study biology.

Primarily a biologist in those years, Stoller worked part-time for the New York State health department, 1891–94, and became an expert on water pollution. He spent the summer of 1892 in St. Louis consulting on the city's water supply system, and the following year he and Professor Charles Brown undertook to determine how far downstream Schenectady sewerage polluted the Mohawk. Stoller introduced Union's first course in bacteriology in 1894. During the 1890s he also took long bicycle trips—to the Berkshires and to Scranton, Pennsylvania in 1894, and to Nashua, New Hampshire in 1896.

From 1894 until 1899, geology was separated from biology under Professor CHARLES PROSSER, and Stoller was responsible only for biology. He spent 1897/98 studying in Germany, earning a PhD from Leipzig University with a dissertation "On the organs of respiration of the Oniscidae." This study of the terrestrial isopods commonly known as "sowbugs" or "wood lice" shows his careful observation and attention to detail.

In 1899 an austerity program forced Prosser's dismissal and a radical curtailment of the biology and geology curriculum in a re-merged department under Stoller. He remained chair of the department until it split again in 1919, but his interests gradually shifted to geology, and following the division he chaired the new geology department.

From about 1910, Stoller completed some of the most significant work ever done on the surficial geol-

ogy of the Capital District, continuing the geological tradition Prosser had started. His investigations on the glacial history of the area from Saratoga to Albany and west up the Mohawk Valley clearly established a sequence of events during the latter part of the glacial epoch. His results, stemming from many years of field observation and careful deduction, were published as Bulletins of the New York State Museum. They include: "Glacial geology of the Schenectady Quadrangle" (1911), "Glacial geology of the Saratoga Quadrangle" (1916), "Glacial geology of the Cohoes Quadrangle" (1920), and "Topographic features of the Hudson Valley and the question of post-glacial marine waters in the Hudson-Champlain Valley" (1919). These unassuming titles conceal some of the most fundamental observations ever made concerning the recent geologic past in this area, and remain scientifically useful.

In 1924, Union honored Stoller's forty years of teaching with an ScD. He retired the following year, but his presence was long felt at the College. Returning members of his Class of 1884 focused on him, and during his lifetime the class endowed a library book fund in his honor for the purchase of books in geology. The fund even kept a spark lit during the nearly twenty years (1967–85) when geology was in eclipse. In his retirement, Stoller published a popular book, *Geological excursions; a guide to localities in the region of Schenectady and the Mohawk Valley and the vicinity of Saratoga Springs* (1932).

In 1888 Stoller married Mary Norris Montgomery, a descendent of the Yates family of Schenectady; they occupied the north faculty house in South College from 1893 until his retirement in 1925. Of their three children; their sons Hugh and Karl graduated from Union in 1913 and 1916 respectively. Surviving his elder son, Stoller established by bequest a scholarship in his memory.

Stoller was a Fellow of the Geological Society of America. Locally, he served from 1908 as an elder of the First Reformed Church. He remained intellectually alert during his many years of retirement, until his death in Bamberg, South Carolina, aged ninety-seven.

The noted astronomer George Washington Hough '56 was Stoller's cousin. In the 1960s and 1970s the building at the east end of South Colonnade was officially known as Stoller Hall.

—George H. Shaw

Stratton, Samuel Studdiford (Sept. 27, 1916–Sept. 13, 1990). Lecturer in Philosophy, 1948–50.

Born in Yonkers, New York, the only child of Paul Stratton, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Ethel Irene Russell Stratton, Sam Stratton first lived in Schenectady, where his father had a parish, from shortly after his birth until the age of six, when the family moved to Rochester. Combining personal charm with a brilliant

intelligence, he won a BA from the University of Rochester in 1937 and, later, master's degrees from both Haverford (1938) and Harvard (1940).

In Cambridge he developed an interest in politics. Though from an old-line conservative Republican family, Stratton had been impressed by Franklin Roosevelt's determination to support freedom through the use of military power. In Cambridge he campaigned for the election of Democratic Congressman Thomas Eliot (later chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis), then served as his administrative assistant. During the campaign Eliot had Sam canvass voters in the heavily Republican areas outside Boston rather than in the stronghold of the Boston Irish, knowing that Stratton's natural good looks and WASPish appearance would counteract his unfortunate choice of party. After Pearl Harbor Stratton joined the United States Naval Reserve and saw duty in the Pacific till 1946, his distinguished work there gaining him the post-war position of Deputy Secretary-General of the Far Eastern Commission (1946-48). He kept his commission in the Naval Reserve till his death. After an early marriage ended in divorce, he married Joan Harris Wolfe in 1947.

In the fall of 1948 Stratton returned to Schenectady with the purpose of launching a political career. Fortunately, professors HAROLD LARRABEE and PHILIP STANLEY of the Philosophy Department were spending succeeding years on sabbatical, and President CARTER DAVIDSON appointed Stratton—who had taught philosophy at Harvard and at Rochester during graduate study—to a two-year term to replace them. Stratton entered local politics by managing the campaign for Congress of another member of the faculty, Associate Professor of English William M. Murphy, a sacrificial lamb in a hopeless contest. When Murphy was offered a chance to run for the Schenectady City Council the following year he declined but recommended Stratton instead as a candidate much more likely to win.

Stratton ran and won, thereby apparently weakening his position with Union's Republican president; Davidson had earlier expressed a desire to find a way to keep Stratton on for a longer tenure, but now lost interest in doing so. Highly placed people in the city who didn't like Stratton's aggressive pursuit of good government tried to keep him from finding work elsewhere, using their own influence to turn others against him.

Stratton was forced to take jobs first as a radio commentator, later as a cowboy character called "Sagebrush Sam" on TV. When Stratton ran for mayor in 1955, President Davidson took the highly unusual step of publicly endorsing his opponent, and Professor BENJAMIN WHITAKER appeared in campaign ads denouncing Stratton as a troublemaker and a common scold. Nevertheless Stratton, fortified by the friends he had made through radio and TV, was elected mayor.

He had long charged that illegal gambling was going on in the city with the connivance of the police department, and for this he was widely denounced by those in power and those who wanted to keep them there. In the fall of 1956 he led a raid on a gambling den within the shadow of City Hall. Further evidence confirming his charges of police corruption later forced the police chief's resignation, and as a result of the verification of his charges, Stratton was swept into Congress in 1958 despite running in a heavily Republican district that had known only one Democratic congressman since the Civil War. Stratton was unbeatable thereafter through fifteen terms, consistently piling up pluralities among the largest in the annals of congressional voting. The State Legislature thrice tried to redistrict him away from his base of support, but he defeated their attempts every time.

In 1950 Stratton had written an article for the Naval Institute *Proceedings*, "Korea: acid test of containment," in which he set forth his fundamental position that the Soviet Union must be prevented by every possible means short of nuclear war from its goal of dominating the rest of the world through its military strength. He never wavered from that position, and he lived long enough to see American victory in the "Cold War" which so many of his detractors had vilified. His support of a strong national defense, and particularly his position on the Viet Nam War, which he viewed as merely a continuation of the mission in Korea, did not sit well with some academics, including many on the Union faculty whose views of national defense differed from his, and his party affiliation continued to alienate him from many of the civic leaders who thought salvation could only be found through the Republican party. Attempts to win him an honorary degree from Union as one of its most distinguished former members were repeatedly defeated by those opposed to his policies. The voters had a higher opinion of him, and Stratton was elected by increasingly wide margins until his retirement because of ill health in 1988. For many years he was seriously considered as a candidate both for governor of New York State and United States senator.

In January 1968 he had accepted an invitation to speak on Spinoza to a Comprehensive Education course on Freedom and Authority, but not until 1978, toward the twilight of his career, did the College, finally recognizing the distinction his congressional service had brought both Union and Schenectady, award him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Those who were students under Stratton speak of his brilliance as a lecturer. He was possessed of immense knowledge and spoke and wrote well. Voters remember him as a charismatic, highly educated and cultivated person who could also speak the language of the ordinary man. It is not widely known that while he was a graduate student at Harvard he was utterly de-

voted to the study of philosophy, with Spinoza as his specialty. Only his dedication to the cause of world peace prevailed on him to abandon philosophy for politics. His wide-ranging mind was both speculative and pragmatic. The public saw mostly the latter side. His friends saw both.

—William M. Murphy

Student Activities Fee. The student activities fee, formerly called the student tax, had its origin in special assessments made by the Student Body (the undergraduates meeting for legislative purposes), starting about 1900. The allocation of student activities fees became one of the most important functions of student government.

The Musical Association and the baseball and football teams seem originally to have been financed by voluntary subscriptions and by money-raising events. In the fall of 1899, the Student Body levied a "nominal per capita assessment" to start the Musical Association off for the year. In January 1901, the Student Body assessed the four classes ten dollars per class to pay the initial expenses of a basketball team.

Regular taxes began in 1903/4, when the students successfully petitioned the assistant treasurer to establish an athletic tax, replacing subscriptions. In 1907, a one dollar per capita tax was instituted for the support of the Musical Association. Other special purpose taxes were added from time to time: twenty cents in the spring of 1908 for the Tennis Association; two-and-a-half dollars in 1917 for the *CONCORDIENSIS* (formerly dependent on subscriptions); fifty cents in 1919 for the Band.

Apparently the College did not take responsibility for compelling payment of the taxes, and by 1917 only fifty-two percent of the students were paying. In 1931, to wipe out a considerable deficit, the students voted to increase the athletic tax from twenty to twenty-six dollars a year, but at the same time objected that the athletic program should be supported by College funds; coaches' salaries were being paid from gate receipts and student taxes.

The system of supporting activities by separate taxes was subject to abuse: it was possible for members of a student organization and their friends to railroad a tax increase through a sparsely attended Student Body meeting. In January 1934, the Student Body approved a recommendation from the recently established Student Council that a Student Tax Committee be organized to distribute the proceeds from a single tax. Similar committees have existed under the various forms of student government since then.

Originally composed of the Bursar and two students appointed by the Student Council president, the committee was to meet annually and consider proposed student activity budgets, formerly administered by the comptroller. Under the first student chairman,

William A. Waldron '35, the committee instituted a uniform system of bookkeeping and created a student activities office with a paid secretary and an administrative advisor. In its first year, the committee supported more organizations with a slightly lower total tax. The committee also renewed the call for College financing of athletics, and precipitated a controversy by forbidding the Mountebanks to continue hiring a graduate manager (students should get experience in all phases of dramatic work, they believed, including business management).

The trustees finally agreed in January 1936 to assume the costs of equipping and coaching sports teams and of coaching the Glee Club, the Band and the Mountebanks. The student tax was then lowered (and tuition increased).

The allocation of money always left some groups dissatisfied; more serious controversy arose from time to time when it was felt that the Committee exceeded its jurisdiction, as when it withheld funds from what it believed was a badly run *IDOL* in the spring of 1959. The athletic issue arose again in 1967, when the Committee refused to continue funding the Bowling League, the Ski Team, the Rugby Team and the Sailing Team on the ground that they engaged in intercollegiate competition and should therefore be supported by the Athletic Department. Following a cutback in the student tax budget in 1975/76, the Mountebanks' productions had to be cut, and consequently a related Comprehensive Education course could not be given; this precipitated the takeover of the Mountebanks by the Arts Department. Since 1975/76, the Student Forum has declined to support religious clubs with tax funds.

See also: STUDENT POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.

Student Advisor System. President ELIPHALET NOTT saw himself and Union's faculty as much more than teachers; he sought, through "moral suasion," to mold the characters as well as the minds of his students. In 1856, evidently hoping to bind the College to his view of the educator's role, the eighty-three year-old president obtained the trustees' endorsement of his codification of the faculty's duties, and had it printed for distribution. "All officers," the document read in part,

are required to attend to inceptive irregularities, or delinquencies—it being easier to prevent than to correct evil habits; to avoid partiality; to assist and encourage all the Students in their respective classes, especially those who learn with difficulty in their studies; and prevent, if possible, their becoming disheartened; to consider that the mere improvement of the intellect is not the only, or the chief end of education, but the development of all the faculties, especially the moral faculties; to conciliate the affections and inspire the confidence of their pupils, by showing on all fit occasions an affectionate regard for them, and a deep interest in their welfare....

In those days before electives and majors, students made few formal choices regarding their college careers, and professors long ago ceased to address the character development of their charges; despite those differences, it is fair to say that the student advisory system began under Nott.

From 1919, the dean of students took over much of the responsibility for guiding undergraduates, but the College's rapid growth in the early twentieth century, together with a great increase in the number of options available to students, later made it desirable to shift academic advisory duties back to the faculty. In 1929, recently installed president FRANK PARKER DAY appointed twenty-five faculty members (including himself) to act as advisors to ten freshmen each. Upperclassmen were evidently presumed to need no advice. CHARLES WALDRON estimated that about half the advisors took their responsibility seriously.

In 1935, Day's successor, DIXON RYAN FOX, changed the system, asking each division to appoint advisors for their majors. For upperclassmen, that basic system prevailed to the end of the period covered by this book, although responsibility for appointments has long rested with departments rather than divisions.

In 1947, President CARTER DAVIDSON announced a more intensive advisory system for freshmen; it incorporated psychological testing and allowed the new students to choose advisors, a few weeks into the first term, from a selected pool of their own professors. For a time, freshman advisors were rewarded with a reduction in course load.

By the late 1960s, freshmen were being assigned advisors before matriculating; this system was still in effect at the end of the period covered by this book.

Student Course Evaluations. Students have probably shared judgments on their courses since the beginning of schooling, but the practice became much more useful with the rise of electives. The earliest attempt to disseminate a systematic appraisal of courses at Union was published in the March 27, 1928, *Concordiensis* as "Comment on electives made by students taking courses."

A few years later the Social Studies Division applied the techniques of surveying to itself on at least two occasions. In 1936, division chair EARL CUMMINS asked the Social Studies Club, an honorary society, to

investigate and report upon all aspects of the freshman and sophomore courses which have been offered during the last two years. . . . [T]he request is made on the grounds that the student has a vital interest in his own education, that he is not a docile robot, and that a knowledge of the point of view of the mature student is essential to the working out of a satisfactory educational program.

Implementing a new curriculum in 1935, the division agreed to survey the results two years later. In 1937 a

student committee interviewed one-third of all students who had taken each course in the new curriculum, the sample being composed of "groups from each level of accomplishment, even including those who had failed." Effectiveness of teaching was among the qualities surveyed.

The *Concordiensis* again sponsored a course evaluation in February 1965; respondents graded courses on a scale of 1 to 5.

In 1968 a student publication called *The linebacker* undertook to publish more extensive course evaluations, beginning with fall 1967 courses. Over the next seven years, seventeen issues of *The Linebacker* appeared, usually as a separate publication, but sometimes as a supplement to the *Concordiensis*. Although it became more statistically sophisticated, using the College's computer from the second issue onwards, *The linebacker* was always vulnerable to the objection that many of its ratings—given that most classes had small enrollments and that some students did not turn in the questionnaires—were based on numbers too small to bear the weight of meaning inevitably attached to them. Indeed, the editors declined to publish *The linebacker* for some terms because too few students had returned the questionnaires.

The last issue of *The linebacker* covered the spring 1975 term. Subsequently, the administration began formally collecting student appraisals of every course for the use of the instructor, the department chairman, and various faculty review boards. Those results have not been available to students.

Student handbook. An annual pocket-sized compendium of useful information about the College, originally intended for freshmen, the *Student handbook* was first published in 1893 by the Christian Association. It was consequently called "The Freshman Bible."

The PUBLICATIONS BOARD assumed responsibility for the *Handbook* in 1921, expanding its scope to include information of use to upperclassmen, such as the constitutions of all the major student organizations. The original series ceased publication in 1933; it was replaced by the *Freshman handbook*, published from 1935 to 1967, but not always annually.

Seeing the need for a handbook to serve all classes, the Delphic Society revived the *Student handbook* in 1951, but it lasted only one year. A 1965/66 revival (no longer pocket-sized) included freshman photographs in an attempt to supersede both the *Freshman record* and the *Freshman handbook*, but although published by the Dean of Students office, it failed to appear the following year (a year in which the *Freshman handbook* was published for the last time).

From 1967/68 until 1979/80, students evidently felt only once, in 1974/75, a need for the kind of guid-

ance a handbook can offer. From 1979/80, the Student Affairs Office published the *Student handbook* annually; with a far more complex institution to explain, it became an entirely official publication.

Student Organizations. Before the rise in the 1860s of student publications that listed societies, only the most active, long-lived groups left a mark on the historical record. The few ante-bellum organizations known from printed constitutions, student diaries, and other sources may well have shared undergraduate attention with dozens of groups now entirely lost.

Some commentators have explained the remarkable proliferation of student organizations in American colleges as a consequence of the close faculty oversight to which American college students were once subject. Treated as children in most respects, undergraduates needed to form institutions of their own, however ephemeral, in which to practice being adults. It seems likely, however, that the drive found the particular expression it did for the same complex reasons that Americans in general (as De Tocqueville famously observed) were exceptionally prone to organize.

In 1930, CHARLES WALDRON remarked in the *Union Alumni Monthly*:

The other day we saw that the chess players had organized and elected a full set of officers.... To date the cribbage players have remained just ordinary cribbage players and are functioning as best they can without a president, vice-president, secretary, board of directors and faculty advisor.

Although the administration never forbade non-secret societies, it has always kept an eye on them. Fear that they might nurture rebellion or vice gradually disappeared, but apprehension over other potentials for mischief, and over the College's reputation, remained. In recent years administrators have become increasingly concerned about the College's financial and legal liability, and have also assumed more comprehensive responsibility for student welfare.

On the other hand, the College has long recognized the contribution many student organizations make to education in the broadest sense, and to the College community. Administrations have been especially ready to encourage service organizations, and the faculty has often taken the initiative in founding and sustaining academic and pre-professional groups.

Around 1916, a faculty committee on student activities, composed of the dean and two professors, oversaw student organizations. Responsibility passed to the DEAN OF STUDENTS when that position was revived in 1919. After Dean of Students CHARLES GARIS became Dean of the Faculty in 1934, he continued to perform some of his former duties; from then until 1959, faculty members served as Coordinators of Student Activities. The position of Dean of Students was

again filled in 1959; in 1986/87 responsibility for overseeing student activities passed to the newly created office of Director of Student Activities.

The most effective control over student organizations, however, has always been exercised by student government, which has the power, by granting or withholding recognition, to limit access to funding. More recently, recognition has become a prerequisite to such other conveniences as meeting rooms and even the right to use bulletin boards.

Starting about 1900, the Student Body made special assessments to support a few of the major student activities. To counter abuses in this system, the Student Council replaced it in 1934 with the STUDENT ACTIVITIES FEE. The Student Tax Committee and its successors had to determine which groups deserved tax support. The number of tax-supported activities grew from eleven in 1946 to seventy-four in 1989.

During the Second World War, because student activities tax could not be collected from Navy V-12 program participants constituting the majority of the student body, President Fox announced in the fall of 1943 that the College would underwrite the principal student activities, such as the Glee Club, the Philomatheans, the *Concordiensis* and the *Garnet*.

In the fall of 1946, the Student Council set up the **Board of Managers**, composed of one member from each of the eleven tax-supported student activities. Three members sat also on the Student Council. The board was intended to "coordinate" student activities and to represent them on the council. It attempted to promote student activities through participation in the Freshman Orientation program, but otherwise there was little work of either kind to be done, and the board concerned itself with general campus issues. It disappeared after 1949/50.

The number of short-lived organizations in the following chronicle is not necessarily symptomatic of the "apathy" professors and students almost universally attribute to their own institution. Whatever else it may mean, the short average life span of student organizations reflects the fact that the desire to start an organization is far commoner than the rather specialized skills required to sustain one, and especially when it is necessary to constantly replace graduating members. One year's mediocre management or neglect of recruiting can easily kill a small club.

Another factor, specific to Union, is that the unusual breadth of its curriculum produces more, but smaller, communities of interest than a liberal arts college or a technical college of Union's size would enjoy.

The following account of student organizations at Union is divided into fifteen sections, and arranged chronologically within each section.

Literary
 Religious
 Fraternity/Sorority Related
 Military
 Academic/Pre-professional
 Eating
 Social
 Sports
 Ethnic
 Avocational and Game
 Political and Reform
 Performing Arts
 Hometown
 Service
 Facetious and unclassifiable

Other organizations are described in the separate articles on STUDENT PUBLICATIONS and STUDENT POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT. Fraternities and other Greek letter societies are entered under their names.

Information on the lifespan of organizations after 1877 is often based, at least in part, on the *Garnet*, a potentially misleading source. Sometimes the yearbook contains an entry for the organization, but in other instances it was necessary to interpret the fact that students listed the organization in their personal entries in that year's *Garnet*. Thus, if the student was a member as a freshman, the reference may be to an organization defunct for as long as three years. In general, it is much easier to fix the date of a group's beginning than to determine when it passed from inactivity to non-existence.

Literary Societies.

Union's first student organizations were LITERARY SOCIETIES; their role and history is treated at length in the article on that subject. In brief, the Calliopean Society, founded in 1793 at the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY, became the Philomathean Society (1793–c.1967) when the College was founded in 1795. It was joined in 1797 by the Adelpic Society (1797–1930) and later by the short-lived Calerenean or Calorenean Society (1812–c.1819) and the Delphian Institute (1819–c.1850). The Pithonian Society (1840) and the Butterfield Literary Society (1892–93) each lasted only a year.

Through the first two-thirds of the nineteenth century, most students joined some literary society, to read papers and engage in debates; the debate function gradually predominated. The SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, founded before 1836 and existing intermittently until about 1888, were debating societies for the senior and junior classes respectively; membership in them did not preclude membership in another literary society.

Although they never regained their central place in student life, new literary societies continued to be

formed in the twentieth century. Sixteen freshmen, including WALTER C. BAKER '15, founded the Black Cat Club in the spring of 1912. It held weekly—later monthly—dinner meetings to read papers and hear invited speakers (Walter Lippman gave one of the early talks). The plan of the Black Cat Club was to elect five new freshman members each year, so that it would eventually have an equal number of members from each class, but the club did not long outlast its founders, expiring about 1917.

The **Fortnightly Institute**, founded in the fall of 1939 by a group of students and faculty members to “stimulate student opinion and provide a means of expression of that opinion”—presumably on world affairs—apparently died aborning, probably a victim of the news from Europe.

Virtually all post-war student groups which met to read papers and hear speakers were organized by the faculty along departmental lines (see Academic and Pre-Professional Student Organizations, *infra*). The only significant exception was the **Moving Finger** (1965–circa 1969), organized by students in the fall of 1965 as an arts club; it met to hear readings and lectures, published the poetry of one of the founders, lobbied for creation of a film workshop and a modern dance class, and sponsored the appearance of a New York City political theatre troupe. A **Speech Club** founded in the fall of 1975 for debating and practice in public speaking quickly disappeared.

Religious.

The administration was probably always willing to sanction religious clubs. The earliest known was the **Bible Society** (Feb. 10, 1815–1836 or later), founded for the purpose of distributing Bibles “in a cheap and plain form, without note or comment.”

Although the College was always non-denominational, in the early decades more students were affiliated with the Presbyterian church than with any other. Perhaps because they needed to maintain a separate identity, the first to form a sectarian society were the Episcopalians. The Episcopal Theological Society (also called the Protestant Episcopal Association) published *Offices of Devotion* in 1815 and still existed in 1838.

The longest-lived of nineteenth-century religious societies was the **Theological Society**, founded about 1817. It was sometimes classified as a literary society, which suggests that its original focus was more scholarly than evangelical. Until at least 1877 it had its own rooms, moving in 1856 from the second floor of North Colonnade to the third floor of the faculty house at the south end of North College. By 1873, the society had few members and met infrequently, but the next year it experienced a revival, and in 1875 it reorganized, taking over the conduct of daily prayer meetings from the recently defunct **Christian Union** (circa

1868–75). Discontinued in 1877, the Theological Society revived again and lasted until about 1881.

The next few years are obscure; in April 1883, the Christian Union—either a revival of the earlier club or a renamed Theological Society—voted to “disorganize and to adopt the Constitution of the Young Men’s Association of Colleges”—i.e., the college branch of the YMCA. The society existed as the YMCA until about 1888, when it apparently became defunct.

An informal organization conducted weekly religious meetings during 1891/92; in the fall of 1892 it was replaced by the **Christian Association**, which held bi-weekly prayer meetings and occasional Bible classes. The association affiliated with the YMCA on January 16, 1894—making Union almost the last New York State college to join; only Hobart remained outside the fold. The Union group was variously called the YMCA, the Christian Association, and the Student Christian Association.

The association had rooms in Middle Section, South College until 1900/01, when Horace Silliman ’46 gave the College SILLIMAN HALL as a center for the YMCA and other student organizations. In addition to meeting rooms on the first floor, the building had a second floor apartment for the student president of the Christian Association. Thanks in part to its new building, the Christian Association thrived in the next few years. In addition to holding Sunday vesper services, Bible study classes (one in each fraternity house!), missionary study classes, and an annual freshman reception, by 1905 the association maintained a reading room with forty periodical subscriptions. By 1906 it was running a bureau to help students find part-time work. By 1910/11 it employed a General Secretary, and from 1910 through at least 1918, members were very active in outreach work, including the teaching of English and other subjects to Schenectady immigrants, collecting and distributing old clothes, and making “evangelistic deputations” to local churches.

Nor did the Christian Association neglect student morals; it was the prime mover in adoption of an honor system (1909) and of the electoral reform known as the “No Deal Agreement” (1913) (see *STUDENT POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT*). In the fall of the war year 1917, the association sponsored a series of eight faculty talks on the Sermon on the Mount.

Starting in the late nineteenth century, the national YMCA held an annual conference at the Northfield, Massachusetts home of evangelist Dwight Moody to train students in methods of Bible study. For many years several students from Union were among the hundreds from around the world who attended the conference, an experience often recorded in *Garnet* entries simply as “Northfield.” By 1919 the association was sponsoring an annual Freshman Reception.

The national mood of the 1920s presumably did not leave the Christian Association’s zeal unabated,

and by the early 1930s the group was regarded as moribund; President Frank Parker Day had the little-used Silliman Hall remodeled for other functions. The organization stayed alive by directing its attention more to football rallies and carol sings than to charity work. In 1936–38 it sponsored the first three FRESHMAN CAMPS at Lake George.

Dormant during the Second World War, the Christian Association revived in 1946 and again sponsored freshman teas as well as a lecture series on “Sex, Marriage and Courtship.” Never again a major student organization, it expired about 1966.

A Union College branch of the fundamentalist **League of Evangelical Students**, organized in January 1932, lasted only a year or two. The **Union College Christian Fellowship**, a branch of the Intervarsity Christian Fellowship, was established in January 1945; it met for Bible study and other religious purposes but was not primarily oriented toward good works. Becoming dormant about 1979, it revived in 1984, and still exists.

All of the organizations mentioned above were Protestant in fact if not in theory. On October 20, 1936, when approximately fifteen percent of Union’s enrollment was Roman Catholic, about sixty students formed a **Newman Club**. It affiliated with the National Federation of Newman Clubs in the spring of 1941. Dormant during the Second World War, the club revived in 1946 and flourished under the guidance of Father Francis X. Ryan, Union’s first permanent Catholic chaplain, who had established Newman Clubs while chaplain at RPI and Russell Sage.

Although the club had claimed in the 1942 *Garnet* that its main purpose was to increase social contacts between Catholic students at Union and those at neighboring women’s colleges through jointly sponsored dances, under Father Ryan religious concerns predominated. The club sponsored Catholic lecturers, an annual Communion breakfast and a Lenten retreat, in addition to dances. From 1969, and perhaps earlier, Mass has been celebrated on campus for the Newman Club.

Near the end of the period covered by this book, the Newman Club became one of the few student organizations—if not the only one—to possess its own endowment, the result of a bequest by Miss Mary Grimes McGee.

In 1952, Jewish students formed the **Jewish Religious Fellowship**. It affiliated with the national organization, Hillel, in 1956. In the fall of 1976, members revamped the group and renamed it “Jewish Organization of Students—Hillel” (JOSH for short); the new organization was intended to sponsor cultural and social activities in addition to the religious activities associated with Hillel. In 1980/81, the national Hillel became the Jewish Student Union and Union’s branch has since borne that name.

In addition to campus programming, members have on several occasions publicly shown their concern for Jews in other parts of the world; e.g., by picketing a Soviet ship at the Port of Albany in 1973, and by demonstrating against a lecture by Arab League spokesman Clovis Maksoud in 1984.

An **Episcopal Fellowship** founded in the fall of 1956 lasted only a couple of years; seven years later a few Episcopal students attempted unsuccessfully to launch a local chapter of the **Canterbury Club**.

From about 1954 to about 1968, a **Campus Religious Council** (sometimes called the Interreligious Council), consisting of representatives from various student religious groups, served as a coordinator of undergraduate religious activities.

A **Protestant Student Council**, sponsored by several local churches, has worked since its founding about 1984 to connect campus religious activities with those elsewhere in Schenectady.

Not a religious group, but so classified here for convenience, the **Masonic Club** was begun in 1903 by thirteen students who were already members of Masonic lodges in their home towns. It apparently foundered soon afterward, but was re-organized in the fall of 1920. In 1925 the group sponsored the **DeMolay Club**, another Masonic association, which considered joining the national DeMolay organization but may never have done so. The Masonic and DeMolay Clubs jointly held a dance in January 1926, after which the Masonic Club passed from view, while the DeMolay Club lasted until about 1932.

The **Student International Meditation Society**, founded about 1971 to practice Transcendental Meditation, lasted until about 1977.

Fraternity/Sorority Related.

In addition to fraternities and other Greek letter organizations, all of which are entered directly under their names, students have formed numerous organizations, usually short-lived, to serve fraternities or in reaction to them.

Organizations for Independents. Because fraternities dominated student social life for so long, non-members, called "neutrals" or "independents," made several attempts to form their own clubs. The **PYRAMID CLUB**, founded in 1902, was the most successful; it had its own rooms in North College from 1906 until it bought a house at 101 Seward Place in the fall of 1920. Affiliated with the National Commons Club, as the "Pyramid Chapter," from 1909 until 1917, it became a chapter of THETA DELTA CHI in 1923.

A **Neutral Club**, formed in early 1924, quickly enrolled a hundred members and aspired to join the National Commons Club, but the political acumen of its first president, future NYS Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck '24, was soon lost through his graduation, and the club survived only a year or two. A

nameless neutral organization launched October 13, 1927, was equally short-lived.

The Pyramid Club revived in December 1931 and tried over the next decade to provide some social activities for independents. These efforts were apparently unsatisfactory, and a mass meeting of independents in the fall of 1937 set up a twenty-man committee to plan "a comprehensive neutral program for the coming year" but there is no record that the committee met.

The Pyramid Club dissolved itself in 1941 and turned over its treasury to the **Pyramid Council**, a political body of independents living in dormitories. The transformation of the campus under the Navy V-12 program soon swept away that and most other student organizations.

In the fall of 1951, the Student Council approved the creation of the **Independent Organization of Union College**, which claimed the automatic membership of all who had not joined a fraternity. That group's only function was to elect the **Independent Council**, a seven-member body which tried to "provide for the social needs of independents," by holding parties, setting up prom booths, and organizing intramural teams. It expired about 1955/56.

Inter- and Intra-Fraternity Organizations. The **Union College Social Club**, an interfraternity club with members from PSI UPSILON, KAPPA ALPHA, SIGMA PHI and ALPHA DELTA PHI, was established in February 1897 "to promote social intercourse between the aforesaid fraternities." Nothing more is known of it. BETA PI CHI and CHI IOTA were similar clubs.

A published recollection by Charles Waldron '06 preserves Alpha Delta Phi's "Hassock Club" as a specimen of others now entirely lost and as evidence of early twentieth-century students' boundless enthusiasm for club-making:

Even within fraternities there were clubs of an ephemeral nature, designed chiefly for the fun of initiations. Without any voice in the matter, I became a member of the Hassock Club. A small group, clothed in bathrobes and each dragging a hassock, entered my dormitory room, helped themselves to all the food and tobacco they could find, and pronounced me a member. I was then privileged to go on similar raids.

The **Steward's Council**, established by the Interfraternity Council November 24, 1941, to discuss cooperation or exchange information about such matters as food-buying and laundry, and the similar **Steward's Union**, established in the fall of 1952, both disappeared within a year or two; the **Pledge Presidents Council**, set up in 1954/55 with one member from each house "to ascertain the pledges' wishes on matters fraternity-wise" was equally short-lived.

See also: INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL; PAN-HELLENIC COUNCIL; COURTS AND JUDICIAL BOARDS.

Military.

Of Union's several military corps, only the first was begun by students. Formed, according to the most reliable account, by Edward Bayard '25 in 1823, the corps lasted at least seven years. After Bayard left, his place was taken by the College registrar, Major JONAS HOLLAND, a veteran of the War of 1812.

The **Cadet Corps** drilled frequently with flint-lock muskets, marched in parades and at Commencements, greeted the official procession opening the Erie Canal in 1825 with a rifle salute, and made Fourth of July marches to Saratoga (where they dined at the San Souci Hotel on the nation's fiftieth anniversary), Cooperstown (1827), Catskill Mountain House (1828), Lake George (1830), and other places. The College had neither athletic nor outing clubs, and the Cadet Corps served several functions.

The College catalogues for 1825 and 1828 advertised: "Those students that desire it, are embodied and drilled, during play hours, by an experienced military officer." Holland's discipline was probably too military to entirely suit the students, however, and following some difficulty in 1825, President ELIPHALET NOTT intervened. The two companies elected student captains, who were installed by Nott as intermediaries between Holland and the corps: ISAAC JACKSON '26 (Company A) and Charles C. Young '26 (Company B).

While the corps was camping at Cherry Valley, probably in 1827, Holland precipitated "a breach of discipline" by forbidding the cadets to attend a village dance. In the aftermath, Holland resigned his command, and Jackson, by then a member of the faculty, took his place.

By 1828 the corps numbered seventy-six members (about one quarter of the student body) divided into four companies. A member of the Class of 1831 recalled that cadets wore blue uniforms with black stripes and bright buttons and met in the early morning, twice a week, for a drill of one to three hours. The summer excursion was the big event. Although they presumably cooked for themselves while bivouacked, the cadets usually managed to cadge one meal at a Fourth of July banquet; on the return trip from their 1830 encampment at Lake George, they were guests of the Mayor and Common Council of Albany.

Sometime between 1830 and 1834, when it ceased to be mentioned in the catalogue, the corps disbanded and gymnastic exercises took the place of drill.

With the possible exception of a **National Guard Club** (a.k.a. Armory Club) which made a fleeting appearance in 1896, and a corps of cadets that met in the fall of 1913, "elected its officers and non-commissioned officers," then immediately disappeared from the record, subsequent military units at the College have not been student organizations. Rather, they have either been part of quasi-academic programs in MILITARY SCIENCE taught by regular military officers, as in

1873-89 and in the AIR FORCE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS program (1949-71), or were formed, under faculty supervision, in immediate anticipation of military service (see UNION COLLEGE ZOUAVES and FIRST WORLD WAR.)

The Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps sponsored two student organizations for its members: the **ROTC Drill Team** begun in 1959, and the Robert Porter Patterson chapter of the national **Arnold Air Society** (1954-c.1969), a service organization which in later years doubled as the drill team.

When Diplomacy Fails, a student club devoted to military simulations, existed circa 1974-81.

Academic/Pre-professional.

The earliest student society to be focused on an academic field was the Chemical Society, which adopted its constitution October 5, 1861.

Union had begun a special Analytical Chemistry program in 1857. Under Professor CHARLES CHANDLER, who took charge of it in its second year, the program attracted many students who did not take the regular scientific or classical course. Chandler founded the Chemical Society and served as its ex officio president; the other officers were students.

By 1863 the society had sixty-nine active and corresponding members and forty-nine honorary members; the latter category included some of the world's leading chemists. At the weekly meetings undergraduates and occasionally invited guests read papers, some of which were later published in journals.

The Chemical Society was one of the country's earliest college chemistry clubs, and on the basis of the fact that Chandler later helped found the American Chemical Society, it has been dubbed a "precursor" of that organization.

Union's obviously thriving society held a total of ninety-six meetings in three academic years, but when Chandler left at the end of 1863/64 to join the Columbia University faculty, most of the special students in the Analytical Chemistry program followed him. The remnant held one more meeting in the fall of 1864, after which the society died.

The American Chemical Society established a Union College section January 24, 1908, but it apparently failed to catch on. In the spring of 1914, students organized a **Chemical Society** as an honorary group with an elected membership limited to fifteen juniors and seniors. It held biweekly meetings and an annual dinner. In 1928 the society converted to an open club accepting interested members from all classes, but the following year it expired. After a failed attempt at resuscitation in 1934, it was reorganized as the **Chemistry Club** in the fall of 1937. Then or soon thereafter it became a student branch of the American Chemical Society. It survived periods of inactivity circa 1958-63 and 1975-77, and remains in existence.

A Spencerian Reading Club and a Shakespearean Club existed in 1861. Whether they were serious organizations or simply excuses for "officers" to get their names in print is unknown. It is unlikely the latter was the same "Shakespearean Club" declared defunct in 1884.

In 1890 or 91, the Class of 1893 formed a Shakespeare Society under the direction of English Professor JAMES TRUAX; it met to study Shakespeare's plays, which at that time had no place in the curriculum, but it apparently died out when the class graduated. Revived in 1900/01, it immediately foundered, and had to be revived again the following year. EDWARD EVERETT HALE was the only faculty member. The club survived until about 1906/7.

In the spring of 1897, several juniors formed an Old English Club "for the purpose of studying the lives and writings of the old Anglo Saxon writers." The urge apparently dissipated before the next year began.

Two of Union's most successful clubs, the **English Club** (1912-1932), founded Feb. 1, 1912, to study English literature, and guided by Professor Edward Everett Hale until his death, and its successor, the **HALE CLUB** (1932-70), are described in a separate article under the latter name. Members—a mixture of faculty and students—were elected without regard to academic department and both clubs were conducted with a minimum of formality. The Hale Club, in particular, eschewed almost every characteristic of other clubs; it had no permanent officers, kept no minutes, awarded no keys, posed for no group pictures, sought no publicity, and placed no earnest goals ahead of wit and congeniality.

Poetry societies have had a particularly hard time at Union. A **Poetry Club** founded at the beginning of 1935 under the direction of English instructor Philip Smith apparently did not outlive that year. A **Poetry Workshop** begun in the fall of 1960 likewise failed very quickly, as did the **Literary Discussion Group**, launched April 2, 1969.

Although Union has never taught journalism, intermittently for several decades it had a **Press Club** in which students helped the College publicize itself, while learning some of the rudiments of newspaper writing.

Press clubs were a common feature of American colleges and universities before the rise of professional public relations staffs. At some larger institutions, such as Princeton, they functioned fairly well, but *fin de siècle* Union was too small to sustain a press club for very long. Eventually, however, the Press Club became one of Union's most active and consequential student organizations.

The first Press Club at Union of which we have knowledge existed in 1891/92. Another adopted a constitution in March 1896, but by December of that year the *Concordiensis* was urging its revival, while admitting that "in the past our press clubs have existed

only in name." A revived club adopted a constitution in the fall of 1899, but lasted only a year or two. The club reorganized in the fall of 1903, with Professor Edward Everett Hale as temporary chairman, but (the *Concordiensis* jibed a year later) "held two meetings and appeared in the Garnet several times [then] retired behind a hedge and began a dreamless sleep."

Awakened in December 1904, with Professor FRANK COE BARNES as Director, the club was declared a failure the following fall by students who started an organization called the **News Bureau**, which was to operate out of the library; it, too, expired after a few months.

With student enrollment up about fifty percent from 1893, the Press Club finally started to function well after a 1908 revival, with Barnes as faculty advisor. It began to send a weekly bulletin of College news to about one hundred newspapers, in addition to special articles targeted to the press of specific cities. The club's function encompassed promoting attendance at College athletic contests, in aid of which it sent postcards to alumni.

To support itself, the club sold megaphones, arm bands, caps, song sheets, and other paraphernalia at football games, and published a calendar; recognizing the club's value to the institution, the trustees came through with occasional \$100 stipends. In the fall of 1910 the club moved to offices in the middle section of Washburn Hall, bought a typewriter, and found itself so popular that it could become highly selective in screening applicants.

Dedication of PAYNE GATE at the 1911 Commencement brought the club's—and the College's—first opportunity for major national publicity. By supplying a cut of Payne and of the gate, in addition to "a long write up," the club succeeded in getting nearly a full page in each of eighteen major Sunday newspapers, as well as shorter articles in many others. By 1913/14, the club was telegraphing game results to leading newspapers. In that year it began sponsoring an annual athletic dinner in Alumni Gymnasium.

Badly disrupted after 1916/17 by the First World War, the club was reorganized in January 1920 by Director of Athletics Sol Metzger, and given rooms in the gymnasium. When Metzger left at the end of that academic year, library director H. WHARTON MILLER briefly tried his hand. Greater professionalism seemed needed, however, and in the fall of 1921 two men from the General Electric Publicity Department were secured to "advise" the club. "Any evening," the *Concordiensis* reported, a visitor at the offices "would find four or five men under the direction of Mr. Huntley or Mr. Beach ... busily engaged in writing articles for distribution to the newspapers. Every evening write-ups are sent to an average of fifty papers." Although the club still had elected student officers, it was ceasing to be a true student organization.

In 1925 the club started to make news, sponsoring an eight-mile auto race which it arranged to have filmed by three newsreel companies. In 1927 it staged, again for the newsreel companies, both an auto race and a foot race in Central Park by students wearing fur coats.

Junior Milton Enzer '29 reorganized the club in the fall of 1928, changing its name to **Union College Publicity Bureau**. After his graduation, he remained at Union as the College's first public relations director.

A year after the 1868 death of Professor WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE, who founded Union's engineering program, students established an engineering society named in his honor. The **Gillespie Club** met to hear lectures and maintained a North College reading room for its members; for a time, the OLIVIER MODELS were displayed there.

The club disbanded and gave up its rooms in 1882, the first of several deaths followed by rebirths. Revived in 1888 (with a room in North Colonnade), and again in 1895, 1910 and 1916, it apparently expired each time within a year or two.

A separate **Civil Engineering Club**, founded about 1905 and dormant about 1909, was revived in the spring of 1920; in 1926 it became a student chapter of the **American Society of Civil Engineers**. Following a four-year lapse caused by the Second World War, it was revived in 1947, and remains active. The chapter published several periodicals; a monthly issued before the war was succeeded in the fall of 1949 by a bi-weekly called *C.E. Piling*, "providing information ... on campus news and events of interest in the field of engineering." Two years later the society published a mimeographed newspaper called *Spillway*.

The **Stone Boat Canoe Club**, founded about 1980/81 by civil engineering students, but open to all, designed and constructed a concrete canoe each year, then raced it in intercollegiate competition with other stone boat clubs. It lasted until about 1987/88 but has since been revived.

An **Engineers Club**, not to be confused with the alumni's UNION COLLEGE ENGINEERS CLUB (1925-37), lasted only three or four years from its founding about 1898.

Union began awarding degrees in electrical engineering in 1898. In February or March of 1920, electrical engineering students in the junior class founded the **Electrical Society**, also known as the **Electrical Engineering Club**. It was open to all students in the field, but in 1926 it disbanded in favor of the more exclusive ETA KAPPA NU, an honor society. The **American Institute of Electrical Engineers** established a student branch at Union in 1934, which has continued to the present, changing its name about 1965 to Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

The **Association for Computing Machinery** existed at Union circa 1976-78, and was reestablished (as Association of...) about 1984. It still exists.

Union began its mechanical engineering program in 1952. The next year students formed the **Union College Student Society of Mechanical Engineers** as a preliminary to establishing a student chapter of the **American Society of Mechanical Engineers**. The ASME chapter was chartered in the fall of 1956, and still exists.

The **Union Students' Space Association**, founded about 1987/88 to "promote an awareness of the benefits of space technology," lasted only a year or two.

The **Society of Women Engineers** chartered a Union College chapter on May 8, 1978, and the **National Society of Black Engineers** established a chapter at Union in 1988. Both groups serve students of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

The **Society for the Advancement of Management**, founded about 1960/61, was revived in the fall of 1963 and lasted until about 1969.

The **Jackson Scientific Association** (1877-78), which proclaimed the need to educate students to think for themselves, and the **Scientific Club** (circa 1903), were apparently devoted to science in general, but lasted only a year or two.

Formed in 1922/23, the **Physical Society**, sometimes called the Physics Club, lasted until about 1934 and may have briefly revived around 1940. Membership was by election and was limited to upperclassmen and faculty members. The **Physics Society**, founded in March 1947, was open to all; it expired about 1966. The **Society of Physics Students** began about 1986.

A **Mathematics Society**, founded in the fall 1955, lasted about three years. In the spring of 1968, students organized a **Math Club** which expired about 1969/70. Another Math Club existed briefly about 1987/88.

Students organized a **Biology Club** on December 1, 1931. It soon lapsed but was revived January 14, 1936, and continued until about 1940. The present Biology Club was founded in the fall of 1976.

In the first of its five incarnations, the **Spanish Club** was founded in January 1920 and had faded away by 1923. Revived on October 8, 1924, under the guidance of Spanish instructor Angel Flores during his one year on the faculty, the club took the ambitious name, El Centro de Estudios Hispanicos de Union College, and for nearly a decade pursued an equally ambitious program.

Before the end of 1924, the club had launched *Le Voz de Union*, said to be America's first college Spanish literary magazine; it published five issues in its first year, and two more after Flores' departure. Contributions—about half in Spanish—came from both inside and outside the College. The club also produced plays in Spanish and on occasion a Spanish radio

broadcast, before dying out in 1933/34 when Spanish was dropped from Union's curriculum.

Revived in 1947/48 as an affiliate of the Hispanic Institute, the club lasted until about 1951/52. A decade later Union faculty and students were participating in the Hispanic Society of Schenectady, but the College did not again have a Spanish Club until the fall of 1971, and that (also called the **Hispanic Society**) apparently did not survive the academic year of its founding. The present Spanish Club was inaugurated in 1985/86.

The first of several **French Clubs**, called the **Cercle Français**, was founded in October 1924; it was apparently defunct by the fall of 1926, when Monsieur Poubennec, a French instructor, formed a new one which lasted until about 1954. Like the Spanish Club, it produced plays circa 1929-31, and the three "modern language clubs" jointly held an annual Christmas party circa 1933.

Professor Paul LeClerc revived the club, again as **Le Cercle Français**, in 1970; it sponsored a French table in the West College cafeteria in 1971 but apparently expired soon thereafter. A **French Conversation Club** existed briefly in 1975. Students tried unsuccessfully to start a new club in 1982, but succeeded with **L'Union Française** in 1984; by 1990 it was called "**Le Club Français**."

The first **German Club** was formed October 18, 1926; although it formally changed its name to **Deutscher Verein** the following spring, the English name remained in popular use. Like the other language clubs, the German Club put on one or more plays in the early '30s. It reorganized in 1932, under a new constitution, and began to admit freshman and sophomores. In February 1935, the club became the Beta Theta chapter of Delta Phi Alpha, a national honorary society open, by election, to students of German who were on the Dean's List. (Installation of the chapter, according to a report in the *Concordiensis*, "was conducted in a style as nearly approaching that of the fraternities at German universities as was possible. The usual 'Deutschland Über Alles' was the starting point for a regular songfest of German songs....")

The chapter was still active in the fall of 1937, but could not have remained viable much longer. When it revived in the fall of 1947, the Student Council refused it permission to re-affiliate with Delta Phi Alpha, and it functioned as an independent club until dying out about 1958.

A "Deutschverein" existed, probably only briefly, in 1972. In 1986 the present German club was organized and began to sponsor a German table in the dining halls.

A **Chinese Language Club** existed briefly in 1972/73. An **Italian Club** founded in 1987 died in 1989, and a **Russian Club** founded in 1989 lasted four or five years.

History clubs have not flourished at Union. The **Historical Society**, organized in the fall of 1881 by Professor ISAIAH PRICE, was more like a non-credit course than a student club. "Formed to enable undergraduates to gain a knowledge of American history without interfering with their studies," the society met every two weeks, under Price as chairman, to hear two student essays and a speaker on an assigned topic in American history. Either lack of interest or Price's declining health apparently terminated the club in 1882/3.

Professor Henry DePuy revived it in October 1885, with an altered mission: "the collection of relics relating to Union College, or its alumni, and the study of American history." The society elected DePuy president and chose rooms in North Section, South College which were "fitted up to receive the curiosities and relics." There is no record that the society survived DePuy's departure at the end of the academic year.

The field of government spawned several clubs with different foci. The **Pol-Econ** or **Polecon Club** (i.e., Political Economy) lasted from 1917/18 to 1919/20. **Forum**, organized by the History Department, January 19, 1920, and sometimes called **Modern History Forum**, was "devoted to discussion of current topics, particularly those related to governmental and political problems." Dean RIPTON headed the club, and professors WILLIAM BENNETT and Charles Waldron were also officers. Although it started with thirty-five student members, Forum lasted only two or three years.

The **Union College Society to Study Political Change**, founded in 1971/72, lasted only about a year.

After the Union chapter of the national social science honor society Pi GAMMA MU was dissolved at the end of 1933/34, two new groups were regarded as its successors. The **Social Studies Club** was conducted as an honor society, limited to five juniors and five seniors with high grade averages, but in 1936 it also undertook a practical project of some historic importance. At the request of the Social Science division, which wanted to evaluate the new freshman-sophomore curriculum introduced with the divisional system, the club conducted Union's first STUDENT COURSE EVALUATION. It apparently expired in 1938/39.

Although an open club devoted to only one field of the social sciences, the **International Relations Club** was also considered a successor to Pi Gamma Mu. Organized in the fall of 1935 by Richard Snyder '37 and John Hall '36, it soon had twenty-nine active members and an ambitious program. Bi-weekly meetings to discuss current international affairs were supplemented in 1936 and 1937 by a series of round table student discussions which were broadcast over WGY and over short-wave radio.

In December 1937, the club stirred considerable controversy by issuing a speaking invitation to Fritz

Kuhn, German-American Bund leader and well-known Nazi agitator, after a scheduled speech elsewhere in Schenectady had been blocked. Kuhn spoke in Old Chapel to a full house limited to students, faculty, and six armed guards. To counter the bad publicity, President FOX subsequently invited Rabbi Stephen Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, to address the club.

The following May, the club brought Tatsuji Takeuchi, an apologist for the Japanese government, to speak at Union. In the fall of that year, however, with faculty advisor Frank Manheim gone, the IRC announced that it would bring no more radical speakers to the campus, concentrating instead on discussion programs for members only. The *Concordiensis* complained editorially that the club was stopping "the only lecture series which seemed to interest the student body."

The club has gone through several periods of dormancy since, but has always revived.

Pre-law students formed **Juris Prudentia**, sometimes called the **Pre-Law Club**, on October 18, 1927; it lasted until about 1933. Professor JOSEPH DOTY served as advisor to the **Pre-Law Society** from its founding October 8, 1946, until his retirement in 1961. In the mid-1970s it became dormant, and was regarded as a "new group" in the fall of 1979. It still exists.

An **Asian Studies Club** founded in February 1987 did not last long.

The first four attempts to start an **Economics Club** met with immediate or early failure. Some seniors tried, apparently without success, to start one in the fall of 1917. An Economics Club organized in January 1949 was approved by the Student Council in March 1950, but then disappears from the record. A new attempt in January 1976 apparently failed, nor did the Economics Club finally recognized in 1980 (also known as *Ceteris Paribus*) last beyond that year. The present club was founded about 1984.

Using a \$100,000 gift from an alumnus, the Economics Department set up an **Investment Club** in September 1986. Designed to give selected students experience as portfolio managers by investing in the stock market, the club was advised by three faculty members, who nominated new members. Investment decisions, however, were made by three student directors. It still exists.

Originally under the auspices of PHI BETA KAPPA, the **Classical Club** was established February 20, 1913. Professor GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG, who served as faculty advisor, wrote or adapted several Latin comedies for the club to produce during its first four years. Particularly memorable was "Pan Sotor," an original comedy about a student who cannot attend the prom because he is on probation; it featured a servant in

blackface singing "Way Down Upon the Sewanee River" in Latin.

Open to all students in its early years, the club began electing members by 1917 and subjected them to initiation rites. Sometime between 1925 and 1935, it became an open club again. With the Second World War and Kellogg's retirement in 1943, the Classical Club became dormant, and a 1946/47 revival was short-lived. About 1989 a new **Classics Club** was founded.

The first **Pre-Medic Club**, founded in 1915, was almost immediately broken up by the changes the First World War wrought in student life. Reorganized in the spring of 1920 by sophomores, the club lasted until the spring of 1927, when it was replaced by an honorary society which apparently expired immediately.

A new **Pre-Medical Society**, organized February 9, 1938, soon fell victim to the next war. Revived in 1947, it renamed itself **Pre-Medical and Pre-Dental Society** about 1969. Lapsing about 1974, it was reborn as the **Pre-Health Society** in 1977/78, and still exists.

First organized November 30, 1927, the **Psychology Club** had to be revived two years later, having gone out of existence "some time ago." The second incarnation was a success; in 1936, forty-five members turned out for the yearbook photograph. Nevertheless, a year or two later the club was defunct. A 1957/58 revival failed, but the present club was organized April 15, 1985.

A **Philosophy Club** founded in the fall of 1947 apparently lasted only a year or two, and an attempted revival in the fall of 1971 seems to have been even less successful. The **Philosophy Forum** (or **Student Philosophy Forum**) existed only in 1981/82, but it was revived about 1986 and still exists.

An **Artists Association** (also known as the Art Club and the Artist Club) arose briefly circa 1896/97. The **Art Club** founded in the fall of 1920 was intended to supply art work to the *Concordiensis* and the *Garnet*, and to make posters for other organizations; it quickly disappeared, as did another art club circa 1950/51. Nothing came of the Arts Department's effort to found a **Union College Arts Club** in 1975, but conditions were more favorable six years later; the new club lasted until 1993/94, serving as a kind of adjunct to the department ("Promotes the performing and visual arts at Union College by hosting guest speakers, sponsoring group projects, museum trips and many other activities, including the formation of a ceramics program").

Eating.

During most of the second half of the nineteenth century, when Union had no dining halls or fraternity houses, resident students ate at off-campus boarding houses. In the *Catalogue of officers and students* for 1875, and in the early years of its successor, the *GAR-*

NET, fellow boarders sometimes listed themselves as an eating club. Members were often fraternity brothers, but the "clubs" were probably simply a way to be mentioned in print. There is no evidence that the **Sigma Phi Delectables** (1875), **Ye Protracted Pow Wow of Ye Sioux Tribe** (1875), the **Original Peas(e) Club** (1875), **The Table of the Prophets** (1875), the **Bill Shakespeare Eating Club** (1876), the **Modern Happy Family** (1876), **Ye Hash House of Ye Trois Corbeaux** (1876), or the **Society for the Promotion of Dyspepsia** (1880) had any other existence, and each was mentioned in one year only.

Social.

Purely social clubs were a phenomenon of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries at Union. Most members also joined fraternities; indeed, the clubs may have existed because some students' need for conviviality could not be satisfied by a single fraternity.

The **Key and Coffin**, a senior society founded in 1886 and sometimes called simply **Senior Society**, lasted until about 1896/97. Founded for juniors at the same time, **Sword and Satan** apparently died out immediately. **Pfeife und Stein**, organized in the spring of 1895 with fifteen seniors and six juniors, held a big banquet that year, and lasted about two more years.

The **Tiger's Eye Society**, begun in the spring of 1901 as a secret freshman society, had more fraternity characteristics than the other social clubs. Charles Waldron '06, who became a member the next year, recalled a later initiation:

There were a few clubs, such as Tiger's Eye, which existed only for the glory of wearing the insignia and enjoying the annual banquet. Initiations were brutal. I recall one held in the basement of the president's house. Initiates were lowered head first through an outside doorway, blindfolded, and walked over barrel hoops which sprang up and cracked their shins, while they bumped their heads on the low doorways. There were the usual additional indignities, all thought to test your manhood.

The society died out in 1914 but was revived in the spring of 1921 by nineteen sophomores, who immediately pledged freshmen so that the club could continue as a freshman society. It finally expired about 1933/34.

The **Idol's Head**, a senior society founded in 1902 and lasting only a year or two, had no known connection with the **Idol Club**, a sophomore society founded in the spring of 1916. It held a dance that year and existed until at least 1924/25.

The **Triangle**, for seniors, existed about 1905/6–1912/13.

The **Key and Blade**, organized in the fall of 1923 for the purpose of "fostering friendship among men who are socially inclined," was apparently not limited to members of one class. It had rooms for a while in North Section, South College, and survived until about 1934/35.

The **Swiss Navy** organized in the fall of 1926 as a sophomore society and held a tea dance in Hanna Hall, but apparently then expired.

Sports.

Most of Union's older teams and some of the newer ones began as clubs, entirely under membership control. The present formal distinction between student athletic clubs and official College teams, however, has not always existed, and the terms were sometimes used interchangeably.

The clubs which became teams are discussed in the articles on **BASEBALL**; **BOWLING**; **BOXING**; **CREW**; **CRICKET**; **CROSS COUNTRY**; **CURLING**; **FENCING**; **FOOTBALL**; **FRISBEE**; **GOLF**; **HOCKEY**; **LACROSSE**; **RUGBY**; **SKI TEAM**; **TENNIS** and **TRACK AND FIELD**. The present article treats only clubs devoted to non-competitive sports and sports in which Union has never—or only briefly—engaged in intercollegiate competition.

In addition to crew, dating to 1859, nineteenth-century students formed a **Canoe Club**, which existed at least circa 1882/83–1886/87 and claimed to have been founded in 1876.

In 1966/67, a group of students led by Robert T. Gill '69 formed the **Union College Sailing Club**, which joined the Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate Sailing Association and scheduled three meets in the spring of 1967. The following fall, the Student Tax Committee ended tax support for several groups engaged in intercollegiate competition, including the Sailing Club; the administration then agreed to give the club financial support.

The club bought a 410 Class thirteen-foot sailboat and arranged to share the State University's boat house on the Mohawk, but it became rather inactive after 1972/73 and an attempt to revive it in the fall of 1976 apparently failed.

The Sailing Club's successor, the **Union College Yacht Racing Association**, formed in 1979/80 and after two years of intercollegiate racing changed its name back to Union College Sailing Club. It had no boat of its own, but arranged, "for the cost of a beer-ball," to practice with the RPI team and to borrow their boats. It expired about 1990/91.

A **Rifle Association**, about which nothing else is known, existed in 1878, and members of a **Gun Club** held a "shoot" in the woods behind Washburn Hall in January 1893 (Guy H. Miller '94 won, killing seventeen birds, presumably with a shotgun).

The **Rifle Club**, organized in the fall of 1915, was intended for military training.

A **Rifle Team** came into existence in 1949/50, the same year the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps established a unit on campus. By 1955, the College nominally had two teams, the ROTC team and the Union College Rifle Team, which consisted of

the ROTC team with the addition of several non-ROTC students; the latter team competed in meets until 1956, and continued as a Rifle Club until about 1966/67. Because the College had no rifle range, the team/club practiced at the Washington Avenue Armory and at nearby military installations.

Bicycling had become very popular at Union by 1881—"Bicycles of all varieties and sizes are daily seen on the college grounds," the *Concordiensis* reported that May—and some ephemeral bicycling groups apparently existed before the **Union College Cycling Club** was established in October 1884, complete with constitution, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant and bugler. Weather permitting, the club rode every Saturday morning during the school year. It lasted until about the turn of the century and apparently briefly revived about 1917.

Bicycle races, not necessarily connected to the club, were held at Schenectady's horse racing track, considered dangerous because the turns were not banked. William A. Campbell '97 held the College mile record of 2 minutes 31 seconds—less than 24 mph.

Bicycle racing resumed in the fall of 1971 as twenty four-man or woman teams competed in the first of five annual "Tour de Union" relay races.

A new **Union Cycling Club**, organized in the spring of 1987, apparently did not survive.

The **Equestrian Club**, formed by five students in the fall of 1887, may also have been known as the **Polo Club**; it probably lasted only one year. The **Riding Club** established in the fall of 1985 became a recognized club sport in 1987 and began entering competitions at that time. After reverting to the name **Equestrian Club**, it expired about 1994/95.

Hiking and camping, pursued informally since the College's beginning, have also spawned several formal groups. The **Tramp Club** (circa 1886/87–1890/91), the **Snow Shoe Club** (1887/88), the **Camping Out Club** (circa 1889/90–1891/92) and the **Outdoor Club** (circa 1915/16) preceded the more successful **Outing Club**. Formed in 1933 at the instigation of Frederic Wyatt '32, a recent graduate in the College's employ who functioned for several years as its advisor, the Outing Club had a large membership in its early years (125 members in 1939, 130 in 1948), and in 1947 even took the position that all students were automatically active members of the club. It was popular in part because some of the outings were joint excursions with women's colleges.

The club made frequent hiking and skiing excursions to the Adirondacks and in the fall of 1935 acquired a cabin at Thirteenth Lake. In 1938, using funds allocated by the Graduate Council, it purchased "Skihaben," a two-storey, four-room log cabin on three-and-a-half acres near North River. Skihaben burned down October 9, 1941, while being used for a

picnic by the Faculty Women's Club, and was not rebuilt, but after the war the club sometimes rented a cabin. The club still exists.

A **Women's Outing Club**, announced in June 1973, apparently did not succeed. The **Union University Traveling Club** (circa 1985–87) sponsored less rustic outings.

A **Flying Club** founded in the spring of 1946 by three returning Air Force veterans soon had about twenty members. Using the facilities of the Albany Airport, student instructors advanced toward an instructor's license while helping less experienced students gain a pilot's license. Reorganized in the spring of 1949, the club acquired an old airplane which members completely rebuilt with the aid of the College's machine shop. Although that plane was later destroyed in an accident, by 1951/52 the club owned two others. The group attended the Harvard Invitational Flying Meet in the spring of 1951 but then apparently disbanded. A year later, three seniors and faculty advisors Charles T. Male Jr. and Wilford H. Ketz established the **Flying Dutchmen, Inc.** on April 28, 1952; it lasted until about 1956/57.

A **Parachute Club** ("experienced jumpers only") proposed in the spring of 1968 apparently never got off the ground, nor have other would-be airborne clubs been much more successful. The Steering Committee rejected the proposed constitution of a **Sky-Life Flying Club** in the fall of 1972, and the Committee on Committees turned down a **Hang Gliding Club** in the fall of 1975. Although it did then gain Student Forum approval and meet at least once under the name "Tradewinds," the group soon expired. A **Sky-Diving Club** existed by the fall of 1979, but the Student Forum then froze its funding "owing to liability concerns."

Two or three **Karate Clubs** have existed at Union. One which met in 1969 probably does not have a continuous history with another which held twice-weekly meetings in Old Chapel in 1974. The club was refounded in the fall of 1985, and continued through the end of the period covered by this book.

A sport long played informally spawned the short-lived **Table Tennis Club** circa 1973–75. A **Scuba Club** (1980/81–circa 1983/84) may also have existed circa 1975. It was revived in 1989. A **Yoga Club** met in 1985/86, but the Student Forum then withdrew its funding for lack of interest.

In addition to sports clubs per se, Union students and administrators have formed several ancillary organizations for athletes and fans. The **Ancient Order of Snakes**, founded in 1899 by members of the Class of 1901 to promote "good fellowship and ... the best interests of the college, especially athletic interests," expired soon after its founders graduated. They wore dark green caps.

The nominal "club" of athletes who had won letters was called the **Wearers of the U** from about 1900 and

Union College "U" Men from about 1914. Although eligible students met to discuss forming one in the fall of 1903, a **Varsity Club** was not organized until January 15, 1921. In addition to active members—all who had won a varsity letter—the club offered associate membership to "alumni who have shown an active interest and rendered real service to Union athletics." The Varsity Club apparently disappeared after 1924/25.

Illustrating the tendency of selectivity to feed on itself, some "U Men" formed the more exclusive **U Club** in 1917/18; it lasted until about 1920/21.

In 1928 George Daley '92 organized the first of eleven annual **Block U** dinners, to which all past and present lettermen were invited, along with anyone else who wanted to buy a ticket. In the early years, many did buy tickets, because Daley was able to persuade famous athletes to speak (Knut Rockne addressed the first dinner). Gradually, however, the prospect of such a dinner as could be inefficiently served in Alumni Gymnasium caused a marked decline in attendance, and even many of the athletes to be honored failed to appear. The last of the pre-war **Block U** dinners was held a few months after Daley's death in February 1938.

Although the **Block U Society** existed in this period, its only activity was to hold the annual dinner. Revived in 1947/48 for all graduates and undergraduates who had won a varsity letter, the society resuscitated the annual banquet; its student officers, with the sometimes formidable aid of alumni members, also pursued a political agenda of reforms in the College's athletic program. The society died out again about 1954/55, but revived circa 1963/64–1969/70, and again, at the urging of Athletic Director Richard Sakala, in 1977/78. The banquet is still held.

The Terrace Council, many of whose members were athletes, took a special interest in arousing student interest in upcoming games. To this end, it briefly set up a **Pep Committee** in 1923/24. The council turned the committee's responsibility over to the YMCA in March 1925, but was still running "pep" rallies two years later.

Cheerleading became a student organization about 1965, and has continued to the present.

Several organizations with the name **Athletic Association** have existed at Union. The Athletic Association formed in late 1875 was the collective name of Track and Field athletes until the 1890s, when the term **Track Athletic Association** began to be used. However, a different Athletic Association organized in the fall of 1883 was a club, which any student could join by paying a dollar and signing the constitution, for the purpose of gymnastic exercise. It quickly obtained over 125 members, and proposed to buy Indian clubs, dumb-bells, boxing gloves, masks and foils, and other equipment, but apparently it quickly died out.

Yet another Athletic Association of Union College, formed in the fall of 1922, was not a student group at all, but a short-lived organization for alumni and friends of the College.

Ethnic.

In the twentieth century, as foreign students and members of American ethnic groups began to attend Union in increasing numbers, student organizations arose to serve their needs. In some cases, the clubs also had the avowed purpose of familiarizing the rest of the College with foreign cultures.

Cosmopolitan Clubs were founded at many colleges and universities "to promote international understanding and good feeling." Union's Cosmopolitan Club was founded December 14, 1910, largely through the efforts of Harry C. Ewens '14. In December 1915 it joined the "Corda Fratres Organization of Cosmopolitan Clubs."

By 1912, the club was holding weekly meetings in its North Colonnade room. By 1914/15 it had rooms in South College and meetings had become bi-weekly. The club was discontinued in the fall of 1917 when the advent of the First World War compelled most foreign students to leave, but it was revived in the fall of 1919, only to become inactive again about 1922. Apparently American students had begun to dominate the club, and when it was again revived in September 1924 by nine foreign students under the auspices of the Christian Association, a proviso was inserted in the bylaws to prevent the number of American students from exceeding the number of foreign students.

The Cosmopolitan Club died again about 1930, and when it was revived in the fall of 1938 organizers decided to limit membership, for the time being, to students born outside the U.S. However, the Second World War very soon reduced the number of eligible students and the club died again. Revived in the fall of 1947, the club lasted until about 1955, though it was not always active.

The **International Students Association** (also called the **International Students Union (ISU)**), was formed January 17, 1968, and still exists.

A **Brazilian Student's Association** existed briefly about 1916/17 and a **Hindustan Club**, composed of Indian students at Union and Indians employed at General Electric, was formed in 1925/26. It held its first "annual banquet" in January 1926, and then disappeared. A **Chinese Students Association**, founded in the fall of 1976 for foreign and American Chinese, lasted until about 1980. The **Asian Student Union**, founded about 1988, still exists.

The **Black Student Alliance**, founded in the spring of 1968, which sometimes called itself **Black Students Alliance** or **Black Students' Alliance**, changed its name in the fall of 1979 to **Black and Latin Alliance of Students (BLAS)** and by 1990 to **African and Latino Al-**

liance of Students (ALAS). It is discussed more fully in the article on **BLACKS AT UNION.**

Avocational and Game.

Union students have formed several clubs devoted to photography. The **Photographic Society**, founded October 31, 1883, under the guidance of Professor MAURICE PERKINS, lasted until about 1887, though perhaps not without interruption. By the spring of 1892, students had a **Camera Club**, which died out about 1899. An attempt to start a new Camera Club in January 1929 to aid the News Bureau apparently failed, but a similar effort in January 1937 was successful. The club set up a dark room in the north end of the Silliman Hall basement (the News Bureau was on the second floor). The club was still functioning in April 1939, but soon fell victim to the Second World War. Revived in May 1947 as the Photographic Society (and innocent of journalistic purpose, although it occasionally performed photographic chores for the administration), the club has existed since, except for a period of dormancy prior to a February 1986 re-organization. Sometime before 1986 it exchanged its Silliman Hall darkroom for one in the HASKINS LABORATORY. Since about 1978 it has called itself the **Photo Club**.

The **Film Workshop**, started about 1964/65 by a group of students interested in making films, was first supported by student tax in 1969/70. In the fall of 1970 the Arts Department began to offer occasional filmmaking courses in conjunction with the workshop, which apparently died out as a separate entity after the fall of 1973.

Professor EDWARD S.C. SMITH organized a **Philatelic Club** for faculty and students on October 26, 1927; it survived until about 1931. A December 1933 revival apparently failed.

Small and rarely newsworthy, **chess clubs** may well have existed at Union during some or all of the periods before and between their appearances in the record. The Classes of 1862 and 1863 each had chess clubs in 1861, and class clubs were probably quite common for a while. In 1870/71, both North and South College dormitories had a chess club, under joint leadership.

By 1878, a chess club was playing matches by mail with other collegiate clubs. A chess and checker club existed in 1893. Union's first known face-to-face intercollegiate competition occurred in the spring of 1903 at Amherst; a club remained active, with some members from the other branches of Union University, until about 1908.

The next known chess club, organized in October 1930, lasted until 1934, during which time it played some games with other colleges. Revived in the fall of 1939 and still in existence a year later, it was probably then swept aside by the Second World War.

Reorganized in early 1948, the club or its successors are known to have existed until 1950, and again in 1956, in 1958, from 1960 until 1965, in 1973, 1975–78, 1981, and from 1985 until about 1992/93.

Playing (or even owning) cards was forbidden by the College's laws until the 1860s, but students doubtless flouted the rule for decades without feeling the need of a formal organization. With the advent of whist (a forerunner of bridge), clubs began to arise. The **Whist Club** of 1870 was succeeded by a bevy of clubs that probably existed mainly as an excuse for a *Garnet* entry: **The Invincible Whist Club** (1876), the **North College Gamboliers** (1876), and **The Jacki of Waverly Hall** (1876), which was composed of players named John. In 1891 the Class of 1894 organized a whist club that apparently lasted until they graduated.

A student-faculty **Bridge Club** founded in the fall of 1946 proved one of Union's hardestiest organizations. Owing probably to a dedicated faculty core, it survived every change in student interests for three tumultuous decades, finally succumbing about 1978. During its first few years, the club played in intercollegiate tournaments. In 1974/75, members conducted a bridge column in the *Concordiensis*.

Other avocational clubs have included the short-lived **Sports Car Club** (1974), the **Gaming Association** (1984–circa 1993/94) for students who enjoy role-playing games, and the **College Bowl** (1986–circa 1992/93), in which teams competed in intramural and intercollegiate quizzes inspired by the television program of the same name.

Political and Reform.

Trying to understand the world and trying to change it—the two strains, sometimes in uneasy opposition and sometimes in partial synthesis, responsible for most of the formal work of modern colleges—have each also spawned numerous student organizations. Clubs devoted to study are noted above.

The earliest reform club of which we have record was also the most remote from present student concerns. During the Embargo of 1807–9, and the War of 1812, the absence of cheap overseas competition had permitted American manufactures, including cloth production, to thrive. After the war's end, foreign goods again flooded the market, prompting Congress in 1816 to protect domestic manufactures with a tariff.

Against this background, on December 4, 1820, several Union students, presumably inspired by Yale's Lycurgan Society or similar student organizations elsewhere, formed the **Franklin Society** to promote the adoption of plain clothing made from American cloth.

"Conceiving it to be the duty of every American Youth to contribute, what is in his power, to the promotion of national economy" the society's constitution vowed that members would "give preference to all productions which are exclusively American, and ... as-

sume the simple apparel of her manufactories." They would wear "a frock-coat and Pantaloon, of a light iron grey. The coat shall be made with a standing collar, trimmed with cord, with buttons covered with the same cloth. The pantaloons may be made according to the fashion of the day; coat and pantaloons must be of American Manufacture. The whole suit must not cost more than \$15."

In addition to helping the national economy, drafters of the constitution noted, "laying aside fashions...ennobles the mind, by rendering subservient all those ephemeral distinctions, which arise from extravagance in dress, and the pomp of Courtly Parade."

Whether in response to the Franklin Society's urgings or to less local forces, Union students apparently did cooperate for a while. In their annual report to the Regents for 1828, the Board of Trustees claimed, "The dress of the students is a gray coat, with a standing collar, gray pantaloons and overcoat: all of domestic manufacture."

An **Anti-Slavery Society** formed at Union June 14, 1836, as an auxiliary to the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, soon had fifty-one members. There is no record of it beyond the 1836/37 academic year. The **American Colonization Society**, a national organization founded in 1817 to remove free Negroes from the United States to Liberia, lasted until 1912, functioning in its later years as a trustee for the Liberian settlement. Among its many local branches was one formed at Union on January 23, 1838, with about 120 members. Nothing more is known of this chapter.

It was not only the members of reform societies who took them seriously, as this June 6, 1837, excerpt from the diary of Martin Burt shows:

...to a meeting for forming a 'moral reform society in Union college.' To four or five who wished to form a society, 10 times the number were there to put it down. [The would-be founders] attempted to go on but they were argued, scraped and hissed down on the ground that they had no right to charge licentiousness and debauchery indirectly upon the students of Union college.

A temperance society existed by 1837, but President Nott was skeptical of its "total abstinence" approach. He tried to get students to sign a pledge to abstain from alcohol during college and on the way home; it was not binding during vacations or after graduation.

A meeting of students on February 1837 approved a resolution that "all intoxicating beverages are deleterious," though nearly a third of those present voted against it.

Students organized another **Temperance Society** in October 1849, taking precautions to prevent domination by any fraternity. Nothing more is known of it.

President HICKOK, who did not share Nott's Fabian approach to reform, took the initiative in the formation in mid-1863 of the **Associate Reform of**

Union College, whose large membership signed a pledge to abstain from "the use of spirituous liquors of every kind, and from vice, especially from profanity, and henceforth lead a virtuous life throughout our college course."

A **Prohibition Club**, organized in the fall of 1892 and still in existence two years later, was even more ambitious; while still a student, its first president, Clinton Clowe '93, ran for Mayor of Schenectady on the Prohibition ticket.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association formed a branch, the **Prohibition Association of Union College**, in November 1912. It had no connection with the Prohibition Party, required no pledges, and claimed its purpose was "to study the liquor traffic." It was revived in January 1915 as the **Prohibition League of Union College**, but the following April the *Concordiensis* noted that it had "not accomplished much for lack of interest," and it then disappeared. An attempted revival in the fall of 1928 apparently failed.

The **Social Alternatives Committee** tried from about 1986 to 1988 to "implement non-alcohol related activities on campus." A chapter of **Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD)** was formed at Union circa 1989.

Nothing is known of the purposes of the evanescent **Purity League**, which boasted at least three members in the fall of 1916.

Until the twenty-sixth Amendment (1971) lowered the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen, most students were too young to vote. Nevertheless, Union students have joined or formed political clubs in presidential election years since at least 1860.

When students formed a **Republican Club** in that year, President Nott, who saw no place in a college for political clubs, persuaded them to disband. Some students, however, joined the Schenectady branch of the **Wide Awake** marching club (Republican), formed in September. The faculty, fearing membership would lead to drinking or worse, sent members' parents a warning letter.

Political convictions aside, the main attraction of the early clubs was doubtless the opportunity to wear uniforms and march in parades. In the fall of 1880, sixty to seventy students joined the **Hancock and English Club** (Democratic) which, according to the *Concordiensis*, was "fully equipped and presents a fine appearance on parade and at drill." Not surprisingly, a larger contingent of students (about one hundred) joined the rival **Chester Arthur Campaign Club** (Republican) to support the former member of the Class of 1848 in his successful bid for the vice-presidency.

In 1896 and 1900 Union students again rallied to the support of a candidate with whom they identified: William McKinley (Republican) was an alumnus of the Albany Law School. A poll of Union students in the former year showed 155 Republicans, 44 Democ-

rats, 7 Prohibitionists and (most remarkably) only 4 independents and 2 undecided. In 1900, the College's Republican Club literally stole the Democratic platform: after William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic presidential candidate, had spoken in downtown Schenectady, the members of the club "rushed in and raising the structure bodily from the ground proceeded to march up Union Street to the college" where the platform was burned that night at a club rally.

By 1894, college political clubs were united in such national organizations as the League of College Republican Clubs, succeeded about 1950 by the Young Republicans Club. In most election years since 1892 Union has had both a Republican and a Democratic Club; the clubs have sometimes remained alive between elections. In 1972, however, Union had a McGovern organization but no Nixon organization.

Minor parties have sometimes formed clubs as well, though none have lasted more than a year or two. A **Socialist Club** was founded in April 1912 (when Schenectady had a Socialist city government) and a **Students for Norman Thomas Committee** formed in the fall of 1948. A **Progressive Club** was founded September 28, 1912, and in 1932 twelve students and three faculty members (Cummins, Wainger and Holmes) organized a **Liberal Club**.

Non-partisan political clubs, all short-lived, have included the **Reform Club** (circa 1902), the **Union Civic Club** (a branch of the Intercollegiate Civic League) founded in 1907 to "arouse interest in good local government," and a chapter of the **National Civil Service Reform League**, organized May 1937.

Two Union clubs of the mid-thirties, the **Social Problems Forum** and the **American Student Union**, were generally believed to be Communist-inspired. The first act of the Social Problems Forum, after its founding April 17, 1935, was to petition President Roosevelt against the holding of naval maneuvers near the Aleutian Islands, and to secure as a speaker the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. However, it was for supporting the Charter League ticket in the city elections that the club was denounced in a local newspaper in the fall of 1935 for its "international or communistic viewpoint."

The Social Problems Forum was replaced by the **Gavel Club** (founded February 25, 1936), which, however, was apparently a little more closely supervised by the faculty. Its first meeting was addressed by a member of the American Legion, its second by the liberal Professor EARL CUMMINS, and the third by the Communist literary critic, Granville Hicks. The Gavel Club, too, lasted only about a year.

In the spring of 1936 the national American Student Union, which had been created a few months earlier by the merger of the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student Federation, established a chapter at Union. It opposed compulsory

ROTC (which Union did not have), racial discrimination in any form in schools and colleges, and "financial domination of schools by Trustees drawn from corporation and banking interests." Albany's Hearst newspaper promptly announced that Union had been invaded by radicals.

As part of a nationwide "strike against war," the group sponsored a mass demonstration on April 22, 1936. Union canceled classes and President Fox spoke at the rally. The chapter was still alive in the fall of 1936, attempting to coordinate "peace organizations" in the city and to create a social service organization of Union students to work in Schenectady's slums. It disappeared soon afterward.

The College had no political groups for the next two decades except Republican and Democratic clubs and the local chapter of the **American Veteran's Committee**, formed in the fall of 1947. The Student Council approved it reluctantly, after a year of controversy over its reputation as a "pressure group," but the group quickly disappeared as the number of veterans in the student body declined.

Nothing is known of the new **Chester A. Arthur Club** except that in May 1958 it sponsored a "Student Conference on Practical Politics." In the fall of that year the **Political Forum** was founded, with Political Science Professor James Reidel as advisor, to "promote political interest on campus." In that first incarnation the Political Forum encompassed the Young Democratic, Young Republican, and Young Men's Independent clubs. Each group elected officers, who constituted the board of the Forum. Dormant from 1970 to 1972, the forum revived as a political club without subdivisions and continued until about 1988/90.

With the beginning of the national civil rights movement, students became more interested in effecting change through means other than traditional politics. Numerous organizations, mostly short-lived, sprang up over the next few years. Responding to events, they did not often pursue regular programs. The **Civil Rights Committee**, formed in 1963/64, and later called the **Civil Rights Council**, was followed in 1967/68 by the **Campus Action Committee**, renamed the **Social Action Committee** in the fall of 1969. It lasted until about 1972.

Despite the connotations of its name, the **White Alliance** (1967/68 only) was an organization of white students formed to further the aims of the Black Alliance.

Except for the Social Action Committee, the pro-teen special committees of the VIETNAM WAR era were not recognized student activities and would be almost impossible to chronicle. As the war wound down in early 1973, the **Social Relations Club**, in its only recorded action, presented a panel discussion by four faculty members on "The future of the Vietnam settlement."

In the 1970s and 80s much student activism centered on environmental issues and women's issues. A local branch of the **PYE Club** (originally, "Preserve Your Environment"; later "Protect...") began in early 1970; it met at Union, and from 1971 had an office in the basement of Silliman Hall, but was open to the Schenectady community. The club sponsored Earth Day activities, cleaned garbage from the College creek, and, to test the feasibility of recycling, set up "reclamation centers" for paper and metal refuse in College buildings (members had to store the materials in their rooms before taking it to a waste dealer). The PYE Club gave way in 1977/78 to the **Student Environmental Alliance** (SEA), which continued until about 1992/93.

Zero Population Growth briefly had a Union chapter in 1970/71, and **UCAN**, a group opposed to nuclear power, appeared and disappeared in 1979/80.

Unsuccessful attempts were made in 1974 and 1978, and perhaps on one earlier occasion, to start a Union chapter of the **New York Public Interest Group**. Many students objected to NYPIRG's insistence on receiving the proceeds from a six-dollar annual tax on every matriculated student.

Union began to admit women undergraduates in the fall of 1970. Four years later, when there were a substantial number of women in each class, about twenty-five students formed the **Women's Caucus** to address some of the problems they believed women faced at Union. Initially, committees studied such topics as "Career placement for women," "Athletics," "Women's studies in the curriculum," "Admissions policy," "Women in administrative positions," "Health services," and "Women's week." In addition, the group felt that simply by existing, it provided a sorely needed occasion for women to gather. No sororities had been formed and women's athletics were just beginning.

Although it adopted a constitution, the Women's Caucus remained deliberately informal, placing much stress on not creating "a ruling elite." When it was replaced in the fall of 1977 by the **Women's Network**, the *Concordiensis* commented that the earlier group had been "plagued last year by lack of student interest and internal leadership problems."

The Women's Network, originally called the New Women's Network, lasted for ten years. When it expired for lack of interest, most of the special problems facing women at Union had become much less acute than those experienced by the first four classes, and the Women's Caucus and Women's Network played a significant role in the change. Other issues remained, however, and new issues developed, to receive the attention of future groups.

A **Women's Support Group**, founded in the spring of 1982, was (unlike the Women's Caucus and Women's Network) open only to women. It lasted until 1985/6.

The **Women's Union** (later Womyn's Union), begun about 1989/90 as a combined support and action group, still exists.

Though it may have had unpublicized predecessors, Union's first recognized group for gay students, the **Gay Discussion Group**, was not formed until the fall of 1981. It expired in 1983/84. The **Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Support Group**, soon renamed Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Alliance, was formed in the fall of 1989. It still exists, with the revised name Union Bisexual, Gay, and Lesbian Advocates and Defenders (UBGLAD= "You Be Glad").

Several other advocacy groups had only a brief life span. The **Pro-Life Forum**, an anti-abortion group, formed in the fall of 1984 but immediately disappeared. **Aware** was founded to "help bring discriminatory practices to the attention of the Union Community" but lasted only about a year, as did **Students for Political Awareness and Action**, organized in 1987/88.

Amnesty International's first Union chapter, established in the fall of 1978, became a recognized student organization in 1982/83, but fell dormant in the fall of 1987. It was revived in early 1989 and continues.

Performing Arts.

Union's earliest known musical organization was a ten-man **Glee Club** which existed by 1854; nothing more is known of it.

In 1861, the College had two groups; one, comprising four vocalists and eighteen instrumentalists, was apparently called **The Amateur**; the other, called the **Union Musical Association**, seems to have been primarily a glee club. Directed by D. McMartin, it gave a concert on March 13, 1862, at the 2nd Dutch Church, to benefit the Volunteer Aid Fund. The program comprised works for voice (choral works, quartettes, duets, and solos) and for piano. The pianist, C.E. Kingsbury, was not a student.

An eight-member **South College String Band** apparently existed in 1867, and given the scanty records of student life before the *Concordiensis* (1877), it is very possible that there were other groups, earlier or later than these, of which no record survives. However, the groups which may have existed but left no record are in a sense offset by other groups which left a record but did not exist. Numerous contemporary complaints testify that some of the organizations which appeared in the early *Garnet* and its predecessors were simply fictions contrived so that their alleged members could see their names in print. Thus, one cannot tell whether such groups as the **Centennial Choral Union** (1875), the **Sigma Phi Warblers** (1875), the **Harmony Quartette** (1875), the **Psi Upsilon Glee Club** (1875/76), the **Kappa Alpha Glee Club** (1883/84), and the **Delta Phi Glee Club** (1883/84) were non-existent or merely inconsequential. Some others, such as **Little Ger-**

man Band of '83 (1881/2) and the **Terrace Orchestra** (1888/9) were clearly jokes.

About 1876/77 the Union College Musical Association was revived, with Charles M. Culver '78 as president and William Holman '77 as vice-president. From then on, if not earlier, it was an umbrella organization comprising a changing array of smaller groups; at first, the College Quartette, Second Quartette, Chorus, Orchestra, and Independent Sextette. Later, with the revival of the Glee Club and the emergence of instrumental groups, it was typically composed of the Glee Club, the Mandolin Club, the Banjo (or Guitar) Club, (the latter three sometimes called "the orchestra"). In 1896/7, the "Junior Class Quartette" toured the state under the name "Union College Concert Company."

During some unknown (but probably brief) period the Musical Association apparently gave concerts on the Mohawk at Commencement time. The fact that we know of this custom from a single source—a student writing in the 1909 *Concordiensis*, perhaps after a conversation with an alumnus—suggests that it was of short duration:

In times past it was the custom to give the Annual Commencement Concert of the Musical Clubs on the Mohawk River. The clubs assembled in boats or canoes and paddled to a central position in the river and the audience surrounded them in other canoes. It was the custom for parties to give "River-Teas" on the night previous to the concert, which occurred at about 8 o'clock.

The Musical Association's collective name changed in 1909 to **Musical Clubs**, but the old name was frequently used thereafter. The organization disappeared about 1936 and the constituent groups continued independently.

During the long period when student musical performance was entirely in student hands, and the smaller groups sometimes became dormant for lack of sufficient talent, the Musical Association could provide a measure of continuity, although getting it started each fall was a struggle. It gave its only known "annual" concert in June 1878, and then apparently fell dormant itself.

As the College's enrollments sunk to a low point in the mid-to-late 1880s, musical groups could barely be sustained. The Musical Association seems to have revived in 1884/85 and immediately died again. In 1891 a Banjo Club which had existed a year or two earlier was revived and joined with the Glee Club in a Commencement concert program (they played "The Darkies' Patrol"). A Mandolin Club was added in the fall of 1892 (drawing most of its players initially from outside the College), and on May 8, 1894, the three groups again banded together as the Union College Musical Association. The new group adopted a constitution and had an elected student manager whose responsibility it was to schedule concerts and raise subscriptions.

In 1899 the Musical Association began to be supported by a "nominal per capita assessment" on the entire student body, increased in 1907 to one dollar per year. At that time a Music Board, consisting of three faculty members and five students, was set up to oversee the association; the finances, though not appropriated by the College, were to be handled by a faculty member.

The Musical Clubs undertook what was billed as their first extended tour (to Binghamton; Sayre, Pa.; Elmira and Buffalo) in the fall of 1910; on other trips that season they visited ten additional cities.

In 1917 the organization's governance was revised when the Student Body adopted the constitution of the Union College Musical and Dramatic Board. The new board comprised: the president, the dean, one faculty member chosen by the faculty, the manager and one other member of the Musical Clubs, the manager of the Dramatic Club, the leader of the Band, and one member of the senior class. "The board will have power to regulate undergraduate musical and dramatic activities, to control schedules and contracts of both organizations, to elect the assistant manager of the Dramatic Club and to remove leaders and managers of either organization for cause." As late as 1929, in keeping with a system long-established in the major student activities, the student manager of the Musical Clubs shared in the profits (\$64.50 that year).

In the fall of 1920, the Glee and Mandolin Clubs were brought back under the umbrella of the Musical Clubs, having apparently escaped some years earlier. The brief marriage of the Musical and Dramatic Clubs ended with the adoption of a new constitution for the former (under the name Union College Musical Association) in April 1921. The following fall the association gave a concert, probably its first, over radio station WGY.

A history of musical groups should, ideally, give prominence to the nature and quality of the programs, but unfortunately, where Union is concerned, almost nothing is known about either. In the fall of 1924, however, the *Concordiensis* commented that, about a year earlier

the Instrumental Club, after changing from the so-called Mandolin Club, eliminating those instruments of questionable artistic value, to a small orchestra, [began playing] only selections of a semi-classical nature. Through these changes the Musical clubs now as a whole present high class secular music for the main part of their program....

Since at least 1880, when the Glee Club hired J.E. Van Olinda, "an accomplished musician from Troy," the more ambitious of the clubs had been professionally coached. These men were not employed by the College and in many cases their names were not recorded.

Owing to the increase in the College's enrollments and, perhaps, to the popularity of the road trips, many

students tried out for the musical clubs in this period, but the frequent rehearsals made serious inroads on members' academic work, and in February 1920 the season had to be ended prematurely because the mid-year examinations had left twenty-one members ineligible.

The schedule of rehearsals and trips was then changed, and Civil Engineering professor Henry Albert Schaufler became director of the Musical Clubs. Schaufler resigned in the fall of 1926 after ELMER TIDMARSH was hired as Director of Music; Tidmarsh took over as Director of the Glee Club, and Professor Arthur Geismar, of Union's Modern Language Department became conductor of the orchestra, as the Instrumental Club was now called.

The Musical Association died about 1936; with Professor Tidmarsh taking increasing responsibility for the College's music program, there was less need for a student organization linking the various musical groups. The history of individual groups is considered below, by type.

Vocal Groups. As mentioned above, a ten-man Glee Club, perhaps not the first, existed in the fall of 1854. Reduced to six members, it (or its successor) sang at the Washington's Birthday celebration in the spring of 1862. The club boasted fourteen members in 1868/69, but by the fall of 1878 it had been extinct for some time, and the freshman organized their own Glee Club. Revivals of the College Glee Club in 1880 and 1883 soon failed, but in the fall of 1884 two new faculty members reorganized it. Professor Winfield Chaplin became president, and Professor Giles Hawley, music director. Unfortunately Hawley died the following April, and Chaplin left at the end of the academic year; it is not certain how long the club continued.

By early 1891 the Glee Club was singing every morning in chapel; that spring it adopted a constitution. In February 1893, the humorist "Eli Perkins" (Melville de Lancey Landon '61), gave a lecture at the College to raise money for the club so that it could pay the coach, William Rost '73. Shortly afterward, the club reorganized and reduced its size to the eight best singers.

Rost lasted only a year or two. He was succeeded by Frank C. MacMahon, director circa 1896-99. The club apparently then had student leaders for a time, and did not form at all in 1903. Mr. Bernard R. Mausert of the Schenectady Conservatory coached the club circa 1908/09-1916/17, and under his direction it undertook extensive road trips.

From 1920, Henry A. Schaufler coached the club, and under his management it began to enter the Northern New York Intercollegiate Glee Club contest. When Elmer Tidmarsh replaced Schaufler in 1926, he moved the club away from what the *Union Alumni Monthly* called "the old-fashioned vaudeville type of

performance" and instituted more rigorous training, with the result that Union won the state championship in 1931. At the Fred Waring National Collegiate Glee Club Contest in 1941/42, Union received the second highest rating in the country. In 1948 the club won first prize for male college glee clubs in the 91st annual Utica Eisteddfod. Then and later, the club made many tours and frequently gave joint concerts with the glee clubs of women's schools and colleges.

During Tidmarsh's tenure, the club also frequently broadcast on the radio. A 1936 broadcast on the NBC Blue Network was heard nation-wide. In 1948, the club performed every Sunday over Schenectady station WGY.

The following year, Tidmarsh relinquished direction of the Glee Club to Robert Campbell, head of the music department at Nott Terrace High School. Campbell, who turned the club's offerings toward somewhat lighter music, became a part-time member of the Union faculty in 1958 and continued directing the Glee Club until 1963.

Hugh Allen Wilson then became director, remaining through the end of the period covered by this book. During his tenure the club made even more extensive tours, including one in 1977 to Venezuela, and performed with such artists as John Houseman, Betty Allen, Theodore Upman, Robert Johnson, Helen Boatwright, and Boris Goldovsky.

Following the advent of co-education in 1970, a separate **Women's Chorus** (shortly renamed **Women's Glee Club**) was formed in the fall of 1973, under the direction of Robert A. Christensen, choral director at Linton High School. The original Glee Club was accordingly renamed the Men's Glee Club.

In 1985, the Men's and the Women's Glee Clubs were dissolved and their place was taken by the newly formed **Union College Choir** (see below).

The Glee club made six phonograph records during the period covered by this book:

[1942] *Union College Glee Club*. (SS 071993.) One twelve-inch disk, made by RCA Victor.

[1950] *Union College Album*. (EO-QB-12061-64.) Two ten-inch disks, accompanied by a third devoted to the Choir (EO-QB-12139-9). Produced by Recorded Publications Inc. of Camden, N.J.

[1965] *Union College Glee Club, 1964-65*. (UC 101.) One ten-inch disk.

1969. *Union College Glee Club*. (UCGC 12169.) One twelve-inch disk.

[1972] *Union College Glee Club*. (6W-UC-1793) One twelve-inch disk (1972 Amherst, Massachusetts, concert).

[1980] *Union College Men's Glee Club*. (Vogt Quality Recordings. CSRV 2649.) One twelve-inch disk.

Smaller groups, usually quartets (sometimes "double quartets"), have frequently been formed from the Glee Club, and perhaps also independently. The **Quartette** was strong enough circa 1899–1906 to give separate concerts. The **Union College Octet**, an eighteen barbershop group, was formed within the Glee Club in 1946 to contribute lighter music to concerts. In the spring of 1949, half the original members having graduated, the remainder became a separate quartet, taking the name **Dutch Pipers**. That group expired with the graduation of its members in 1950, but was re-organized in 1954/55. Dying out again about 1966/67, it was revived in 1982, and continues. In 1963 the Dutch Pipers made a phonograph record entitled *The Sons of Union Sing, volume 1* (XTV 86442. One twelve-inch disk).

The **Folk Circle**, devoted to folk music, was founded in early 1963, but failed to survive.

Circa 1965/66–75/76, Professor Wilson conducted the **Chamber Singers** in less familiar music; a subsidiary group was called the **Madrigal Singers**.

The **Garnet Minstrelles**, a four-part women's group formed in 1981, continues, as does the **Gospel Ensemble**, formed the same year. Two other singing groups, "The Eliphalets," and "Chet Arthur and the Flaming Aces" flourished briefly around 1981.

A **Choir**, originally called the **Chapel Choir**, existed by 1881/82, but it disbanded the following year. Reorganized in 1889, it left no further record—and may have been dormant—until 1900. In that year it had the same members as the Glee Club, but the membership in the two groups slowly began to diverge. By 1906/7, the Choir was bigger than the Glee Club, and by 1909/10 membership was largely different. Little is known of the next few years, and the Choir may have become dormant circa 1918–1926. In the latter year, Elmer Tidmarsh took over direction of the Choir, most of the members of which were also in the Glee Club. As the Glee Club grew, Tidmarsh began forming the choir by selecting the best members of the Glee Club. After Campbell took over direction of the Glee Club in 1949, Tidmarsh continued to direct the Choir, which became an entirely separate organization.

With the discontinuance of Sunday religious services in Memorial Chapel, the Choir ceased to exist about 1966, but the name has been used since 1985 for the merged Men's and Women's Glee Clubs.

Instrumental Groups. After the seven or eight-member **South College String Band** (fl. 1867–68), there is no record of an **Orchestra** until 1879, when a ten-man group (three flutes, three violins, a guitar, a clarinet, a bass and a piano) appeared in the *Garnet*. It continued to appear (without the guitarist) for several years, sometimes declining to as few as six members and never exceeding ten. It was directed in 1884/85 by Giles Hawley '71, and circa 1893 by William Rost '73

(see Glee Club, *supra*); at other times it presumably had only student directors. Its ten musicians in 1894 played four violins, a cello, a flute, a clarinet, a cornet, a trombone and a piano.

In the fall of 1881 the orchestra gave a concert to raise money for the baseball team; its other venues are unknown. A **Banjo Club** founded in late 1888 was joined by the **Mandolin and Guitar Club**, founded in 1892/3, which had replaced the orchestra by 1895. Despite its name, however, in most years the Mandolin and Guitar Club included a violin, a cello and a flute, in addition to a large complement of its titular instruments. Nothing is known of its repertoire.

The orchestra was revived in the fall of 1902, and by the following year it was part, along with the Mandolin and Guitar Club, of a newly-formed **Instrumental Club**, which accompanied the Glee Club on tours, giving joint concerts. The orchestra was defunct by the spring of 1907, but the Mandolin Club again slowly began to include other instruments.

By 1910/11, the Mandolin Club (guitars had disappeared) and the Banjo Club were being coached by E.F. Groggin of the Schenectady Conservatory. The Banjo Club disbanded about 1916 and was briefly succeeded by the **Ukelele Club**. Following Groggin's death about 1918/19, he was replaced by a Mr. Flint, but the Mandolin Club expired about that time as a separate entity, and the Instrumental Club became a de facto orchestra. By 1922/23 the banjo and mandolin players had been reduced to seven, and the array of other instrumentalists had increased to twelve violinists, four pianists, five saxophonists, five cornet players, two cellists, four drummers, and one player each of the trombone, the flute and the bass viol. The Instrumental Club died out following the 1933/34 year.

In the 1960s and 1970s Union solved the problem of inadequate local talent by participating in two regional orchestras. A fall 1962 merger of Union's **Concert Ensemble**, which had been founded about 1958, and Skidmore's String Ensemble, created the **Union-Skidmore Orchestra**. Jointly conducted by Union's Edgar Curtis and Skidmore College's Francis Carver, it lasted until about 1968. The **Northeastern New York Youth Orchestra** proved somewhat more viable; drawing student musicians from twenty-one area high schools as well as from Union and SUNY-Cobleskill, it lasted from 1965 until about 1975. Around 1973, a short-lived **Union College Chamber Orchestra** filled some of its positions with high school members of the NENY Orchestra.

Jazz and Dance Bands. A **Jazz Band** founded in 1918/19 died out by 1922/23, but in 1923 a dance orchestra, at first named the **Union Five**, was organized under the Musical Clubs. Finding itself with seven members, it conducted a contest to choose a better name, and renamed itself the **Garnet Goblins** in early

1926. In the fall of 1931, a majority of the previous year's players having graduated, it was replaced by the **Union Jacks**, but apparently the former name was quickly revived. The Garnet Goblins had ten members in 1934/35, but died out at the end of 1936/37.

A new **Dance Band** organized in the fall of 1947 lasted until 1951/52, but, prevented by the local musician's union from competing with the professional groups customarily hired to play at College dances, it could only play concerts.

The **Dutchmen Dance Band**, organized in the fall of 1952, became a student tax-supported activity in the fall of 1957, but apparently then expired.

The **Modern Jazz Society**, founded in September 1957, lasted until 1965/66. **Jazz Workshops** were then organized, and continued until 1976/77. In early 1975 a **Jazz Ensemble**, sponsored by the Arts Department, was created; it continued through the end of the period covered by this book.

A **Rock 'n Roll Society** formed in the fall of 1957 to "combat the growing emphasis on progressive jazz" was not itself a performing group, and nothing apparently came of its intention to sponsor chapel programs.

Football Bands. Until 1912, if Union songs were played at home football games it was by city bands hired for the purpose. In 1911, CHARLES T. MALE '13 led a group of juniors in persuading the Student Body to buy instruments and President Richmond to "permit," though not to sponsor, formation of the **Union College Band**. Initially a junior class enterprise, with Male as director, it first demonstrated its utility at a basketball game with New York University on February 23, 1912, which Union won, 50-7. The band soon had twenty-four pieces.

It faced two early and related problems: many members had never played an instrument, and no one, in a college with relatively few buildings, wanted practice sessions to be held nearby. Nevertheless, the band flourished, and soon was playing for all football games, for the FRESHMAN PEERADE, and for victory celebrations. In 1916, Male, by then a member of the faculty, resumed charge of the band, directing it until 1947.

As more students with musical experience entered Union, the band grew in size (over forty members by 1940) and in the sophistication of the music they attempted. For many years, augmented by returning alumni, it played at Commencement.

During the Second World War, when Union was taken over by the Navy V-12 and V-5 programs, the College Band was supplanted by a Navy band. In the fall of 1946, Male revived the College band, but student interest fell off so discouragingly at the end of the football season that he resigned in February 1947 and the band was dissolved.

The following fall it was reconstituted under the direction of C. Thomas Male '36, the founder's son,

who was himself by then a faculty member. Several directors followed: Professor Hicks, M/Sgt. Robert Miller of the ROTC faculty (under his direction, the band played for all ROTC drills), and Mr. H.L. Hayes. In an effort to promote recruitment, the faculty agreed in 1949/50 to give freshmen gym credit for playing in the band (as had been done for a time before 1939). About 1953/54, under Hayes, the band reoriented itself toward concert performance. It expired about 1957/58.

Refounded about 1965/66 as the **Football Band**, the group again expired about 1968/69. A **Pep Band** founded about 1986/7 continued through the end of the period covered by this book.

Other Instrumental Groups. A **String Quartet**, founded in 1932/33, lasted until about 1937/38. The **Woodwind Quartet**, which quickly became a quintet and was also called the **Wind Ensemble**, was created in 1963/64 under the direction of Edgar Curtis. It apparently did not have a continuous existence after 1966/67, but did appear in 1971 and 1974. A final, but unsuccessful, attempt to revive the group was made in February 1976.

Band director C. T. Male formed a ten-man **Trombone Choir** to give Christmas concerts in 1939. A later **Brass Choir**, begun in 1964/65 under the direction of Edgar Curtis, and subsequently conducted by Henry Carr, lasted until about 1971/72.

The **Schenectady Recorder Consort**, organized by the Music Department in the fall of 1956 as the **Recorder Ensemble**, included both students and faculty members. Apparently dormant after 1966, the group revived briefly in 1972.

An **Instrumental Music Club**, which existed circa 1976-78, was apparently an umbrella organization for small and frequently changing groups.

An **Electronic Music Club** existed about 1976-85.

A **Concert Band**, founded in 1981, survived through 1990. Also in 1981, **Record Hop** was organized to provide recorded music for parties; it lasted about three years.

Dance. Instruction in modern dance at Union began when students invited Gail George, a dance therapist and the wife of Professor Carl George, to teach informal, non-credit classes on a volunteer basis in the fall of 1969. Beginning with about forty students, the classes, given under the rubric **OP MOV** (derived from "op art"), reached a high enrollment of about ninety. Participants interested in performance adopted the name **Modern Dance Workshop** around the fall of 1971. In 1972/73, the group was brought partially under the jurisdiction of the Arts Department, which began to offer a dance practicum for credit, with Gail George and Patricia Castelli, Patricia Peterson and Helga Pritchard as instructors. The group began about 1977 to be called the **Dance Club**. In the

fall of 1984, student Alan Tuckman '86 took the initiative in founding the **Dance Ensemble**, a smaller group of Dance Club members interesting in giving performances. Both the Dance Club and the Dance Ensemble continued through the end of the period covered by this book.

The **Dance Team**, founded in 1989, provided "fast-paced entertainment during half-time of home basketball and football games."

Theatre. The earliest known theatrical productions were undertaken by the literary societies or by the senior class, beginning in 1799. Because the major student theatrical groups are described in the article on THEATRE, only a brief chronology of them is given here.

The Phenomenological Minstrels of Union College, composed of members of the Class of 1878, gave performances circa 1876/66, and in December 1881 the "college novelty company" put on a minstrel show in the city for the benefit of the College baseball team, the earliest known of several such benefits over the next decade. A **Union College Minstrel Troupe**, formed in 1885 to give fund-raising performances for the benefit of the baseball and other athletic clubs, disbanded after a few performances, as did its successor in 1887. Yet another minstrel benefit for baseball was held in the spring of 1892, but the fifty dollars raised by the 1894 show was used "in alleviating the suffering of the poor of this city."

One last minstrel show to benefit the Athletic Association was held in 1899. Much later, in 1921 and 1922, the Glee Club held minstrel shows, complete with "competitive fraternity cakewalk" in the Alumni Gymnasium.

A **Dramatic Club** founded October 9, 1894, to present "light and breezy farces" is not known to have succeeded in mounting any productions. In the spring of 1902, about twenty students organized the **Cercle Comique**, also known as the **College Dramatic Club**, for the purpose of presenting Charles Henry Wells' four-act comedy of college life, "Me an' Otis," at the Van Curler Opera House on April 27. This was apparently the first complete play produced and acted by Union students. Its nine female roles were played by men, a circumstance which added to the pleasure of the reviewers.

The club adopted a constitution the following fall, but it is not known to have attempted any further productions, and the *Concordiensis* soon pronounced it dead "of starvation."

After abortive attempts to revive the club in 1906 and (as **The Stage and Curtain Club**) in 1909, students hired a coach in the fall of 1910 and produced "What Happened to Jones" in January 1911. Following some kind of conflict with the faculty, which vetoed its out-of-town engagements, the Dramatic Association became dormant after its annual production

in April 1913. Revived in 1916 by a group of which MEADE BRUNET '16 was elected president, and STANLEY P. CHASE became the faculty advisor, the Dramatic Club was renamed the Mountebanks in January 1919.

The history of the Mountebanks is discussed at length in the article on theatre. Here only major changes will be traced. The group disbanded for the duration of the Second World War in December 1943. Revived afterward, it became defunct in the fall of 1951; an editorial in the *Idol* cited "fist fights, ... questionable material procurement methods ... verbal battles [and] the shirking of duties..." It was refounded April 30, 1952. In 1975/76, a cutback in the student tax budget forced the Mountebanks to scale back its plans to only one big production, and as a result a Comprehensive Education course, which was dependent on having students work on a big production, had to be canceled. In the aftermath, the Arts Department, which had for some time wanted control over dramatic productions, took over the Mountebanks.

The **Freshman Dramatic Club**, formed about 1922/23 to train men for later participation in the Mountebanks, lasted a year or two. The **Studio Players** was essentially the Mountebanks' second company; it produced short plays circa 1932-35.

In 1938 a short-lived club called the **Players** was organized (and adopted a constitution) for the purpose of meeting semi-monthly in members' homes to read dramatic works.

In the fall of 1972, a new division of the Mountebanks, called the **Union College Experimental Theatre**, opened a **Cabaret**. It was taken over, or perhaps revived, in the spring of 1974 by Professor Barry Smith's directing class, opening May 16, 1974, in Room 101 of the Student Center. Soon becoming an independent student-run nightclub, by 1975/76 it was open three nights a week, with an "Intellectual Cabaret" on Mondays, game night on Tuesdays, and entertainment, provided by both students and faculty, on Thursdays.

The separately-managed Intellectual Cabaret, featuring discussions in which members of the faculty often participated, was conceived by Professors Ennis Pilcher and Frederick Elliston and sponsored by Phi Beta Kappa and SIGMA XI. It revived from dormancy in early 1981 and still existed in the fall of 1982, but by the fall of 1983 the whole Cabaret was inactive. Revived in early 1985, it was housed in Old Chapel during the conversion of the Student Center to the College Center. Following the increase in New York State's drinking age at the end of 1985, the Cabaret could no longer serve alcohol, and when it returned to the College Center in 1988 it was compelled to use the atrium, a much less intimate space than the rooms it had formerly occupied. Fewer students volunteered to perform, and the enterprise soon foundered.

Separate from the Cabaret was the **Coffeehouse**, a student-run performing arts organization which began in the north end of North College in 1968 as the North End Coffeehouse. It moved to Old Chapel by the spring of 1970, and remained there, except for a brief period in the Nott Memorial, until it moved in late 1980 to the Student Center, where it shared Cabaret's room. The Coffeehouse, open only on Friday evenings, described itself in the early 1970s as featuring "ballad-singing, stand-up comedy, and discussions," but the programming varied. When waning student interest forced the Coffeehouse into brief dormancy at the end of 1966/67, the *Concordiensis* ascribed the decline to "the constant presentation of what has sometimes been called 'vegetarian' types of music."

Along with Cabaret, it moved back to Old Chapel in 1985 during work on the College Center. It still existed in the College Center at the end of the period covered by this book.

The **Union College Independent Theatre** organized October 15, 1987, to produce a musical based on Studs Terkel's *Working*, did not long survive the production.

Film. Films have been shown at Union since 1939, sometimes as entertainment, by student groups; sometimes in conjunction with the academic study of film, by the faculty, and sometimes, as in the beginning, by alliances of the two.

The first film series, sponsored by the Mountebanks but apparently overseen by a faculty committee, presented five programs, each including several films, in February 1939. The films, loaned by the Museum of Modern Art, were a mixture of early American movies chosen to illustrate the development of American cinema, and foreign films.

The Mountebanks continued to present a series of "film classics" each winter through early 1943, although a problem endemic to college film showings had arisen by 1942: patrons from outside the College, who had paid an admission charge, complained about the catcalls and other antics of the predominately student audience.

In the summer of 1943, with College activities dominated by the Navy V-12 program, the film series switched to Hollywood films. After the war, the Mountebanks resumed showing films in 1948 with a weekly series presented in cooperation with the Modern Language Department, alternating foreign and English language films. That arrangement probably did not last long, and the Mountebanks then ceased sponsoring film series.

The Lectures and Concerts Committee, at that time entirely a faculty committee, began sponsoring series of film classics in the fall of 1955; in practice, one faculty member was usually in charge of selecting and showing what was eventually formally called the **Film**

Series. In the early years, offerings were chosen at least in part for their entertainment value, but later, especially under English professor Frank Gado, only aesthetic and historical criteria were applied.

About 1967/68 some students launched **Film Haps** to show popular movies exclusively. Attendance at the Film Series declined, and it was abandoned about 1972/73. Run as a business—the members divided the profits at the end of the year—Film Haps continued until early 1974. It was then replaced by the student government-appointed **Film Committee**, which has since selected films.

The change to more democratic oversight, coming at the time Union first enrolled substantial numbers of women in all four classes, brought criticism of the continuance of the Film Haps practice of including X-rated films in its offerings. The committee decided it would check IDs at the door and would show nothing that had been banned in Schenectady County (nothing had been: at least two Schenectady theatres were showing pornographic movies exclusively). By 1986, responding to continuing criticism, the committee had reduced its x-rated offerings to one film a year. In 1989, at the end of the period covered by this book, the committee decided to show instead a "critically-acclaimed erotic movie."

For many years films were shown in room 22 of the Electrical Engineering building—a large lecture hall with no special projection facilities. Room SS016 of the Social Sciences Building, designed with projection facilities, became the film theatre after that building opened in 1967.

Hometown.

Most student organizations filled a need which continued to be answered in other ways after the individual societies had run their course—their place was taken either by new student societies, or by institutional offerings. A curious exception is the hometown clubs.

Starting in 1891/92, many clubs sprang up at Union for students from a given locality or even from a particular high school. It may be that these clubs were encouraged by the administration because they could be useful in recruiting prospective students. All of the clubs had probably died out by 1901, when a *Concordiensis* editorial advocated formation at Union of "sectional clubs" such as existed at other colleges. Over the next few years, some of the original clubs revived, and new ones started.

The following chronological list is derived from the *Garnet*; the clubs left little other trace of their existence.

The first wave: Western Club (1891/92; 92/93; revived Dec. 1904); Albany High School Club (1893/94; 94/95; 1902/3–1907/8); Albany Academy Club (1893/4; 1905/6); Schoharie County Club (1893/4–95/6); Wayne County Club (1893/94); Walton High School Club (Delaware Co.) (1894); Southern Club

(1894/95; Jan. 1902–1906/7; Nov. 1927); Ogdensburg Academy Club (1894/95); Gloversville High School Club (1894/95; revived Dec. 1916); Michigan Club (1895/96).

The second wave: Union Classical Institute Club (1904/5–1905/6); Schenectady High School Club (1905/6–1910/11); Schenectady Club (1909/10–1912/13); Buffalo Club (1909–1918/19; briefly revived in 1923 as a chapter of Scalp and Blade, a national club of students from Buffalo, with “Wigwams” at several colleges); Albany City Club (1910/11–1912/13); Greater New York Club (circa 1911/12); Washington and Warren County Club (circa 1913/14).

Service.

Although religious organizations, most notably the Christian Association/YMCA, had long engaged in extensive good works, the first Union College student organization founded solely to provide services to the College or to the Schenectady community was apparently the short-lived **Undergraduate Board**, begun in the fall of 1919 to help recruit students to Union. Fraternities rarely showed any effective interest in service until after the Second World War.)

The YMCA began conducting an annual **Campus Chest** drive in the fall of 1926, replacing a solicitation formerly made each year at Registration. With the decline of the YMCA on campus, the Campus Chest drive apparently ceased after the fall of 1929. It was later revived as a separate organization, approved by the Student Council February 12, 1940, and continued until about 1967/68.

The **Student Service Bureau** began in 1933 as a recognized undergraduate activity intended to give depression-era students employment while providing services to the campus community. It was modeled after a similar organization which had existed at Cornell for thirty-seven years. At the outset, members offered laundry, tailoring and florist services, newspaper and magazine subscriptions, and dealt in second-hand textbooks. After a few years, they concentrated on taking laundry to cleaners, delivering newspapers and sandwiches, and serving refreshments at games. Although it survived for several years, the service did not thrive, in part because the market was too small, and in part because the student managers gave it insufficient attention. The Bureau was merged with the administration's Student Employment Office in the fall of 1941.

The first of several organizations which provided campus tour guides, the **Garnet Key Society** was founded in 1937, on the recommendation of the Interfraternity Council, as a fifteen-member junior class honorary society. It was modeled after similar organizations elsewhere, such as Dartmouth's Green Key, and initially acted as the student host to visitors of all kinds. Like most student organizations, it failed to

survive the Second World War, but on January 1, 1945, its place as an honorary society was taken by the new **Delphic Society**, which drew members from all of the upper classes.

The Garnet Key apparently revived briefly in 1947 and 1948, and for a final time, circa 1954–57, under the aegis of the Admissions Department, which needed guides to take prospective students around the campus.

The Delphic Society, latterly sometimes called “The Delphics,” died out about 1971. A revival circa 1976 lasted only two or three years, but another about 1985 has proved more enduring. The society's early service included ushering at basketball games and Sunday chapel, and hosting a formal dance; later it served such functions as sponsoring FRESHMAN ORIENTATION (1954), supervising the freshman pajama parade (1956), distributing and collecting chapel slips at convocations (1962) and hosting a dinner for the Nott Scholars (1965). It hosted PARENTS' WEEKEND from about 1954 until 1971.

After its version of the Garnet Key expired, the Admissions Office for several years simply hired students as guides. In the fall of 1962, it formed the **Gatesmen**, at first a sophomore society, whose function it was to serve as guides, and later—after admissions officers had ceased to place much importance on interviews—to conduct some interviews with prospective students. In later years, when many of the Gatesmen were women, the name was changed to **Gatekeepers**. The organization continues as an honorary society of volunteers.

A chapter of the **Circle K Club**—the college branch of Kiwanis International—was chartered at Union on October 13, 1953. Defunct by 1958, it was re-founded in 1968, but survived only a couple years. Again re-established in 1978, it continued until 1993/94.

In the fall of 1968, the Student Council ratified the constitution of the **Big Brothers Association**, described as “a community-gearred program including Upward Bound, Big Brothers, and tutorial services.” Since 1971/72, **Big Brothers—Big Sisters** has been a recognized student activity through which students work with disadvantaged young people in connection with the Schenectady Big Brothers / Big Sisters organization.

The **Social Relief Committee**, founded about 1968/69, apparently did not long survive its mandate from the Student Council in the spring of 1970 to offer “services to the needy of the Schenectady area.” Founded about 1987, **Speaking Hands** held weekly classes to teach sign language.

See also: ALPHA PHI OMEGA.

Facetious and Unclassifiable.

The fruit of the urge to start purposeful clubs has been described. In the latter part of the nineteenth cen-

tury, some students' instinct to mock their classmates' earnestness (or their own) gave rise to a swarm of facetious "societies" whose existence was largely or wholly confined to the pages of the *Garnet* and its predecessors. Whether these clubs ceased to be created because the fun of inventing them had paled, or because the *Garnet* eventually responded to pointed criticism from the *Concordiensis*, denying them exposure, is a moot question. Possibly some were genuine, albeit small and ephemeral, social clubs, but few appeared in more than one year. Only the names remain, fragments of the unique DNA of their times:

Mysterious Chapter of the Bloody Boot Jack (July 1859); **The Deipnosophists** (July 1859); **Microcosmic Society** (July 1861); **The Supreme Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition** (July 1861; July, 1862); **Theta Pi Chapter of the Bloody Boot Jack** (July 1861; July 1862; June 1863; June 1864); **The Mystic Order of the Green Table** [billiards?] (July 1862; June 1871); **Missionary Society** ("founded 1865 BC") (June 1863; June 1865); **The A Chapter of the M.I.** [Sigma] [Lambda] (June 1863); **Prodigals** (June 1865); **Nation Club** (July 1865); **"Rari Nantes"** (July 1865); **Ye Navigators to ye Source of Salt River** (July 1865); **Poker Club** (1871); **Ye Galloots** (1871); **Society for the Advancement of Social Feeling** (June 1871); **Knights of the Dark Lantern** (1870/71); **Maltese Quartette** (1877/78); **Grecian Phalanx** (1881/82); **South College Telegraph Circuit** (1884/85); **Octagon Club** (1891–93); **Comanche Club** (1894–97); **Pot and Kettle Club** (1894/95); **Canal Clubs** (1895/96); **Bolt Club** (1896/97); **The Quad** (1896–98); **Angle Worms** (1898/99); **Die Gibakbads** (1898/99); **Yanko-Spanko War Club** (1898/99); **Finegan's Band** (1900/01); **Hack and Mack** (1900/01); **Buzzard** (1902/03); **Anti-Cigarette and Anti-Swearing Society** (1901/02); **Chevalier Classique** (1901/02); **Runt Club** (1901/02); **A.C.M.Y.** [YMCA spelled backwards] (1902/03); **Agnostic Choir** (1902/03); **C.P.S.** (1902/03); **C.S.C.** (1902/03); **Sillimanensis** (1902/03); **Sparrow** (1902/03); **Bohemian Club** (1903/04); **House of Peers** (1903/04); **Union Club** (1903/04); **Hollander** (1904/05); **Sorasis** (1904/05); **TTK** (1904/05); **Friday Afternoon Club** (1906/07); **Gobbler Club** (1907/08); **Schlafenslumer** (1907/08); **Home Sweet Home Club** (1913/14); **AB Club** (1917/18); **Bachelors' Club** (1926–29); **Stein Club** (1926/27); **Mohawk Society** (1931/32)

Mock clubs of a different order were the **Cal-lithumpian Society** (circa 1827–32) and **Delta Q** (circa 1878–97); they existed, but only as pretexts for hazing (see **HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS**). Similar, but apparently more of a real club was the **Ugly Club**, described in *The Scroll* for May 1850:

Then, too, the traditions of the "Ugly Club" have come down to us, laden with the desperate fights and tremendous

sprees of that celebrated association which held its midnight orgies in No. 26, South College. It was in this room, with all its wood-work painted black, through whose solitary window the sun never pierced, in which lights were kept constantly burning, that the worthies composing this Club loved to meet. There, in an atmosphere redolent with the fumes of hot toddy and tobacco, college matters were discussed with a non chal- lant worthy of tutors, and plans were devised and carried into execution, which cost the College many a dollar, and afforded wonder and amusement to the fun-loving student.

The **Alphic Society** (circa 1948/49) was a probably mythical group dedicated to practical jokes.

See also: **RADIO; STUDENT POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

Student Politics and Government. Student government at Union evolved from the election of class officers, first noted in January 1847 within the Class of 1850, but probably beginning earlier—and from College-wide student meetings, which had begun by 1872 and were later called Student Body meetings.

The earliest body of elected representatives was the Undergraduate Council, formed in 1900. It was followed by the Terrace Council (1906), the Student Council (1932), the Student Senate (1969), the Student Steering Committee (1972) and the Student Forum (1975).

Student Politics. All student government at Union occurred, of course, in the context of student politics. While political activity in the larger world is usually seen as a consequence of the need for government, student government appears to have arisen as an excuse for politics.

The earliest elections were held to choose officers in the **LITERARY SOCIETIES**—beginning, in the case of the Philomathean Society, before the College was founded.

Student cliques and political machinations were denounced as early as 1816 by Philomathean Society President George Ames Lintner, who deplored "malice and strife" and urged his fellow members to "crush to death that reptile which, as it enters each breast, stings and that with mortal venom."

With the rise of fraternity rivalries in the late 1820s, however, all College offices, including those in literary societies, became prizes which fraternities or alliances of fraternities tried to secure for their own members. By mid-century, literary society elections were attended with all the chicanery student politicians could invent or learn from their elders, not limited to ingenious parliamentary maneuvers. Both trickery and outright kidnapping were sometimes employed to reduce the number of men of the opposing party present for a vote.

Elections of student marshals, and later assistant marshals, were hotly contested by mid-century. The marshals served at Commencement but were elected

months earlier, and may have had other duties as well. Recording in his diary the election of his class's marshal in February 1850, Lemon Thomson remarked that it was "the most important office in College and the only one which the class has a right to confer." A little later, the College laws forbade classes to elect marshals, and required the Senate (a senior debating society) to elect its marshal by the second Saturday of the term.

In 1864, factionalism in the senior class almost nipped in the bud the custom of CLASS DAY, first introduced the year before. As the system of class marshals gave way in the later nineteenth century to regular class officers, additional opportunities arose for complex electoral "deals." Although the most significant actions of the classes were the arrangements for CLASS SUPPERS, which no one opposed, political warfare made even that much action difficult, as the *Concordiensis* explained in the spring of 1884:

The seniors, until recently, were afraid to attend a class meeting [i.e., make up a quorum], lest one part should spring an election on the other. They were unable to have a meeting, even to make arrangements for a class supper, and secured their annual spread only by going as the College Senate [a kind of debating society to which the entire Senior class automatically belonged] and not as a class.... After much wire-pulling, one faction [of the Junior Class] secured an election which is not recognized by the other party. The annual [Junior Class] supper was enjoyed by only half of the class.... The sophomore and freshman classes have been known to spend hours fighting over an unimportant committee.

This pervasive partisanship continued to be much deplored (an 1851 student commentator in the *Parthenon* called student political excesses "Formidable evils...deleterious to morality, study, and all the noble incentives proffered by Collegiate institutions for the literary and social improvement of their youthful occupants"), but some of these excesses were later defended as realistic preparation for life. In the spring of 1885, a *Concordiensis* editorial argued that because the College Senate had as one of its purposes to "familiarize the student with parliamentary rules and practices," a tendency not to apply these rules strictly should be deplored: "If a senator can obtain an advantage over his opponents by means of some technicality or some commonly overlooked rule, his action should be regarded with favor."

By the 1890s, a new element had been added with the election of student athletic managers (the College then employed no coaches).

Summing up the state of politics at the turn of the century, the *Concordiensis* explained in the fall of 1900: "Before the class election in sophomore year, several fraternity delegations combine and agree upon the spoils for that and ensuing years. The non-fraternity element usually votes as a unit. In the larger election, the...general plan of campaign is the same."

Reform. The first efforts at reform came also at the turn of the century. The newly-formed Undergraduate Council passed rules against canvassing for votes by candidates or their friends and urged that "the several fraternities and other organizations of the college pledge themselves to abstain from all participation in deals and combinations for college and class offices."

Four years later, the *Concordiensis* editor claimed that "wholesale graft" was at a new high. In the spring of 1911, a college meeting rejected by a wide margin the initial proposal that Union adopt a "No Deal Agreement." This popular reform had begun at Williams College and was adopted by many institutions; Union finally fell into line on March 31, 1913, when the Student Body meeting reversed itself by an equally wide margin. The agreement, which to remain in effect had to be signed each year by at least four-fifths of the student body, prohibited (under penalty of disenfranchisement) "any understanding between two or more individuals, or groups of individuals, to support any undergraduate for any undergraduate office, for any consideration, expressed or understood...."

Predictably, it didn't work, and in the fall of 1923 the *Concordiensis* observed: "Since the opening of college this year feeling between groups has been pitched to a white heat, the No Deal agreement has been violated in spirit to such a degree that its provisions constitute a standing joke to its many offenders—in short—dirty politics have again had their day."

New political plums appeared in the form of membership on the Sophomore Soiree and Junior Prom committees. Until President Day discovered and stopped the practice of printing and selling unrecorded tickets, members of these committees had opportunity for serious financial graft.

Reformers and politicians were equally inventive. In the effort to prevent deals, a week's delay was introduced between nomination and elections of class officers and Terrace Council members in the spring of 1925 (in 1937 the opposite tactic was tried when the election of members of the Junior Prom Committee was held without warning during a Student Body meeting). By 1929 parties were using printed nominating ballots to concentrate votes. The Student Council ordered new junior class elections in 1932 because deals had been a factor in the first.

Regardless of reforms, elections were popularity contests normally won by the most widely-known students, who were usually athletes. Political issues were usually trivial, and most elected offices could be adequately filled by the average student.

The excesses of student politics finally diminished, not in response to reforms but because the Second World War turned students' minds to more consequential matters. In the aftermath of the war, not only did the mood continue to be more somber, but the in-

crease in enrollments had also made it much harder for fraternity blocs to function. Some abuses continued, and as late as spring, 1962, a *Concordiensis* editorial complained that, in the recent Student Council election, "It wasn't uncommon for all the ballots from a single house to come in with the exact same choices, written in the same color ink, and checked in the exact same style." A 1996 class election was voided because a fraternity allegedly stuffed the ballot box.

Class Officers and Student Body Meetings. Union College long boasted that it had pioneered in student government. Many college administrations were unquestionably less willing than Union's to entrust students with a large measure of control over student affairs, and it is plausible that Eliphalet Nott's non-confrontational approach to student life permanently affected the institution's style, but the question of priority has never been systematically studied.

Class meetings were probably held at least occasionally from the College's earliest days—the 1802 Laws require students to get the president's permission to hold one—but although class marshals existed by 1847 and regular class officers by 1872, we do not know when elections for these offices first occurred. Nor do we know how long before 1872 meetings of the entire student body were held. By 1885, elected class officers customarily gave a dinner for the class. By the same year, college meetings apparently had some legislative powers; at a March 1885 college meeting, a student read a paper concerning management of the baseball team "which upon being amended was accepted."

In the fall of 1886, the faculty, hoping to reduce misunderstandings, directed the students to form an elected "Arbitration Committee" to confer with the faculty. This committee, which apparently did not survive the 1886/7 academic year, had no defined powers, but did decree that college meetings should be held every other Friday morning, after chapel. They were still held on this schedule in 1893, but by 1897 they had become weekly, on Mondays following 8 AM services.

Student body meetings were the only form of student government until 1900. By that year, the students, for governmental purposes, collectively constituted "The Student Body." After installation of a system of representative councils, the Student Body continued to meet, in part as a means of making announcements and delivering exhortations, but also, at first, to ratify the actions of the councils. Later, the power of the Student Body was limited to electing officers and ratifying constitutions and, as mentioned below, its name was changed.

Only juniors and seniors could speak or vote at college meetings until 1904, when a change in the rules permitted sophomores to vote (but not to speak). Pres-

ident Raymond banned Student Body meetings from November 1906, until April 1907, as collective punishment for fighting in chapel and for pranks against the faculty. By 1914, freshmen were permitted to vote (but not to speak) after MOVING-UP DAY, and attendance was mandatory for them, on punishment of forced haircuts (see HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS). From the 1920s onward, attendance at Student Body meetings was usually low. In 1929, meetings were moved from Old Chapel to Memorial Chapel owing to rowdy behavior; the next year they were moved back.

By the fall of 1931, only about one-fourth of the students attended Student Body meetings, and only fifty-six of eight hundred eligible voters cast ballots in the class elections. About 1933/34 the frequency of meetings, still on Monday mornings, was reduced to every second week, and then, in 1934/35, to weekly for the first five weeks, and monthly thereafter. With the new constitution of 1938, the Student Body no longer had the constitutional privilege of reviewing actions of the Student Council, and the meetings were reduced to three a year. By 1955, Student Body meetings were held only in connection with elections. In the spring of 1961, a critic goaded the Student Council into complying with the constitutional requirement to call a Student Body meeting once a term (to report to the student body and to give them an opportunity to pass resolutions calling on the Student Council to pass or repeal specific legislation), but only thirty-six students attended.

Fifteen years later, a Student Body meeting called to amend the constitution drew only forty students (despite the promise of free beer); it was probably the last attempt to hold a student body meeting for governmental purposes. Henceforth, voting on matters requiring student body approval would be by ballot at one or more polling places, sometimes over a period of days.

The Undergraduate Council. When representative student government began at Union at the turn of the century, many present-day issues did not exist. As student organizations were not funded with student tax money, the issue of recognition did not arise. Students did not expect a role in setting the rules governing their behavior. Dances were sponsored by classes or fraternities. On the other hand, students had not yet lost their control over athletics, and student government frequently concerned itself with issues of morale.

Following several months of discussion, during which the *Concordiensis* pointed out, "There is hardly an institution in the country that has not an undergraduate council of some kind," the Undergraduate Council was formed in the spring of 1900. Its constitution, based on a similar organization at Amherst, specified that members should be the presidents of the junior and senior class and the YMCA, the Editor

of the *Concordiensis*, the Secretary of the Athletic Board, and two elected representatives each from the junior and senior class. It was originally proposed to make the Council university-wide, and to put on it representatives of the football, baseball and track teams, but, as finally approved, the constitution went to the other extreme, stipulating, "No manager or captain of any team shall be a member of this council."

The function of the Undergraduate Council was seen as keeping the peace between faculty and students and between classes, counseling or rebuking elected officials, and deliberating proposed reforms. The Student Body continued to meet and make decisions.

With little to do, the Undergraduate Council quickly faded away; indeed, it may not have survived the year of its birth. Its place was eventually taken by the Terrace Council.

Terrace Council. The Terrace Council was founded at a meeting of the senior class on April 30, 1906, as a nameless honor society. The fifteen original members, one of whom was Charles Waldron, chose the name Terrace Council. The criteria for selection were described as "scholarship, athletic honors, and prominence in college activities," but in practice only the two latter qualities were decisive. The outgoing council tapped all but three members of the next council in ceremonies on Moving-Up Day; the remaining three were supposed to be elected by the Student Body, but were in practice elected by the senior class at the beginning of the year. Beginning in 1911, the council was limited to seven members, four tapped and three elected, but since the president of the senior class was guaranteed one of the elected seats unless he had already been tapped, there were often only two men to be elected.

The Terrace Council gradually changed from a purely honorary society to the de facto student government. The 1909/10 *Student handbook* called the council "the student governing body of Union College," and the following year described its function as "guiding and overseeing the activities of the student body...foster[ing] college spirit, mediat[ing] between students and faculty [and] regulat[ing] college customs." Although raised voices occasionally pointed out that the undemocratic Council was usurping the power of Student Body meetings, a Student Body meeting in the spring of 1913 defeated a proposal to elect all Terrace Council members.

The Terrace Council began supervising some of the annual class fights in 1910 (see HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS); in 1914 it decreed "All underclass violations of rules regulating college customs shall be punished by the sophomores at the direction of the Terrace Council." The Council itself was frequently drawn into this unsavory business, doubtless at some expense to its prestige. Other activities at various times included su-

pervising the Junior Prom, the Sophomore Soiree, underclass banquets, class elections and the FRESHMAN PEERADE. The Council held weekly meetings in its South College room. Members tended to be athletes.

In March 1928, the Terrace Council precipitated a crisis by revising its constitution to increase its size to nine members, seven of them tapped. Their rationale was that this could make the council more representative of various student organizations, and less subject to campus politics. In the debate which followed, at first about whether the Terrace Council had a right to change its constitution without consulting the Student Body, it became clear that the Council had power only because it assumed power. A *Concordiensis* columnist quipped, "The Terrace Council tried to increase its teeth and found they were false." At the instigation of Dean Garis, the Student Body asserted itself and voted on April 3, 1928, to make the Terrace Council an eleven-man body, with seven men tapped and four elected. Garis hoped that if the Council were more representative it would carry more weight with the students, and that school spirit would thereby improve.

The revamped Council did not satisfy critics, however, and four years later it was stripped of all power. President Day later reported to the trustees:

I found the Terrace Council helpless and unrepresentative of the Student Body and with no idea of their purpose and function in the College. As the Terrace Council was unwilling to accept responsibility I persuaded the students to initiate the Student Council with representatives from all classes with a continuity through the years in its membership.

The Terrace Council, again an honorary society, reduced its size to seven members, all of them tapped; its only duty in most years was to arrange for SPRING NIGHT. Dormant—like most student societies—during the Second World War, it was not revived afterward.

Student Council. After the Student Council constitution was adopted by the Student Body in March 1932, the nineteen-member Council, consisting of ten seniors, four juniors, three sophomores, and two freshmen, began to function immediately. It met twice a month, but the weekly Student Body meetings continued, with the Student Council president presiding.

The Council was to manage all student social functions on the campus, conduct class elections, make freshmen rules, nominate dormitory proctors, manage class scraps, parades, Moving-Up Day exercises, pep meetings, and all other similar student gatherings; it was also to be represented on the Faculty's discipline committee. Even the presidents of fraternities were to be responsible to the Council for house discipline. The Council elected its own chairman, who also became president of the Student Body.

The Council started very ambitiously, abolishing the Freshman Peerade, setting up a system of student proctors in the dormitories, giving freshmen the right to vote and speak at Student Body meetings after the first semester, and voting to abolish hockey and all freshman sports except football. The Student Council chairman wanted the Council to take over the functions of the Interfraternity Council as well, but he failed in that effort.

In early 1934, the Student Council set up a Student Tax Committee to appropriate the proceeds from a single student tax, replacing various special purpose taxes passed by the Student Body meeting (see STUDENT ACTIVITIES FEE). In the spring of 1934, the Student Body abolished all class officers in the freshman, sophomore and junior classes, except for the Junior Prom Committee, thus making the Student Council Representatives the leaders of the classes. Class officers were restored in the fall of 1936.

Although the Student Council was much more democratic than the Terrace Council had been, it hedged by granting unequal representation to the classes, and by withholding from the classes the power to nominate their own representatives. Ostensibly to prevent deals, the outgoing Council made the nominations, which remained secret until the election. About 1936, representation was changed to eight seniors, five juniors, four sophomores and two freshmen.

As with the Terrace Council, athletes dominated the Student Council (more than seventy-five percent of the first Council), but six years after its founding the Council's composition changed radically to provide for "functional representation." On April 26, 1938, the Student Body adopted a new constitution, which called for a Student Council of forty members, representing fraternities and the eleven student activities supported by student tax, as well as each of the four classes. Class representation continued to be unequal: seniors (who could be expected to predominate among the fraternity and student activities representatives) had seven seats, juniors eleven, sophomores five and freshmen two. Nominations continued to emanate from the outgoing Council, with the added complication that student organizations would nominate members for consideration by the Student Council nominators. Election was by the Student Body, now reduced to three meetings a year, with no other power except that of recall and constitutional revision.

Following much criticism of its undemocratic procedures, on February 10, 1942, the Student Council passed a constitutional amendment that provided for direct Student Body election of the chairman of the Student Council / President of the Student Body, and for announcement of Council nominees before the election, with provision for petition nominees. Recognizing that a forty-man body was unwieldy, the 1942/43 Council worked on further revisions until the

Second World War overrode such concerns. During the period of Navy V-12 programs at Union, the Student Council was temporarily reorganized to represent each naval "ship" and civilian dormitory.

In May 1946, constitutional revisions reduced the size of the pre-war Council and returned it to class representation: the twenty-seven members comprised the presidents and four representatives from each of the four classes and three representatives from a newly created Board of Managers. Freshmen were elected in the second term.

The Board of Managers, consisting of representatives from each tax-supported extra-curricular activity, was not subordinate to the Council; the board was supposed to represent the interests of its member organizations, and the two bodies, which met in alternate weeks, were to make recommendations to each other. In practice, the Board of Managers concerned itself with the same kinds of issues as the Student Council, and it disappeared after 1952/53.

After the War, interest in student government was at a relatively high level, with over sixty percent of the student body voting in the spring of 1947 and seventy percent the next year. Elections were now preceded by full scale campaigns; in the spring of 1947 and for several years thereafter, the Council used voting machines borrowed from the City.

In 1960 and 1961, the Council was drawn into deeper issues than those it usually considered, and became embroiled in its most serious controversy. At its April 12, 1960, meeting the Council passed a resolution deploring various forms of racial discrimination (not including those in fraternities) and setting up a committee to recommend "further actions to demonstrate student opinion toward the promotion of racial equality." At the May 10th meeting, the Council decided to send telegrams opposing racial segregation to New York State congressmen, but tabled a motion urging that "fraternities retaining [racially] restrictive clauses not be allowed to maintain local chapters at Union College." When the motion was introduced again at the first meeting the following fall, it was defeated. Strong criticism of the Council by the *Concordiensis* for these actions set the stage for what happened next.

At the October 4, 1960, Student Council meeting, a student introduced a resolution critical of the Alumni Interfraternity Council for usurping Student Council prerogatives by setting new (and regressive) social rules for fraternities. The senior class president argued that the proposed resolution was too harsh and would be counterproductive; when it was defeated, he went on to urge that the proposal and all discussion of it be stricken from the minutes, and when that proposal was unanimously adopted, he suggested that in the "interests of good taste" the reporter from the *Concordiensis* should omit informing its readers of this section of the meeting.

When the *Concordiensis* responded with defiance, mockery and an *ad hominem* attack on the senior class president, the Council banned the paper, but it was forced to back down in the face of overwhelming student support for the *Concordiensis*.

The following fall, the Student Council passed a resolution against atomic testing, but with the rise in student concern about the war in Vietnam, the Council seemed increasingly irrelevant to most of its constituents and, indeed, to its members. By 1969, it had difficulty mustering a quorum, even for important votes.

Student Senate. The Student Senate (not to be confused with the more recent All-College Senate, or with the nineteenth-century Senates) was the first of two relatively short-lived attempts to increase involvement in student government through structural changes that the reformers hoped would make the bodies more representative. Symptomatically, a Student Body meeting called to ratify the constitution creating a Student Senate failed of its modest quorum (one-fourth), and voting had to be held in the living units.

The Student Senate, instituted in March 1969, was designed to represent living units, rather than classes. One representative was chosen for every thirty members of a living unit, and one representative for every thirty students living off campus. The officers were chosen in a campus-wide election.

Under the new constitution, a Tax Committee of the Student Senate replaced the semi-autonomous Student Tax Committee, and the formal collective name for the undergraduates was changed from "The Student Body" to "The Student Government of Union College."

Interest in student government remained low, even among its members. (When, after failing several times, the Senate finally got a quorum—two-thirds—at a meeting, it changed the quorum to one-third.)

Student Steering Committee. When a new constitution replacing the Student Senate with the Student Steering Committee was passed in late 1971/72, the change was of so little general interest that the *Concordiensis* did not mention it. The eleven-member board consisted of the students (one from each class) who had been elected to two committees: the Committee on Committees and the Discipline Committee, plus the President and Vice-President of the Student Body, and one member elected at large. Bimonthly meetings were to be called hearings, with agendas to be published in advance, and all students were invited to speak. Provision was made for convening Town Meetings, with power to override Steering Committee decisions. In practice, Town Meetings and open hearings were not held.

Student Forum. In the spring of 1975, a new constitution replaced the Student Steering Committee with the Student Forum. Elected members were the President of the Student Body, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and two representatives each from the sophomore, junior and senior classes. Several students elected to other bodies also sat and voted, *ex officio*, on the Student Forum: the two student trustees, five members of the Tax-Audit Committee, and one representative each from the Presidential Advisory Board, the Planning and Priorities Committee, and the Student Life Committee.

A new constitution in 1980 kept the name Student Forum but made several changes: the formal governmental body of which all undergraduates were automatically members became "The Student Government Association." The members of the Student Forum were now the president, the vice president for administration, the vice president for finance, three representatives each from the three upper classes, elected in the spring to serve the following year, and two representatives of the freshman class, elected during the third week of winter term to serve the remainder of the academic year. *Ex officio* members were the two student trustees, and one student representative each from the Academic Affairs Council and the Interfraternity Council. There were minor changes during the next decade.

Legislative Chambers. The Student Council usually met in Old Chapel (GEOLOGICAL HALL) or, after 1936, in HALE HOUSE student lounge. From 1962 until 1971, student government had rooms in Old Gym (BECKER HALL), and since 1971, in the CAMPUS CENTER.

See also: COURTS AND JUDICIAL BOARDS; GOVERNANCE.

Student Pranks and Mischief. Although clearly one of the theatrical arts, highly dependent on an audience, student pranks have generated no body of theory (except in psychiatry) and are poorly documented. The principal evidence for fundamental change over time is the fact that pranks once deemed hilarious often strike modern sensibilities as mere mischief: pointless at best; criminal at worst. This change, however, gives even a nearly random chronicle of pranks and mischief some value to historians of the *Zeigist*. It is perhaps best interpreted by those who doubt the universality of their own senses of humor.

Adults are least likely to find amusement in pranks that damage property; rarely imaginative, often nowadays a consequence of drunkenness, these seem uniformly uninspired. Some incidence of deliberate damage to dormitory rooms is of course a constant throughout the history of Union and of all colleges. In 1867, the *Union College Magazine* mentioned as com-

mon occurrences: breaking windows, burning out-houses and tarring over the walls and doors of College buildings. When the trustees raised room rents in 1873, some students broke windows in protest. The traditionally jocular sophomore class history in the 1880 *Garnet* boasted:

We are members of a society to demolish the college.... We have destroyed more property during the two terms of our Sophomore year, than any previous class ever destroyed.

Seven students were expelled when celebration of a successful football season in 1901 culminated in setting fire to the front porch of a South College faculty apartment.

Sometimes, however, even vandalism showed a modicum of imagination. On one occasion students armed with putty knives and limburger cheese invaded Professor EDWARD EVERETT HALE's classroom at night and puttied all the cracks in the walls, windows and doors. On another, they bricked up a classroom doorway in Washburn Hall (the more prosaic practice of jamming classroom locks with lead shot was very common).

Although students have been forbidden to keep firearms since 1802, there is reason to think the rule was long flouted. In 1860, a student pulled a pistol on a faculty member who was trying to prevent him from stealing the bell; in 1880 a freshman fired four shots from a derringer at hazing sophomores who were trying to break into his room, and in 1884 a student killed a barking dog with a shotgun. As late as 1932, the Discipline Committee complained of the "casual" and "promiscuous use of firearms" by students.

The first painting of the IDOL in 1876 was considered an outrage against a valuable antiquity. On the evening of March 13, 1903, students celebrating victory in a debate with Rutgers carried some of the College collection of plaster casts of famous sculptures from the second floor of Nott Memorial down to Library Field and played baseball against them by bonfire light, breaking some. To oblige journalists, students recreated the game a little later, by daylight.

Another icon, the Chester Arthur statue (see ARTHUR (CHESTER) STATUE), has frequently been outfitted with clothes, balloons, beer bottles, and more scandalous objects. Students have usually refrained from painting the statue, but have often painted footprints on the sidewalk to suggest that Arthur had been walking at night.

One can perhaps find some sympathy for the nocturnal vandals who, in 1879, tore down the high fence in front of President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER's house (he was notoriously aloof) and the others who, after repeated published complaints about the dangerous condition of the walk in front of North and South Colleges had brought no action, threw the paving stones over the Terrace Wall in 1883. The College bells, which awoke

students before dawn, were the object of several attacks. In 1822 someone tried to blow up the South College bell, igniting a small fire; more often, students contented themselves with abstracting the clapper, but once, in 1860, they stole the entire hundred-pound North College bell (it was never found).

After a clapper-stealing incident in 1850, the thief deposited his booty on President ELIPHALET NOTT's doorstep. Next day in chapel the president proved himself equal to the challenge. Stealing the clapper showed a daring spirit, he remarked in the only recorded instance of a Union president expressing appreciation of a student prank, but it was both dangerous and ignoble to do such things at night; why not do them in daylight?

Circa 1837, students used a similar method to gain a respite from the pressures of study; instead of stealing the clapper, they would enter dormitory rooms and temporarily confiscate all the copies of a textbook—especially the geometry textbook for ISAAC JACKSON's course, thereby forcing the suspension of recitations for a few days.

"Setting up" classrooms may originally have meant piling up the furniture; by 1906 it meant removing the furniture, often to hang it in the College's elm trees. The faculty grew tired of this stunt, and President Raymond warned that if it happened again he would ban student body meetings. It did happen again, in November 1906 (students felt the need to protest the re-imposition of comprehensive examinations on engineering majors), and Raymond kept his promise, suspending meetings until the following April. Raymond then extracted from the students a collective promise to refrain from setting up classrooms, but the contract was violated in the springs of 1908 and 1909; in the latter instance, the student body collectively apologized to the instructor.

Although Union students never inflicted real violence on the faculty, as happened at some other institutions in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, harassment of a kind that now seems inconceivable did occur: pulling a tutor's long hair when he wasn't looking (circa 1817); setting a water pail ambush for BENJAMIN JOSLIN and locking him in a dormitory room (1833); loudly mocking the stone deaf TAYLER LEWIS in his presence, and on another occasion (1862) locking him in his classroom; throwing firecrackers into classrooms (1892). Nineteenth-century professors needed all the dignity they could affect. In the spring of 1873, according to a *College Spectator* report, freshmen greeted a new professor by gathering in front of his room one evening, "breaking sundry panes of glass, kicking in the door, and then proceeding to entertain him with the melodious strains of the fish horn and tin pan, varied with the usual hooting and yelling."

A few pranks against faculty members, though, probably gave secret amusement to some of their colleagues. Students had brought an Italian organ grinder to the campus to disrupt classes in 1872 and perhaps in some succeeding years. In October 1883 a group of sophomores induced an organ grinder to play outside the classroom of the choleric SIDNEY G. ASHMORE. Ashmore paid him seven cents to go away, whereupon the sophomores led the musician to the classroom's back window to play again outside what he probably thought was a different classroom. Ashmore achieved pedagogical immortality by putting on his hat before jumping out the window to chase the man away.

Professor WILLIAM WELLS, however, was the butt of a prank which showed the genre's true potential. Teaching the same language courses year after year, he fell into the habit of making the same jokes at the same point in the text with such predictability that copies of the textbook annotated with Well's remarks came to be passed down from class to class. He taught with his students seated around his desk, on which they—or the sycophants among them—customarily pounded to signify their intense amusement. After launching a witticism, Wells always snatched his pocket watch off the desk to spare it the effects of the pounding. On the day his victims conspired to embarrass him, he delivered the scheduled joke, snatched up his watch, and looked at the silent, poker-faced young men he had under-estimated.

At one of several other extremes was the unsubtle art of making a stink, accomplished circa 1817 by putting asafetida on a hot stove and circa 1892 by throwing sulfur in a furnace. For a description of "smoking out" and other stunts systematically directed by students against other students, see the articles HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS and CLASS SUPPERS.

During the decades in which cows grazed in the PASTURE below the TERRACE WALL, students were known to paint them with zebra stripes by night. More ambitious pranksters sometimes persuaded a cow to enter a classroom, or even to climb the stairs to a dormitory room, where its natural functions were not suspended during the time it took someone else to accomplish the far greater feat of inducing the animal to descend stairs. The Class of 1880 prudently substituted JUDSON LANDON's goat, sometimes leading or carrying it as far as the roof.

Flouting decorum has always given students special satisfaction. The 1802 College laws prohibited students participating in public speaking exercises from choosing a "ludicrous piece" or appearing in "indecent dress." Other laws from the same period forbade students appearing in women's clothing.

In July 1862, Professor Jonathan Pearson described in his diary the administration's reaction to a precursor of "streaking"

Actg. Pres. Hickok called a Faculty meeting this evening to discuss a disgraceful exhibition made last evening by 8 or 10 students who showed themselves in front of college about 1 o'clock in their shirts alone. They called themselves the "shirt-tail brigade" and after a series of silly performances and noise retired. So indecent an exhibition it was thought should be noticed and if possible stopped.

Students held midnight "pajama parades" through Schenectady in April and October of 1914; the practice returned in the fall of 1950, supposedly with the purpose of depriving the visiting team of sleep by serenading them outside the Van Curler Hotel before the season's first football game. Whether or not they accomplished this purpose, the freshman marchers did, according to reports, accidentally trample an elderly couple outside Proctor's Theatre and damage a car. Subsequent pajama parades were more closely supervised by upperclassmen, who forced freshmen to participate. In 1955 the College tried to divert the custom into "useful instead of destructive channels" by renaming it the Pajama Drive and providing it with two bands and a motorcade, which was to include the Mayor. That parade was rained out, and the following year it became the custom for the paraders to block a major intersection by sitting down in the street. The College tried unsuccessfully to prevent a repetition in 1957, and in 1958 two freshmen were arrested for sitting down in the street; no further pajama parades were held.

Real streakers—naked runners who "streak" through a public area—appeared nationally about 1973 and at Union a little later. The fad returned to Union in the 1990s.

Most of the pranks and mischief described above have been identical or very similar to those occurring in other colleges and universities, but the most imaginative prank known to have been executed at Union seemed tailor-made for the unfinished NOTT MEMORIAL. Forty-nine years after it happened, one of the perpetrators, George F. Pierson of the Class of 1875, described that "frosty March midnight" concert broadcast of 1874:

The amplifier was the walls of the central college building, then completed up to the eaves of the dome. The generator was what is commonly known as a horse fiddle, but of mammoth size, fastened to the main floor of the building. The fiddle was 6 or 8 feet square, and 4 feet high. The bow was a plank 36 feet long, 4 inches thick and 16 inches wide, into which we had pounded resin for a week. As the bow was drawn alternately in each direction, six men stood upon it, facing alternately in each direction, and moving in lock step, to keep their weight over that part of the plank in contact with the box. As many students as could get hold of the ends of the plank supplied all the dynamic force necessary. No one in Schenectady slept that night. Some were wakened as far as the Aqueduct, five miles below.

See also: *CONCORDIENSIS* (Humor); FACULTY TAKE-OFF DAY; PARIETAL RULES.

Student Publications. This summary article presents an overview of student publications. Those cited in small caps are also the subjects of separate articles.

Serial Publications.

- 1807–8. *THE PASTIME*. February 21, 1807–June 1808. A literary magazine published personally by John Howard Payne, with very little reference to the College.
- 1811 *THE FLORIAD*. May 24 – November 22, 1811. A literary magazine published by the Philomathean and Adelpic Societies.
- 1827–32 *THE STUDENTS' ALBUM*. June 15, 1827–October 6, 1827. A literary magazine.
- 1832–34 *PARTHENON*. November 1832–June 1834. [First series]. A literary magazine.
- 1833–34 *THE CENSOR*. November 1833–May 1834. A literary magazine, a rival to the *Parthenon*.
- 1838 *The Hornet*. March 13, 1838. One eight-page issue, published by several members of the Invincible Club. A satire on other students and an attack on *The Nondescript* (see below).
- 1841 *The Crucible*. "Conducted by the Deliberative Club." No. 1 is a scurrilous satire on faculty and students. A promised second number, on the secret societies and their members, apparently never appeared.
- 1847 *The Parthenon*, second series. May 15–July 15, 1847.
- 1849–51 *THE SCROLL*. Four issues: October, November 1849; May 1850; March 1851. A literary magazine.
- 1851 *The Parthenon*, third series. March 12, 1851. One issue.
- 1854 *THE UNION COLLEGE CHRONICLE*. One issue only, dated October 23–24, 1854. Essentially a catalogue of the College.
- 1854–71 *UNIONIAN*. A series of sophomore class annuals, some of which bore the titles *THE SOPHOMORE INDEPENDENT*, *THE UNION MEERSCHAUM*, *Union Resume*, and *Union Annual*.
- 1855 *THE UNION OFFERING AND FRESHMAN REVIEW*. January 1855. One issue. A literary magazine and an attack on the *Sophomore Independent*.
- 1859–60 *CONCORDIA*. Three issues: April 1859, November 1859 and March 1860. A literary magazine, with commentary on College affairs. Published by the Philomathean Society.
- 1860–66;
1869–75 *UNION COLLEGE MAGAZINE*. A literary magazine, with news and commentary on the College. Issued once a term (three times a year) by the combined literary societies.
- 1872–75 *COLLEGE SPECTATOR*. A monthly literary and news magazine.
- 1877–
1877–
1893– *CONCORDIENSIS*. Newspaper.
- 1877–
1893– *GARNET*. Yearbook.
- 1893– *STUDENT HANDBOOK*. Published annually by the Christian Association until 1921, then by the Publications Board until 1933 when it was replaced by the *Freshman Handbook*. Later revived, it has been an official College publication since 1979.
- 1896–99 *The Parthenon*, fourth series.
- 1910 *THE IDOL*. One issue; a humor magazine.
- 1924–25 *LA VOZ DE UNION*. Published by the Spanish Club. Seven issues.
- 1928–
1932 *THE IDOL*. Usually a literary magazine.
- 1932 *THE ICONOCLAST*. June 1932. One issue. A rival of *The Idol*.
- 1937–
1938 *THE FRESHMAN RECORD*. An annual edited by students but published by the College.
- 1938 *THE IDLE INTERVAL*. February 1938. One issue. A rival of *The Idol*.
- 1963–64 *This is Nott News*. A multilithed newsletter published by the Class of 1966. Seven issues.
- 1968 *An Unnamed Paper*. A multilithed newsletter (8 1/2 by 11 inches) of anti-war and counter-culture news edited by Scott Simons '72 for "like-minded people in the movement." November 1, 1968. One issue.
- 1968–69 *Paper Highway*. An independent magazine published by Richard Balagur '69, with several Union students on the staff. Dealing primarily with issues of the Vietnam War and racism, it made little mention of the College. Five issues.
- 1970 *UNION PRESS*. A newsheet published in the aftermath of the Kent State shootings. May 11–29. Fifteen issues.
- 1970 *Viewpoint*. A newsletter published in opposition to the *Union Press* by the Student Committee for an Alternative Viewpoint. At least three issues, beginning about May 19, 1970.
- 1975 *The Way We Are*. A multilithed publication issued anonymously by "The Group," it included some incisive satire on the faculty and administration. Three issues are extant: Vol. 2, no. 1, May 9, 1975; vol. 2, no. 2, June 6, 1975; vol. 3, no. 1, October 1975.
- 1980–82. *UNION VIEWS*. A tabloid investigative news magazine published twice a term from May 5, 1980, to May 4, 1982.
- 1981–83 *ANIMA*. A newsletter of the Women's Network. Five issues.
- 1983–86 *UNION LAMPOONE*. Spring 1983, Winter 1984, February 1986. Three issues. Satire.
- 1983– *UNDERGRADUATE RREVIEW*. Became the *Minerva Review* in 1990.

- 1986–87 *THE IDEALIST, A JOURNAL OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL OPINION*. Four issues.
- 1988– *UNION SENTINEL*. Biweekly (later three times a term), October 1988. A conservative/libertarian newspaper and journal of opinion.

Non-serial publications. In the second quarter of the nineteenth century and a little later, a notable feature of student life was a plethora of satirical broadsides and pamphlets, not all of which have survived. These differ from the “one-shot” serial publications listed above in that they were never intended to continue publication. Again, some are also the subject of separate articles.

- 1828/29 *The dunciad*. A satirical broadside poem by George Guiteau '30 published sometime during 1828/29; no copies are extant. In response to being lampooned in it, John W. Henly '31 tried to attack the author with a sword cane, for which he was arrested and fined (*UCM* June 1872:15–17).
- 1830 *The treat*. A satirical broadsheet published in the spring of 1830, apparently by a person or persons displeased by the election of Commencement marshall. No copies are extant. (*UCM* June 1872: 15–17; *Schenectady Cabinet* March 17, 1830.)
- 1833 *Truth*, by the Invisible. A verse broadside satire on other students. Undated, but a surviving copy is dated 1833 in manuscript (PS 1:219)
- 1833 *The warning*, by Invisible. A verse broadside satire on other students, circa 1833. Apparently a sequel to *Truth*.
- 1835 *Dunciad*. A verse broadside satire on other students, signed “Incog.” and dated February 20, 1835.
- 1837 *Diabolus ridens*. A satirical publication [“Laughing devil”] issued anonymously on March 2, 1837, by Robert Raymond '37. No copies are extant. (Martin Burt diary, March 2, 1837; Jonathan Pearson diary, March 4, 1837).
- 1837 *The nondescript*. An anonymous eight-page publication issued November 18, 1837, by Martin Burt, A. Judson Crane, and David L. Gregg, all of the Class of 1838. Other contributors included Callender Beecher and T. Dwight Morris. About seventy-five copies were sold. One of the pieces by Burt was against secret societies, and several pieces scored off other students, especially fraternity members. No copies are extant. (Diary of Martin Burt.)
- 1838 *THE WIZARD*. A pamphlet satire on faculty and students, apparently issued in response to *Diabolus ridens* and *The nondescript*.
- 1838 *The vision*. Verse broadside satire on other students. The Union archive copy is dated in ms “circa 1838” and ascribed to “Gregg” —presumably David L. Gregg '38.
- 1839 *THE FRYING PAN FOR POOR SINNERS*. A thirty-two-page satirical attack on other students, Kappa Alpha, the Equitable Union, Eliphallet Nott, and Jonathan Pearson.
- 1840 *THE SPY-GLASS*. A thirty-two-page response to *The frying pan for poor sinners*, probably by the Equitable Union.
- 1855 *Diabolus*. Known only from the next item.
- 1855 *Bona res*. A manuscript satire on the author of “*Diabolus*,” which is otherwise unknown. Dated October 24, 1855, and preserved in the College archives.
- 1855 *The fizzle*. A manuscript satire, dated October 24, 1855, preserved in the College archives. These three probably appeared on a bulletin board.
- 1859 *Sophomore mere-scham*. A parody of the *Union Meershaum* (see above), this exists in two printings with the same text and the same date, July 1859: a broadside, and a four-page leaflet.
- 1864 *THE LEECH*. A vituperative attack on faculty and students in eight tabloid pages.
- 1864 *Union ram*. A twenty-four-page satirical attack on the faculty.

Student Wives' Club. Many married veterans enrolled at Union in the aftermath of the SECOND WORLD WAR. In the fall of 1946 a group of their wives formed the Veterans' Wives Club, later renamed Student Wives' Club. With twenty-nine members at its peak in 1948, the club served as a support group and a social club, encompassing its own glee club, bridge club and dramatic club. Members heard talks on home economics, made Easter baskets for the patients at Ellis Hospital, and discussed affiliating with the national Student Wives' Club, but when most of the veterans graduated, the group died out about 1949/50.

A later, and probably smaller, Student Wives' Club, founded in the spring of 1968, lasted until at least the fall of 1971.

See also: DUTCHMEN'S VILLAGE.

Students' Album (The). From June 15, 1827, to October 6, 1827, one or more anonymous students published nine numbers (totaling 144 pages) of a general literary magazine called the *Students' Album*.

Only a few passing references to the College appeared in its pages, but one of them was an often-quot-

ed complaint in the August 25th issue that "a large recruit" of "extremely voracious" bed-bugs had entered the College since commencement without "submit[ting] to the formality of an examination."

The editors offered a gold medal for the best 2–4 page essay or tale, and another for the best 50–100 line poem, but the magazine apparently did not survive long enough to award the prizes.

Sub-Freshman Weekend. During several periods between 1908 and 1956, Union designated a spring weekend as a time for visits by high school students whom the Admissions Office or the fraternities hoped to interest in attending the College. The rather awkward term "Sub-Freshman Weekend" was apparently borrowed from other institutions; in the beginning Union also called it "Preparatory School Day."

Introduced at the suggestion of Secretary of the Faculty FRANK COE BARNES, Sub-Freshman Weekend was largely run in its first year by the fraternities: although the College then took over management, the role of fraternities proved troublesome. Fraternity members frequently aided the College by recruiting applicants from their hometowns, but the administration worried that rushing would overshadow the weekend's other activities.

From 1908 through 1913, the weekend coincided with Interscholastic Day, on which a high school track meet was held at Union. The First World War put an end to Sub-Freshman Weekend after 1914, and with the sole exception of 1924, it did not return until 1934.

The fraternities then agreed to refrain from rushing on Sub-Freshman Weekend, but three years later the *Concordiensis* pronounced that compact "not only broken, but almost forgotten." Fraternities continued to invite most of the visitors, although the Admissions Office also selected some.

The 1943 weekend was the last until after the Second World War. The event returned in March 1947, continuing annually through 1956, when it became impossible to house all the participants. In later years the College sometimes held an open house in the fall for local high school students.

Summer Institutes for Teachers. At the initiative of Union physics professor PETER WOLD, in 1943 General Electric began to underwrite "General Electric Science Fellowships for Teachers," a six-week summer session at Union for about fifty high school teachers of chemistry and physics. After skipping the war year 1944, the institutes resumed in 1945 under the guidance of VLADIMIR ROJANSKY and GE scientist Saul Dushman and continued until 1958. Regular Union faculty taught most of the courses, and participants also attended lectures and conferences at the GE research and engineering laboratories.

In the summer of 1958 the National Science Foundation began a summer institute at Union for high school teachers of biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics. More generously funded—it paid participants' salaries as well as costs—the N.S.F. institute replaced the GE institute after one year of co-existence, and continued until 1969.

Summer School. Eventually too numerous to chronicle, Union's summer schools began with a session held July 6–August 15, 1896, at Saratoga Springs, apparently in an effort by some members of that community to change its image as a gambling mecca.

Announcing plans for the Union College Summer School, the *Concordiensis* reported "Saratoga is trying hard to regain the reputation she once held, and to do this she is trying to draw there instead intellectual and cultured people." Participating faculty included professors TRUAX, LANDRETH, Pepper, Mosher, HALE, STOLLER, Edwards, BENNETT and Linhart.

Support Staff. The College has probably always employed a support staff larger than the faculty, but only fragmentary information, at best, is available about most of its members. This article is devoted primarily to the nineteenth century, when individual servants and other employees were often known to the whole College community.

The 1802 *Laws*, promulgated while the College was still in the old Schenectady Academy building, call for a butler, who was to ring bells, light the chapel, run errands for the president, and sell not only books and stationary but also food and drink (including beer) to students "in small quantities, and at a reasonable profit." Interestingly, however, the laws also provided that "the Steward shall perform the services assigned to the Butler until such an officer shall be appointed." Whether a butler was ever appointed is unknown.

The *Laws* required the steward to "cause all the rooms occupied by the instructors or students, and all the entries to be cleanly swept once every day, and all the beds to be decently made at the same time"—wording that suggests a housekeeping staff. Servants would have been needed to prepare food for the commons as well.

The number of servants must have increased after Union moved to the larger West College building in 1804 and again in 1814 when the College moved to the present campus, where there were more buildings to clean and repair, two boarding halls requiring food preparation, and extensive grounds to tend. At about this time, three long-time employees joined the staff: James Rogers, Richard Sampson, and Christopher Regles.

An Irish-born soldier who enlisted in the British Army at eighteen, Rogers (1786–May 25, 1861) was taken prisoner by American forces in the capture of

Fort George during the War of 1812. Choosing to stay in America, he was working for Union by 1813, the year before the College moved to the present campus. Long a general College servant who, *inter alia*, peddled comestibles through the dormitories, "Uncle Jimmy" eventually became the college postman. In his later years he occupied a small house just inside BLUE GATE; when he died at seventy-five he had been at Union forty-eight years.

Sampson (1776–Oct. 24, 1854) came to Union about the same time as Rogers. Born a slave and sold at the age of six and again at fifteen, he purchased his freedom at twenty-five and went to work for the College about thirteen years later; by 1835 he was the Head Servant of North and South Colleges. When he died at seventy-eight, he had been retired for several years.

Richard Sampson was apparently the first black employee of the College to remain for a long period, but he was preceded by the "two or three black servants" JOHN HOWARD PAYNE mentioned in an August 6, 1806, letter to his father, and by "black Tom" and "black Betty," who drew wages in 1812; nothing more is known about them.

Christopher Reagles was officially the superintendent, or overseer, of the College Farm (see FARM AND NURSERY, COLLEGE); in addition to his agricultural responsibilities, he was apparently in charge of repairs to buildings and all outdoor work, including quarrying. JONATHAN PEARSON, appointed treasurer (and consequently Reagles's boss) in 1855, considered him an efficient worker; otherwise, little information about him has survived. He succumbed to tuberculosis about February 26, 1864.

An 1831 circular explicitly prohibited students from having their own servants, which suggests that at least one would-be sybarite had so equipped himself.

By the mid 1830s, the campus possessed two small tenements "chiefly for the accommodation of laborers and servants of the college." A report about that time mentions: N. Vedder, carpenter; Russell Rodgers; Smith (a workman of all trades); William Never, gardener; Patrick Keyes, Head Servant; and Joseph Gunsaul and John G. Van Voast, Stewards of North Hall and South Hall. The 1838 report to the Regents lists: "Postmaster, carpenter, smith, gardener, farmer, two stewards and six servants."

From the 1830s to the present, JACKSON'S GARDEN has required laborers; ISAAC JACKSON'S diary records some of their comings and goings, and incidentally reflects his prejudices, doubtless common ones at the College as elsewhere. He identified one pair of workers only as "Irishman no. 1" and "Irishman no. 2," and in 1871 he notes, apropos his domestic servants: "Mary Spence left after many years service about ten days ago & we have a new girl in the kitchen—All the domestics now are Protestants & English or Scotch Irish."

The College's most famous servant was MOSES VINEY (1817–1909), an escaped slave who became ELIPHALET NOTT'S personal servant in 1842 and was still on the campus, in retirement, at the turn of the century. He and his wife lived in a house east of the present site of Silliman Hall.

The 1855 New York State census opens a tiny window on another group of servants by listing all the residents of faculty houses: In addition to Moses Viney and his wife, President Nott's household had three servants, as did TAYLER LEWIS; Professors NEWMAN, HICKOK and Jackson each had two. Ten of the twelve were born in Ireland, one in England, and one (a twelve-year-old girl) in Germany.

Like the putative butler in the Schenectady Academy building, the head servants in the dormitories appear to have been authorized to conduct side businesses with students; from 1852 until 1874, the College catalogue advised students that, if they did not wish to bring furniture from home or buy it locally, they could rent it from the College servants.

By the time of the Civil War, the old servants' tenement was apparently gone, and many servants had to live in town, an arrangement the College found inconvenient, as Jonathan Pearson noted in his diary on May 19, 1863:

The long felt want of servants constantly on the Hill and near the Colleges is again talked of by authorities of Coll. Today I walked out with Dr. Hickok to look for some site where dwellings might be built for them.

Nothing was built, however.

In the later half of the nineteenth century, undergraduate publications began to celebrate servants. "Hugh, the favorite janitor of South College" (1860) and Elizabeth Kritz, a German woman who was a janitor in the 1870s and 1880s, are mentioned only briefly, but "Aumie" and "Colonel Pickett" figure prominently in contemporary publications and in alumni reminiscences; it became customary for graduating seniors to ask them, as well as faculty members, to sign photographs. In 1883 the *Concordiensis* dubbed them "the sub-faculty."

Joseph C. Pickett (d. Dec. 29, 1883) came to the College in 1860 to replace Christopher Reagles as superintendent of the College farm; he was soon called the janitor and eventually superintendent of grounds. A famously genial man who always greeted students with "How is Your Honor?", he possessed a good nature that survived endless student pranks. Sometimes dubbed "General" after the Confederate officer, but usually "Colonel," Pickett was celebrated in one verse of an 1875 marching song:

Here's to Colonel Pickett, drink it down, drink it down;
Here's to Colonel Pickett, drink it down, drink it down;
Here's to Colonel Pickett, if your window breaks he'll fix it;
Drink it down, drink it down, drink it down, down, down.

"Aumie," as the German-born Mrs. Anna Maria Nikolai (d. 1885) was called, worked for the College from October 1847 (or earlier) until her death; she was eventually in charge of cleaning South College. She is never quoted, and was perhaps not fluent in English, but students seem to have found her fascinating.

Mrs. Nikolai was, of course, only the best remembered of many women who looked after the dormitories. In 1895 the *Concordiensis* published a long poem to "Our Chambermaids" ("There are two for every section/and two more to oversee") accompanied by a photograph of fourteen young women.

Two employees who came to the College in 1886 remained well beyond the period when the support staff was thought of as servants. Joseph Rudman Sr., born in 1866 in Germany, emigrated at fourteen, farmed for six years at Ballston Lake, then went to work for Union. He drove the College team for twenty-seven years before becoming janitor in Alumni Gymnasium in 1912, where he remained until 1933. From 1906, he and his family lived in a small house behind the former Biology Building. His son, Joseph Rudman Jr., was in charge of the Chemistry Department stock room from 1920 until 1965.

Mrs. Kate Melber (1859–1939), beginning in 1886 as a chambermaid, retired in 1937, at seventy-eight, as superintendent of the cleaning staff and caretaker of Silliman Hall and the Administration Building. The College celebrated her fifty years of service with a dinner in Hale House, an event sufficiently novel to be allotted half a column on the front page of the *New York Herald Tribune*. Afterward, Professor John March interviewed her over the NBC network.

As the size of the College increased, individual service employees were less likely to be known to the whole college community. Union continued to provide maid service in a growing number of dormitories until that amenity was discontinued in the fall of 1970, and with the opening of campus dining halls in 1936, 1950 and 1988, the number of employees engaged in food service steadily increased, although during some periods they were actually employed by the catering service with which the College had contracted.

Maintenance of buildings and grounds, originally the responsibility of the superintendent of the College farm, eventually became a large separate unit of the College, now called Campus Operations. On the death in 1883 of Colonel Pickett, George Clute, who had worked for the College in some capacity since at least 1870, was appointed "Superintendent of Buildings." Clute died in the autumn of 1909 when he fell from a step-ladder while hanging shades in the Electrical Engineering Building. His successor, John R. Walling, had been an engineer in charge of creameries in New Jersey in 1882, and was reputedly the first man to produce sugar from milk commercially in America. He retired from Union June 16, 1934, at seventy-eight. As

a 1922 vignette of Walling by Charles Waldron in the alumni magazine shows, the superintendent still did much of the work himself:

His short stocky figure is a familiar sight to all, crossing and recrossing the campus, often with a wrench or two in his hand, bound on an errand of mercy...

The College had only four superintendents in 120 years: Reagles worked about 46 years, Pickett, 24; Clute, 25; and Walling, 25.

Clute was succeeded as "Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds" by Samuel Johnson.

In April 1943, C.T. MALE, at that time comptroller, was appointed "College engineer in charge of Buildings and Maintenance"; he returned to teaching the following year, and William Mathias (d. Feb. 2, 1972) was appointed Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, serving until his retirement twenty-two years later. By the end of Mathias's tenure, the maintenance staff included experienced plumbers, electricians, masons, carpenters, etc., as well as general laborers and drivers. It was quartered in the basement of WASHBURN HALL by 1936, moving to the CAMPUS OPERATIONS CENTER in 1961.

About 1962, Harold Usher was appointed to the new position of Director of Physical Plant, with authority over the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Mathias was succeeded at the end of 1965 by Lawrence Glindmyer, whose title was Manager of Maintenance Operations. On Glindmyer's retirement in 1970, his position was abolished, Robert Welch became Director of Physical Plant, and Usher moved to the Administration Building as Director of Business and Facilities Operations.

Welch was followed in 1974 by Walter Stone, who was succeeded in early 1978 by J. Richard Mills. At the end of 1979, Jack H. Hill was appointed to the new position of Director of Campus Operations, responsible for all security, safety and physical plant operations. Mills remained for a year as Director of Physical Plant, after which the title was abolished. Hill was succeeded August 1, 1989, by Thomas Smyth.

The rise of clerical employees is as poorly documented as that of janitors. President E.N. POTTER engaged a male scribe for some duties, and it is possible that other nineteenth-century presidents did likewise, but most surviving letters are in the presidents' own hands. ANNE BEATTIE became President Richmond's secretary in 1910 and remained for thirty years. Her successor, Lillian Applegarth, served until 1978. By 1917 there were secretaries in at least the dean's office and the admissions office, and ten years later the English and History departments jointly acquired a secretary. In 1933, however, the worsening Depression forced the College to dismiss all "individual faculty stenographers," concentrating clerical work in the Administration Building. By the late 1930s, Bailey Hall

had one secretary serving the entire Humanities and Social Sciences Divisions; growth since has of course paralleled the increase in the size of the faculty and the complexity of clerical responsibilities. (See STAFF ASSOCIATION).

See also: SECURITY AND SAFETY; MAIL, COLLEGE; BOOKSTORE.

Swimming (Men's). Competitive swimming came relatively late to Union College because the institution had no pool until completion of ALUMNI GYMNASIUM in 1914. Although Union swam against Syracuse in early 1921 (losing 6–38), the team did not gain recognition as a minor sport until the fall of that year, and its first season is generally reckoned as 1922.

Only one of the first twelve seasons (1926) ended with more wins than losses for Union; four others produced .500 averages. The following eleven years, however, were much worse, as the College lost all its meets in 1934, 1936, 1937, 1941, 1942 and 1944, while garnering a total of nine wins in the other five years. Only 1940 (4–2) broke the losing pattern. Pre-war coaches were Joseph C. Wheatley (1921, 1938–42); Harry McManus (1923–24); R.M. Blakelock (1926); Kenneth Gray (1926–27); Theodore Lydgate (1928–30); William M. Leonard '24 (1931–37); Jesse Perkins (1943); Charles Irwin (1944).

The swimming team skipped the war years 1945 and 1946, resuming competition in 1947 (1–4). Under coach Ray Mulane (1947–1957), the swimmers enjoyed their best decade ever, with ten winning seasons in a row. Mulane's record at Union was 76–26, and during his tenure individual Union College records were frequently broken. He left early in the 1958 season, which was finished under trainer Jerry Waldman.

Mulane's successor, Ed Fedosky (1959–60), saw the team win 10 and lose 9 in his two seasons; Tony Turner began with a disastrous year, 1–9 in 1961, but ended with its inverse, 9–1 in 1963. The team's fortunes then began a slow decline under coaches Robert E. Beaudry Jr. (1964–65); Robert Benson (1965–69); Robert G. McMurray (1970–73); and Robert V. Magee (1974–88). From 1971 through 1988, Union men swimmers enjoyed no successful seasons, winning only 38, while losing 143. Under coach Susan Bassett during in the final two years covered by this book, the team returned to the winning column.

The College experienced two serious difficulties with its first pool, in the basement of Alumni Gymnasium. The ceiling was so low that a rectangular section had to be removed above the diving board, and about 1933 it was discovered that, at 75 feet, 11 inches, the pool was 11 inches too long for official swimming meets.

An addition to the gymnasium provided a new 25 meter pool, opened in 1987.

Swimming (Women's). The first attempt, in 1979, to form a women's swim team was a failure, and for several years women swam on the men's team. A women's team began swimming in intercollegiate competition in 1984, under the coaching of Martha Morrison (1984–1987), but it compiled a dismal 9–29 record in its first four seasons. Its fortunes were then reversed; coached by Susan Bassett for the remaining three years of the period covered by this book, the team won twenty-five of twenty-seven dual meets and finished first in four invitational meets. Undeclared in 1990, the team won the New York State championship and placed fourteenth of eighty-seven teams at the NCAA Division III nationals.

Tau Beta Pi (New York Mu chapter). A national engineering honor society founded June 15, 1885, at Lehigh University, Tau Beta Pi has had a chapter at Union since 1964. A local society named Beta Tau Upsilon had been started in 1959 for the purpose of becoming a chapter of Tau Beta Pi; it achieved that goal with the installation and first initiation of members on April 11, 1964.

Tau Kappa Alpha. An honorary society which supervised debating at Union, Tau Kappa Alpha existed from the spring of 1921 until it was disbanded as a result of the 1934 faculty investigation into honorary societies.

Taylor, John (Aug. 1, 1751–Nov. 5, 1801). Senior Tutor, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1795–1801.

A native of Princeton, New Jersey, the only son of Jacob Taylor, a farmer, and Rachel Porter Taylor, John Taylor graduated from the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University) in 1770.

In the fall of 1771, he became head of the grammar school attached to the newly-founded Queen's College (later Rutgers University) in New Brunswick, New Jersey; Taylor's classmate, Frederick Freylinghuysen, served as the first tutor of Queen's and the only full-time faculty member. When Freylinghuysen left in 1773, Taylor succeeded him as the institution's only full-time instructor and *de facto* head. He adapted the Princeton curriculum to the smaller institution, and contributed his own strength in the teaching of mathematics.

Taylor's connection with the college spanned the American Revolution; while serving as an army officer, he did his best to keep the fragile institution functioning at least intermittently. He trained his students in military science, served as captain of the New Brunswick minute men in 1775, and on August 16, 1776, accepted appointment as first major of the Second Battalion of Middlesex County Militia. He was with Washington in the crossing of the Delaware and