

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 Potter 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

commanded troops in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

The British occupation of New Brunswick closed the college during the first half of 1777, but after the enemy evacuated the town Taylor gathered a few students to resume classes in an abandoned church. By June 1778 he was aide de camp to General Dickinson. Appointed commander of a New Jersey regiment in July 1779, he secured a replacement as tutor and devoted himself to keeping General Washington apprised of British troop movements in New York and New Jersey. His college duties, however, still interfered with his military responsibilities, and about the end of September 1779 he was permitted to resign from the army, having attained the rank of Colonel. He reopened the college that fall, but fighting continued to disrupt the institution and several times forced it to move.

Taylor married Jeanette Fitz-Randolph in 1781; they had three children.

After the war, Taylor worked to strengthen the college (declining an offered position at an academy in Albany), but his relations with his trustees deteriorated, and for a time he apparently taught only irregularly. In 1786 the college finally appointed a full president, and Taylor settled into the position of professor of mathematics and natural science at £ 150 a year.

In 1790 Taylor resigned from Queen's to become director of the Latin school and headmaster of the academy in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. After declining a 1791 invitation to head the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY, he accepted a renewed offer in 1792. On April 16, 1793, he wrote a friend "I am much pleased with this Northern Country—My prospects are very promising."

The Dutch Reformed Church had launched the Schenectady Academy in 1785 as a preliminary to founding a Dutch Reformed college. The school had functioned without a headmaster; several tutors taught about one hundred students, male and female. Though a Presbyterian, Taylor had demonstrated at Queen's his willingness to work for an institution under Dutch Reformed control, and he took a leading role in the drive for a college. He chaired the committees working in Schenectady to gather petitions for the chartering of the academy, and when that had been accomplished in January 1793, he became secretary of the committee seeking a college charter.

After the College was chartered (without sectarian control), Taylor, as Senior Tutor, at first constituted the entire faculty and also served—until the arrival of JOHN BLAIR SMITH in December 1795—as acting president. During Taylor's lifetime the College never had more than four faculty members, including the president. After the appointment of ANDREW YATES in 1797 as tutor, Taylor was apparently given the title Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He evidently again served as acting president from Smith's departure in May 1799 until the arrival of president

JONATHAN EDWARDS in July of that year. In 1796 the board had appointed him librarian, Union's first.

Nearly half a century later, Joseph Sweetman of the Class of 1797 remembered Taylor as

a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian; peculiarly fitted by nature and habit to teach—kind, obliging, and accommodating. He appeared but little in advance of those he taught; but as they approached he would retain his advance. By his plain, unassuming and conciliating manner, he controlled his school, maintained his dignity, and preserved order, without showing the master or trenching on the rights of his pupils. That individual was lost to all sense of propriety, who was not retained in his place and prompted to aim at improvement and meet the wishes of his teacher.

Taylor's refusal to "show the master" apparently struck his colleagues Andrew Yates and BENJAMIN ALLEN, and perhaps President Edwards also, as subversive. On August 30, 1800, Taylor wrote to Alexander Proudfit urging the trustee not to miss the upcoming board meeting, at which he thought an attempt would be made to fire him on the ground that he was too friendly to students and an insufficiently severe disciplinarian. Taylor justified his gentler methods to Proudfit in terms that foreshadowed ELIPHALET NOTT's disciplinary stance: he believed that befriending erring students was the best way to reform them.

The minutes of the September board meeting do not mention Taylor, but they do record the disposition of a student petition demanding that Yates and Allen be fired. The trustees instead praised those professors, rebuked the petitioners, and recorded their suspicion that the students had been encouraged in their insubordination by some other party. Whether they had in mind Taylor (the only other faculty member), and whether such a charge would have been justified, is not known.

Taylor died the following fall of yellow fever.

**Taylor, Warren Crosby** (June 17, 1880–July 24, 1967). Professor of Civil Engineering, 1910–50.

A native of Arlington, Massachusetts, the son of Myron Taylor, a clerk, and Elizabeth Crosby Taylor, Warren Taylor graduated from the nearby Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902 with a BS in Civil Engineering. For the next eight years he gained practical experience in the field, working in Michigan and Ohio as an engineering draftsman, designer and supervisor of construction, primarily on railroad and tunnel projects. In 1905 he married Amy Leigh Brain, of Springfield, Ohio.

In 1910 he came to Union as instructor in surveying, building construction and thermodynamics, but as often happens in a small department he eventually taught courses in most fields of civil engineering, including water supply, sewerage, and stress and structural design. In the long term, his specialties were surveying and related courses, engineering law and engineering lectures—the broad field of engineering.

He obtained New York State professional engineer's and surveyor's licenses in 1924, and during the period 1925–27, with the assistance of some of his students, he made surveys for the Bozen Kill Lake Corporation at Duaneburg. This project developed into the design and construction of the dam that created Duane Lake. Taylor and his wife bought a farm nearby which did double duty for the next twenty-five years as the site of his advanced surveying classes. "Always at the first of the [academic] year," he wrote in 1938, "we have the civil engineering students start their work with the student chapter of the A.S.C.E. (American Society of Civil Engineers) at my farm house at Duane Lake. [This year we] had a most happy time. After a 'dog roast' the boys told their summer experiences as they were gathered around the fire."

Taylor frequently served as a consultant on area engineering projects and as an engineering expert in litigation. In 1931 he published a still-interesting paper on the water supply of Schenectady. The first of several editions of his widely-adopted textbook, *Elementary surveying*, appeared in 1939. From 1945 until retiring in 1950, he served as department chairman.

A kind, quiet, dedicated and compassionate man, and a devout Christian, Taylor was active in the Union Presbyterian Church; with the strong support of his wife, he filled an important role in the religious life of the College. Upon joining the faculty, he began playing the piano for Sunday services in the chapel. When Memorial Chapel was built in 1925, he was appointed College organist, and he played at services for many years (ELMER TIDMARSH gave Sunday afternoon organ recitals during the same period). He long served as faculty advisor to the Intervarsity Christian Fellowship.

The Taylors frequently entertained students at their home, across the street from the campus, where organ recitals, song fests, and discussions served to minimize the homesickness of freshmen and to give all students an opportunity to discuss problems. Throughout his teaching career and beyond, Taylor also conducted Bible study classes. He influenced many students to careers in the ministry or missionary work. During the year after he retired, he was appointed Religious Counselor of Students (1950/51) to fill a vacancy in the chaplain's office.

When Taylor retired in 1950, six hundred of his former students eloquently expressed their esteem and affection in a testimonial scroll of appreciation presented to him at an alumni luncheon. They also gave him a small greenhouse.

The Taylors' only child, Elizabeth Langtry Taylor, became Dean of Women at the University of Rochester. Following her mother's death in 1968 she gave a house at 36 Union Avenue, adjacent to the one her parents had occupied, to the College for use as faculty housing.

—Charles T. Male Jr.

**Telescope.** The trustees ordered two telescopes, one two-and-a-half foot and the other four-foot, in the first purchase of scientific instruments from W. and S. Jones in 1797, but apparently only the first was received, at a cost of about eleven pounds.

In 1813 the College acquired a much better telescope from Professor THOMAS MCAULEY for \$312.50. It was probably the latter instrument that Professor BENJAMIN JOSLIN used in his observations of Halley's Comet in 1835; he described it as "a five foot achromatic telescope of Dolland's [i.e., Dollond's] manufacture; magnifying power from 57 to 260; diameter of object glass 3 7/8 inches."

In 1844 a ten-foot-square brick observatory was erected for Professor JOHN FOSTER somewhere on the present site of the CAMPUS CENTER, and the trustees hoped "that the liberality of some friends of science and education may ere long supply it with the necessary instruments." The observatory had a three-inch telescope by 1850, but it wasn't good enough, and the structure fell into disuse. It was razed in 1859, but a "College telescope" was still in use in 1872.

**Tellkamp, Johann Ludwig** (Jan. 28, 1808–Feb. 15, 1876). Professor of German Language and Literature; Lecturer on Civil Polity and History, 1838–43.

Born in Bückeburg, Germany, Johann Ludwig Tellkamp spent his early youth on the country estate of his father, a well-connected court official. Entering the University of Göttingen in 1828, he studied law and political science, and in 1835 he established himself as a Privatdocent at the university; i.e., a lecturer well below the rank of professor. Tellkamp lectured on law and on economics, and in 1836 received a doctorate of laws degree. He also worked for the university library at this time.

The following year, however, political turmoil caused the departure of many dissident faculty members, including Tellkamp and the brothers Grimm. In the spring of 1838 he undertook a scientific journey to England and the United States. While he was at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Union College—probably in consequence of ELIPHALET NOTT's connections at Harvard—offered him a position as Assistant Professor of Political Economy and German Literature. The trustees advanced him to full professor the next year.

At Union, where he called himself John or J. Louis Tellkamp, he at first lectured to seniors on Roman law and on political economy; later he taught German. He struck his colleague JONATHAN PEARSON as "a very smart, flippant little fellow and of considerable talent and acquirements"—the first of several diary entries in which Pearson recorded the fruits of conversations with Tellkamp, whom he clearly liked. Nevertheless, when Tellkamp applied in the spring of 1842 for Co-

lumbia's new Gebhard professorship of German, Pearson, who wrongly believed he would not get it, thought the departure of such an unsuccessful teacher would be Union's gain: Tellkamp "knows but little of our American way of teaching."

Although he left Union in 1843, Tellkamp retained some contacts; he read a Latin ode at Union's semi-centennial celebration in 1845, and remained in touch with Professor ISAAC JACKSON for the rest of his life.

His teaching at Columbia proved unsatisfactory, and that institution's trustees heard complaints of his imperfect English and of his inability to control his students. He had spent his vacations traveling extensively in the United States, but now he took the opportunity to renew contacts in Germany, with the result that in 1847 he was called to a professorship of law at the University of Breslau, where he remained for the balance of his career. He also served as one of more than 1,300 members of the Frankfort parliament; on one occasion his clash with Bismarck resulted in a vote of 1,362 for Bismarck and 1 for Tellkamp. Later, in 1871, he served in the first Reichstag.

While in America, Tellkamp wrote articles for the *American Jurist* and for Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* on such topics as law codification and prison reform and on money and banking. He subsequently published several books on these subjects in German, achieving a high position among German writers on political economy. His *Essays on law reform, commercial policy, banks, penitentiaries, etc., in Great Britain and the United States of America* appeared in London in 1859.

**Tennis (Men's).** Lawn tennis came to the United States in 1874. The *Concordiensis* first advocated formation of a tennis club at Union in 1882, but the call went unanswered until the Lawn Tennis Association was established in 1885.

In the meantime, fraternities (none of which yet had a house) were forming tennis teams by 1879 and laying out rudimentary tennis courts on the campus. At least three existed by 1883, and the sport quickly became so popular that a court was set up in the (old) gymnasium in the early spring of 1884 so that players could get a jump on the season. In the fall of that year, a fraternity publication reported, "We have several tennis courts on the campus, on which the ladies from 'downtown' frequently wave the racquet, giving the sport a double interest."

The Tennis Association apparently laid out its own courts, and held its first intramural tournament in the fall of 1886. Union entered individuals in intercollegiate tournaments from at least 1888. In October 1896 the *Concordiensis* enthused:

Never in the history of the institution has tennis commanded such interest and brought forth so much enthusiasm as was manifested during the past week at the college courts. Upwards of 24 men entered in the singles.... It is

proposed to hold another tournament in May, to select a man to represent Union at the intercollegiate tournament at New Haven in October.

It is not known whether the College entered a player in the New Haven tournament, but the Tennis Association apparently foundered about this time, and in 1900 a new one had to be established. By 1901 five courts were in use.

References in the *Concordiensis* suggest that the College played its first intercollegiate matches in 1904 or 1905, but the earliest certain information is that Union lost to Syracuse and defeated Hamilton in May 1906. After skipping the next season, the team played in every subsequent year except 1940/41–1945/46, when the Second World War interfered. The College became a charter member of the N.Y.S. Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association in 1923, and six years later the N.Y.S. Collegiate Tennis Tournament came to Union for the first time.

The College took over at least some of the courts in 1893, and in 1907 it had courts in front of Delta Upsilon, on Alexander Field, west of the Electrical Engineering building, north of Wells House, and east of the Chi Psi lodge. By 1922 the campus boasted six fraternity courts and seven College courts. The Day administration built four more in 1928, and in 1933, as the College resurfaced eight courts with clay, the *Concordiensis* pointed out that more students participated in tennis than in any other sport.

Trustee John Vanneck paid to have the north courts (in front of the Electrical Engineering building) recoated for all-weather use in 1947, and a decade later, encouraged by an upsurge of interest in tennis, the College replaced the four courts in front of Delta Upsilon (Lamont House) with all-weather courts.

Only six of the College's first twenty-three tennis seasons (1906–1929) were losing ones. During the next twelve years, until the hiatus caused by the Second World War, the team enjoyed only two winning seasons and one tied season, and after the war the record was not much better: eleven winning seasons and three tied out of forty-four by the end of 1990. The team went winless in 1953, 1965 and 1967 and posted only one win each in five other years.

The team experienced two modest postwar winning streaks; 1958–61, when it went 22–12 under Tom Cartmill and Carl Witzel, and 1973–75, when it won 18 and lost 6 under Gary Walters, Ed Tornga and Bud Ornston.

The people known to have coached men's intercollegiate tennis are: R. C. Jones (1913–14); William C. Yates '98 (1922–24, 1926); Professor Hugh Miller (1927–32); William Aydelotte (former national indoor singles and doubles champion; 1933–39); Professor JOSEPH DOTY (1940); Marvin Dwore '39 (1941); Peter J. Nistad (1947–53); Professor JOHN BRADBURY (1954–56); Thomas A. Cartmill (1957–59); Carl W.

Witzel (1960–63); Robert E. Beaudry Jr. (1964–65); Robert Benson (1966–69); Robert G. McMurray (1970); Gary Walters (1971–73); Professor J. Edward Tornga (1974); Bud Ornston (1975); Inderghit Singh (1976–79); Al Bagnoli (1980–86); Anna Means (1987–88); Bill MacDonald (1989); Peter Brown (1990).

**Tennis (Women's).** The Girls Tennis Club, formed in the spring of 1973, prepared the way for a women's varsity tennis team in 1975. Under a long string of mostly short-term coaches—Sandy Vohr (1975–76), Rhonda Kaplan (1977), Robert Driscoll (1978–80), Leslie Arakelian (1981–82), Anna Means (1983–87, Bill MacDonald (1988), and Sandy Vohr (1989–91)—the team enjoyed only three winning seasons during the period covered by this book, most notably 9–2 in 1982. The record at the end of 1989 was 58–99.

Julie Miller '84 won the New York State singles title in 1983 and amassed an overall record of 32–11 in regular season play and 19–5 in the NYS championship tournament.

**Tenure.** Although Harvard College initially awarded all teachers lifetime tenure (modified in 1716 to three-year contracts), nineteenth-century American colleges generally made indefinite appointments. Professors had no formal job protection, but they were rarely dismissed after they had proved their ability. Colleges were more concerned with the difficulty of maintaining a stable faculty than with the need for flexibility, while professors, for their part, did not suppose that they enjoyed much academic freedom.

At nineteenth-century Union College, three long-time professors are known to have been dismissed: JOHN AUSTIN YATES saw his position abolished after twenty-six years' service, probably in part because of a scandal involving a woman and in part because members of his family had intrigued against President Nott; twenty-five year veteran THOMAS REED was forced out in 1851 when he could no longer control his alcoholism; and HARRISON WEBSTER, on the faculty for fourteen years, left when President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER persuaded the trustees to fire him for continuing to rally opposition to Potter.

Nationally, several well-publicized cases at the end of the nineteenth century—most notably that of Stanford University economics professor Edward A. Ross, fired when his publicly-expressed views offended the institution's chief benefactor—pointed up the need for greater protection of academic freedom. The group of professors who launched the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS in 1913 hoped, among other goals, to achieve "The gradual formation of general principles respecting the tenure of the professional office and the legitimate ground for the dismissal of professors." In 1915, the AAUP issued its

General Report on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure, calling for tenure for all promoted to the two highest ranks or serving ten years as assistant professor. Tenured faculty could be dismissed only following faculty tribunal hearings on written charges.

Several Union College faculty members quickly joined the AAUP, and the College had a local chapter from 1918. There is no evidence, however, of how (or whether) the chapter influenced the trustees' Education Committee recommendation, adopted by the board in June 1921, which for the first time codified Union's promotion policy:

- 1) Instructors shall be appointed for a term of one year.
- 2) Every instructor shall in the second semester of his third year of service have the right to know whether he is in line for advancement to an assistant professorship, and if so, when such appointment may be expected.
- 3) Usually after five years of service an instructor shall be advanced to an assistant professorship or else not retained.
- 4) Assistant professors shall be appointed first for one year, next for two years, then for three years. At the end of this six-year period, the status of each shall be determined by the Trustees.
- 5) The status of associate professors and professors shall be determined by the Trustees on the basis of the productive work in science and scholarship, of amount of teaching and success in teaching, and of general service rendered to the college. Their appointment shall be without limit of time.
- 6) Nothing in these rules shall be interpreted to limit the appointing and removing power of the Trustees.

This was, of course, much less than the tenure policy called for by the AAUP, but that organization, under heavy pressure from the Association of American Colleges, was about to retreat. In 1925 it issued a new, and on the whole, weaker, statement: the time limit for the granting of tenure was eliminated, a faculty hearing preceding dismissal was "desirable" but no longer mandatory, written charges were not required, and financial exigency was recognized, in the last resort, as a legitimate reason for dismissal.

Following several years of negotiation, the AAUP announced a new agreement with the AAC in 1940; it tied tenure directly to years of service (seven), rather than to rank, and it returned to the requirement that dismissals be for cause.

It is not known when Union adopted the AAUP guidelines for tenure—no vote or discussion of the subject is recorded in the trustees' minutes. President DIXON RYAN FOX (1935–45), an AAUP member while on the Columbia University faculty, wrote to Skidmore's president in 1936 that Union "never officially endorsed [the AAUP] principles, but we have always sought to act upon them." His own practice when it was necessary to remove an instructor with long service, he explained, was to give the man a paid terminal leave, and sometimes to help him find a new job.

Fox may have persuaded the board to accept the 1940 statement as Union's policy. Union did not at first separate tenure from rank, however; in 1943, Fox reminded trustee FRANK BAILEY that "it is an important step to make a man an associate professor, as he then goes on permanent tenure."

In the twentieth century, as in the nineteenth, three men with long service on the faculty are known to have been forced out for non-academic reasons. However, since all three accepted financial inducements to resign, no violation of tenure occurred. They were WILSON LEON GODSHALL (at Union 1923–34), to whose character and personality his colleagues had developed a strong antipathy, and two other men who departed in the late 1940s and early 1950s after Frank Bailey concluded that they were Communists (see *ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES*). There may have been other, similar cases, but there were no public accusations of tenure violations and no instances of dismissal for "moral turpitude" or on other grounds permitted by the tenure rules.

**Procedures.** Until some time in the late 1950s, the president made tenure decisions (as well as salary and promotion decisions) without formal consultation, hearings or guidelines. Technically, these decisions were merely recommendations to the Board of Trustees, but that body rarely if ever overruled the president in such matters.

According to Dean C. William Huntley, President CARTER DAVIDSON quietly began, on his own initiative, to consult the Committee on Standing of Students—the most responsible faculty committee at the time—for advice on faculty raises. Soon the committee began to advise on all salary, promotion and tenure decisions, and by 1962 this responsibility had been shifted to the Committee on Educational Policy. By 1970 a separate committee, the Advisory Committee on Salaries, Promotion and Tenure, was dealing with these decisions; it was renamed the Committee on Faculty about 1975 and the Faculty Review Board in 1979.

The procedures followed by this committee grew more formal and elaborate as the College tried, in response to court decisions and in conformity with practices at other institutions, to award or deny tenure as objectively as possible. "Collegiality" (the extent to which a candidate got along well with his or her colleagues)—once an important factor in tenure decisions—was eventually banned from consideration, and the candidate's non-academic contribution to the community no longer carried significant weight. On the other hand, evidence of scholarly activity, usually taken to be synonymous with published research or public exhibition, began to be emphasized under the HAROLD MARTIN administration (1965–74).

The academic job market had changed. For years, Union, like other non-wealthy colleges, had used pro-

motion and tenure in lieu of money, trying to hold on to its best faculty at a time when the expansion of state universities (especially in New York) was making professors more mobile than ever before. By 1970, with the end of the "baby boom" in view, expansion slackened and Union, which had been able to raise its salaries to a more competitive level, found it easier to hire and retain the faculty it wanted.

Some teachers with abilities that would have been rewarded with tenure in the 1950s and early 1960s were denied tenure in later years; these included, in at least one instance, a recently-hired department chair. The changes in standards unquestionably strengthened the faculty, but they were worrisome to untenured faculty and distressing to some older faculty members who felt implicitly criticized or who believed that the institution was being damaged through a shift in emphasis.

Inevitably, students and others began to charge that the College emphasized research at the expense of teaching. In response, President Martin rejected the premise of a dichotomy between research and teaching, insisting that good teaching was essential at Union, but that it would necessarily grow stale and uninspired unless the teacher also seriously engaged his changing field in the ways that scholarly activity requires ("the teacher who lets his scholarship falter will find in a few years that he has little worthwhile to say.") Far from enforcing a rigid "publish or perish" requirement, he maintained, the College continued to tenure excellent teachers who had published little or nothing, and still had no place for mediocre teachers, however extensively published.

**Crisis in the Tenure System.** In 1958/59, three-fourths of the faculty was tenured. In the fall of 1970, with slightly less than half of a larger faculty tenured, but many teachers facing tenure decisions in the next few years, the Board of Trustees established a limit of sixty percent on the percentage of the entire faculty that could be tenured. Three reasons were cited:

- 1) A tenure limit would give the administration greater flexibility to meet shifting student educational interests, a need that seemed acute at that time.
- 2) A continual rotation of young, untenured faculty would (according to the "new blood" theory) benefit the intellectual atmosphere of the College.
- 3) A tenure limit would save money because untenured faculty were usually paid less.

Early the next year, President Martin announced that a sixty-percent limit would apply to each department, and that the College would henceforth give untenured faculty one-year contracts instead of the

customary two-year contracts (the latter decision was soon reversed).

Initial reaction to the change was muted, at least in part because the College community was preoccupied with changes in the GOVERNANCE system and with protests related to the VIETNAM WAR. However, it was noted that under the new rules many untenured faculty members in departments already sixty percent tenured would soon be forced to leave; these included some superior teachers. Consequently, in October 1971 the board named an Ad Hoc Committee on Tenure to seek an acceptable alternative. It was composed of three trustees, two faculty members (one untenured), and one student.

By the time the committee was to report, in April 1972, it had found no wide support for any proposed alternative to tenure limits except "stricter self-regulation of the tenure system by the faculty," while over one thousand students and eighty faculty members had signed a petition against the sixty percent limit. It appeared to some observers that the faculty had not yet realized the limit would not be repealed.

In the fall of 1972, the trustees proposed complex procedures which could allow a department to exceed the sixty percent limit if foreseeable retirements would soon bring it back under the limit. At about the same time, the Salaries, Promotion and Tenure Committee of the faculty decided not to set up the special subcommittees that would be necessary to arrive at tenure decisions in the cases of history professors David Potts and Stephen Berk.

Under the new rules, these men could not be tenured because their department was already over the limit, but under the AAUP rules to which the College subscribed, they could not be retained on the faculty if they were not tenured. Since both men were regarded as exemplary teachers and respectable scholars, the prospect of their departure brought home to both faculty and students—and doubtless also to the Martin administration, which had been working to build a stronger faculty—the seriousness of the problem.

Also in the fall of 1972, however, acting provost Willard Enteman began working informally with a group of untenured faculty members to formulate an alternative to the trustee mandate. The group, which included at various times Howard Berthold, Frederick Hartwig, Jan Ludwig, Byron Nichols, Peter Tobiessen, Anton Warde, Thomas Werner, and Herman Zimmerman, drafted a proposal that preserved the sixty percent tenure limit, but provided that a faculty member could be considered for tenure even if there were no opening ("tenure slot"); if approved, the candidate would be declared "tenurable" and would receive continuing contracts until a tenure slot opened.

The essence of the new proposal, creation of a not-quite-tenure status in violation of the AAUP rules, had already been advanced by others, including pro-

fessors Frank Gado and Alfred Thimm (jointly) and Michael Shinagel. The Enteman group's proposal, accepted in principle by the board at its January 1973 meeting and then revised in response to criticism by Professor Manfred Jonas and others, contained provisions which made it acceptable to the president, the trustees, and the senior faculty. In addition to accepting the sixty percent ceiling on tenured faculty, it established a floor: no less than one-third of the faculty would always be tenured. This provision had two purposes: it responded to faculty apprehension that the long-range goal of the trustees was to abolish tenure entirely, and it was seen as helping to guarantee a modicum of academic freedom for all, including the "tenurable," in that at least one-third of the faculty would always be able to speak with impunity in their defense.

The most sensitive part of the proposal concerned the re-evaluation of untenured-but-tenurable faculty. The administration objected to any language which would have turned tenurability into *de facto* tenure by awarding indefinite contracts to people with that status or which would have made their appointment to a newly opened tenure slot virtually automatic. On the other hand, language which would have required frequent recertification was objectionable to the senior faculty as too great a departure from the protections traditionally enjoyed by teachers who had passed their tenure review. It would also have added to the committee-work burden of senior faculty members.

The final revision was endorsed by one hundred sixteen faculty members, adopted by the board at its April 1973 meeting, and put into legal form June 15, 1973. It required three- to five-year contracts for tenurable-but-untenured faculty (provided that "curricular and budgetary justification" continued to exist prior to each renewal and that the advisory committee had determined that the person remained tenurable), and it required a new determination of the candidate's tenurability immediately before appointment to a tenure slot. In practice, the contracts have normally been for four years, and the department's re-affirmation of the candidate's tenurability (based, in recent years, on the latest merit review) has sufficed for renewals. Before the final transfer to a tenure slot, the committee has conducted another review, but one less elaborate than a full tenure review.

Provisions in the rules for additional reviews by the committee at its discretion or at the president's request have apparently never been invoked.

The "tenurability" system violated the AAUP guidelines, but it attracted the interest of many other institutions struggling with the issue of tenure limits. Although tenurable professors could be denied a contract renewal on several grounds, at this writing that has never happened at Union, and consequently the flexibility usually cited as the primary reason for tenure

limits has remained only potential. The other two goals of tenure limits—bringing in “new blood” and saving money on salaries—were quietly redefined when the tenurability system was adopted. The continuing reviews of tenurability were seen as confirmations that the untenured-but-tenurable faculty member’s blood, if no longer new, was at least not prematurely old. The salary issue was defused when the administration proposed that it would take responsibility for finding the necessary money within the total budget approved by the board.

During the last years of the period covered by this book, about eighty percent of faculty members who came up for tenure won approval. Of those rejected, many filed internal appeals and a few sued the College, always unsuccessfully. Institution of a “third year review” reduced the number of tenure rejections by filtering out some less promising candidates earlier in the process.

The third-year review originated as a department-level inquiry into the question of whether a faculty member in the middle of a second two-year appointment was likely to become a candidate for tenure, and consequently should receive another two-year appointment. When three-year contracts for new “tenure track” faculty members became the norm, the third-year review became a more formal and rigorous process, conducted by a departmental committee and similar in most respects to the tenure review itself, except for the assessment of scholarly work by outside reviewers.

**Terms Abroad.** In 1969, study abroad became a formally recognized and encouraged part of the Union curriculum through the establishment of the Terms Abroad program. Before then, the occasional student had studied abroad through the SAINT ANDREWS EXCHANGE, begun in 1935, the ETH EXCHANGE, begun in 1961, or through individually arranged programs. With Terms Abroad, Union began a program designed to send significant numbers of students abroad for one trimester.

Frederick Klemm, Professor of German, traces the program’s genesis to an evening when, attending an organ concert at Stefansdom in Vienna, he remarked to his wife, Eleanor, “Wouldn’t it be wonderful to bring the students here?” In the spring trimester of 1969, Klemm took thirty students to Vienna. During the 1969/70 academic year, Alan Roberts (French) took thirty students to France in the fall, William Bristol (History) took thirty to Colombia in the winter, and Alfred Thimm (IAM) took twenty-four to Vienna in the spring. What was to become one of Union’s most popular programs was under way.

At its beginning, Terms Abroad was a carefully planned part of the general education scheme then in existence, Comprehensive Education, in which every

student was required to do an independent project. While on a term abroad, students took two formal classroom courses, taught in whole or in part by the Union faculty member accompanying the group, and the project provided the third credit. Although most participants have always been juniors, the planners deliberately avoided the traditional Junior Year Abroad formula, hoping that any student in the College with the required language background, including science and engineering majors, would be able to go abroad for one trimester—one-twelfth of a normal college course—without significant damage to the major program. The finances of Terms Abroad were also carefully planned. To avoid any major budgetary impact, a limit of thirty students per term was imposed. In the fall of 1969, thirty additional students were admitted to the College to make up for the income that was now being spent abroad.

The Terms Abroad program was predictably popular, and the result was equally predictable: a demand for new or modified programs both by students, who had their own destinations in mind, and by faculty, who wanted programs that reflected their teaching and research interests. In 1972, the Colombia program was put on an alternate-year basis, paired with a program at the Center for Cross-Cultural Studies in Seville. The next year, a program was established on an Israeli kibbutz. In 1974, Hans Freund (English) began a Renaissance art program in Florence.

The original Vienna program was put on an alternate year basis in 1975 as a new program was established at the Goethe-Institut in Schwaebisch Hall, Germany, so that students of German had the opportunity to participate in two terms abroad; the second program moved to Freiburg in 1985. Also in 1975, with Union’s language requirement long gone, students asked for an English-speaking program, and one was established at the University of Bath. In 1977 an Athens program began to meet the needs of students interested in Classics, and in the same year Robert Baker (Philosophy) began a summer program, National Health Systems, which examined health care delivery in England, Sweden, and Poland. Over the years, Holland replaced Sweden, and Hungary replaced Poland.

There followed a five-year hiatus in the introduction of new programs, no doubt largely occasioned by administrative changes. Frederick Klemm, a year from retirement, relinquished direction of Terms Abroad to William Hendricks (Classics) in 1977; William Thomas (French) succeeded Hendricks in 1979.

In 1982, Union began a small exchange program with University College of Ripon and York St. John in York, England; eight students from each institution changed places every fall. In 1984, George and Sharon Gmelch (Anthropology) began an alternate-year field research program in Barbados. After Donald Thurston,



Director of East Asian Studies, urged the program's expansion into Asia, the College began in 1984 a program at Kansai Gaidai in Osaka, Japan. Union also entered an exchange agreement with Kansai Gaidai, whereby one or two students could spend a full year at the host institution. In 1986, Union launched an exchange program with Nanjing Normal University in Nanjing, China, under which twelve Union students spent the fall in Nanjing, while four Nanjing Normal faculty members worked for a full year with their counterparts at Union.

In 1987, Barbara Boyer (Biology) and Ilene M. Kaplan (Sociology) began the Marine Studies program, which took students to marine biology research stations in Bermuda, at Woods Hole, and in Newfoundland. The next year, Union joined the Middlebury Soviet Exchange Consortium, which brought two Soviet students to Union for the full year and sent two Union students to spend a year at various Soviet universities. Finally, in 1989 Martha K. Huggins (Sociology) began a program in São Paulo, Brazil, which examined the role of women in a developing country.

Ironically, Union's oldest program, the Saint Andrews Exchange, ended near the close of the period covered by this book, canceled by St. Andrews in 1988 in response to financial exigencies.

By 1990, Union could say with pride that about half of the students in every graduating class had studied abroad. Unfortunately, many more who wanted to go could not be accommodated in existing programs. The challenge of the nineties would be to send more students abroad in a time when less revenue was available to support the programs. The solution most often suggested was exchanges, in which students but not money crossed the ocean in both directions, and which had the additional advantage of increasing the number of international students at Union.

—William Thomas

**Terrace Club.** A local fraternity organized at Union in 1918, the Terrace Club was founded by twenty-three men who had been accustomed to gathering on the Terrace Wall to socialize and sing. Members occupied the North Section of South College until 1922; in May of that year, not long after buying a house at 201 Seward Place, the Terrace Club became a chapter of PHI SIGMA KAPPA.

### **Terrace Council.**

- 1) The original Terrace Council was a student honorary society which gradually acquired some governmental powers (1906–circa 1942). See STUDENT POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.
- 2) In 1970 the Annual Fund Office revived the name as a designation for persons who had given the Annual Fund \$1,000 or more during the current year.

An "Inner Circle," for annual donors of \$5,000 or more, was added in 1980; by 1990 the Terrace Council encompassed a Society of the Idol, for annual donors of \$1,000–\$2,999, a Seat of Stone Society for annual donors of \$3,000–\$4,999, and a Garnet Society for those who give \$10,000 or more. On their tenth anniversary of membership in the Terrace Council, donors are eligible to receive a Distinguished Membership Ring.

The Chairs of the Terrace Council have been: 1975–77: Thomas E. Hanigan Jr. '44; 1977–79: Arnold I. Burns '50; 1979–80: John E. Mann '43; 1980–83: Robert B. Enemark '50; 1983–86: John E. Temple '67; 1986–88: Abbott L. Stillman '69; 1988–90: Wayne T. Senecal '67.

**Terrace Wall.** The Terrace Wall in front of North and South Colleges was completed in 1819, but as it is the baseline for North and South Colleges, its position, largely dictated by the terrain, was probably fixed before those buildings were begun in 1813. Except for peripheral buildings oriented toward the surrounding streets, all major campus buildings are either parallel or perpendicular to the Terrace Wall.

Because the slope from the present Library Field to the Pasture was irregular, earth had to be removed from the front of the wall in some places and placed behind it in others. High spots from the field and from an area east of South College also provided fill. The wall was built of stone from the College QUARRY off Rugby Road.

The face of the wall was apparently once much deeper than it is now—by an 1833 account, eight feet high—and throughout the nineteenth century a ditch ran along the wall's base. At some later time the height of the precipice was reduced with fill at the base.

Aesthetically, the wall created both the plane on which the College stands and a sharp demarcation to the west: until 1941 it also served the mundane purpose of confining cows, horses and sheep to the PASTURE. The steps at the north end of the wall may be contemporary with its construction; other steps were added to serve the pasture dormitories as they were built—West College (1953), Richmond House (1960), and Fox and Davidson Houses (1967).

Students found two uses for the wall: in the nineteenth century they sat on it, smoking and singing, and circa 1899–1912, they threw each other over it during the Snowball Fight (see HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS).

Until the creation of library plaza in 1967, Union (unlike most colleges) had no benches on its campus, but the Terrace Wall long served as a substitute. The custom of sitting on the wall, singing and smoking, can be dated as early as 1828, and may be older. It was celebrated in the original first verse of Fitzhugh Ludlow's "Terrace Song" (1856):

Ye Union boys whose pipes are lit,  
Come out in merry throng;  
Upon the terrace let us sit  
and cheer our souls with song.

In 1828, students sat on the "grand old seat of stone" as one would expect, facing west with legs hanging down, but sometime before 1867 iron brackets were attached to the top stones and horizontal wooden slats to the brackets, creating a park-bench-like seat the entire length of the wall. Because the back sloped to the west, forcing the sitter to face east, the seat appears in old photographs to be quite uncomfortable, but apparently it was not. Several questions about that bench-back force themselves on the historian, however: Would the College at that time have gone to such expense for the recreational comfort of students? Why create a seat to accommodate at least three times as many students as were enrolled? Given that the back seems to slope the wrong way, one is tempted to suppose that it was intended instead as a supplemental fence, but early descriptions always call it a seat, and the wall alone would have sufficed to confine cattle.

In the spring of 1887 the *Concordiensis* observed "These gatherings on the terrace are the rare occasions when all the classes meet and have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the songs." The custom remained alive until the early twentieth century.

By the beginning of the Richmond administration in 1909, the wall was in danger of falling down in places and the seats were in poor repair. About 1910, using money contributed by Schenectady businessmen, the College rebuilt the wall with a new foundation, planted 800 vines along its base, and removed the remnants of the seats. The bolt holes remain.

Later efforts to encourage singing on the Terrace Wall met little success; times had changed, and advancement of Commencement from July to early June left fewer warm evenings for congregation.

**Theatre.** The history of theatre at Union involves two separate but often intertwined strands: drama in the classroom and theatre on the stage, primarily as an extra-curricular activity. Union came late to an Arts Department (1966) and then to a Department of the Performing Arts (1992), perhaps only a step on the way to the Drama or Theatre Department long ago envisioned by President Fox.

**Drama in the Classroom.** During Union's first century, drama was largely confined to the language classroom. Incomplete records indicate that by 1824 students were regularly exposed to Aristotle's *Poetics* and Euripides' *Medea*, and within a decade to Sophocles. Aeschylus and Terence were added in 1840, along with lectures on "Ancient Drama." Plautus joined them as an elective in 1846 and Aristophanes in 1850;

all were read in Greek or Latin. In the 1840s, the junior class in French devoted itself wholly to Molière.

Shakespeare first appeared in the curriculum in 1840/41, when Professor ALONZO POTTER offered a senior year elective course on Shakespeare and Milton. In 1879/80, the College introduced a required two-term senior course devoted to *Macbeth* "and other Shakespearian dramas," and in 1890/91, "Shakespeare and the [Elizabethan] Dramatists" became a required one-term course in the sophomore year. The Class of 1893 founded a Shakespeare Club, which grew to seventy members the following year. Students grappled with questions about the plays and gave readings of selected scenes. In 1926, Professor RAYMOND HERRICK led a group that read a modern play every week. A formal course in modern drama first appeared in 1927/28 as a senior elective. The following year, "The English Drama 900–1642" entered the curriculum. From 1935/36, Herrick offered "English" drama from the beginning to Ibsen and in 1938/39 he added a course called "The English Drama," but focusing on both English and Continental authors from the eighteenth-century to the present.

In 1939, students founded "The Players," a group that read and discussed plays and other works. EDWARD L. CARROLL '27 was the first to teach a course in play production (1935/36). It had the blessing of President DIXON RYAN FOX and was taught outside the divisional organization of the curriculum. In addition to "the interpretation of drama," it promised to deal with the "principles of acting, speaking voice, diction and bearing, directing, scene designing, stage lighting and mechanics, make-up, and play writing, taught by their practical application in the theatre. Attention [was to be] directed toward historical as well as modern styles of dramatic representation, illustrated by plays given before invited audiences." Donald Jones (1949–54) added "analysis of dialects, individual and group improvisation and scenes; and work on sustained playing of roles."

When the ARTS DEPARTMENT was founded in 1966, it contained a section, variously called Dramatics or Drama, that included seven courses divided between practical theatre and the history of drama. In 1992/93, the Theatre section of the new Performing Arts Department offered some twenty courses in theatre; while the English, Classics, and Modern Languages Departments continued to take responsibility for courses in dramatic literature. The Freshman Preceptorial usually included one of Sophocles' Theban plays.

**Performance.** Only fragmentary evidence survives of early theatre at Union. The diary of David Guernsey, Class of 1800, mentions the performance at the March 1799 Adelphic Society anniversary exercises of a tragedy, *The revenge*, and a comedy, *She stoops to con-*

quer. On September 30, 1801, a trustee committee, including Dr. Nott, approved a student request to "speak a tragedy and comedy" the following January, under faculty supervision. It was hoped that this might improve speaking and "excite emulation."

The next documented dramatic performance at Union was of Susannah Centlivre's comedy of manners *A bold stroke for a wife* (1718), produced by the senior class for graduation, December 21, 1804, during Dr. Nott's first year, and revived by the Mountebanks 130 years later. Student desire to produce plays was evidently strong enough to spur the trustees to include in the 1805 laws of the College a prohibition against productions during the term. Four productions are known during the period (July 1806–November 1808) when JOHN HOWARD PAYNE was an undergraduate: He acted circa 1806 in an Adelphic Society production of a student-written play, *Pulaski*, and reviewed a Philomatheans production, *The happy family*, in his magazine, *The Pastime*, Feb. 21, 1807. Notice of two plays in *The Balance and Columbia Repository* for January 7, 1806, indicates the contemporary ambivalence about theatre:

On Friday morning last, was closed the examination of the Grammar School and the three lower classes in Union College; and the afternoon and evening were occupied in exhibitions of the dramatic kind, highly entertaining, and satisfactory to a crowded [sic] and polite assembly.... How far it is proper to introduce tragedy and comedy at public exhibitions, may be doubtful. They have been admitted at Princeton, and at some of the Eastern Colleges. If they are at al [sic] admissible, the restrictions under which they were admitted at the late exhibition, were such as to preclude censure. Not an indecent or profane expression was uttered, and the catastrophe in Douglas was so altered as to give no offence to the most rigid moralist.... The characters in the tragedy and comedy were generally well supported; and some of them to a degree of perfection rarely excelled by the best actors. The whole performance gave evidence, that great attention is paid to elocution in Union College, and that a forced and odious monotony is giving place to a natural and manly eloquence.

Payne loved to act and eventually wrote or adapted more than fifty plays, the first being produced in New York City when he was only fourteen.

At early commencements every graduate gave an address. In 1826, J.S. Thorne spoke on "The Character of Modern Drama" and two years later J. A. Powell spoke on "The Theatre," praising the classical stage but castigating the immorality of drama since Shakespeare. This attitude may explain why, after those early years, there was so little theatrical activity under Dr. Nott, who did not think highly of the theatre, except for Shakespeare.

*A night with the students* was the first public College performance, given downtown at Union Hall on December 18, 1874. Essentially a variety show, it combined music, a scene from Shakespeare's *Richard III*, dramatized episodes from college life, and an original

farce, *The Freedom of the press*. In the mid-1880s Shakespearean pastiches were occasionally performed, but minstrel shows were commoner throughout the last quarter of the century. It was not until October 9, 1894, that ten undergraduates formed the first college Dramatic Club. It aimed to present "light and breezy farces," taking Harvard's Hasty Pudding Club and Cornell's Masque as its models, but the results have gone unrecorded. Short farces were still being performed in the 1900s. In April 1902, about twenty students who had organized as the Cercle Comique (also called the College Dramatic Club), produced Union's first complete student play, a four act comedy of college life, *Me and Otis*, by Charles Henry Wells. As the College still had no suitable performance space, the production was mounted at the Van Curler Opera House.

In the fall of 1910, a Dramatic Association was established to perform an annual Broadway comedy, with Professor EDWARD EVERETT HALE JR. as its faculty adviser and a professional coach, Simeon Leake. Together they oversaw the light fare for the next half-dozen years. In 1912, a newly appointed instructor in English, STANLEY P. CHASE, became the junior faculty adviser and treasurer of the Mountebanks, the first time that name appears. As usual, the play that year was performed downtown, but for the first time it was also taken on the road, to Troy and Glens Falls (1913). The club failed financially in 1915 and was said to be at a standstill. In 1916, the Dramatic Club, as it continued to be called, was given a regular grant by the student tax committee.

During this period, Hale's English Club customarily performed a one-act play at its annual initiation ceremonies (see HALE CLUB). The Latin Department also put on short plays annually in Latin, including one by Professor GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG. Chase, in turn, assembled a group to write a play in the Shakespearean mode. In 1917 a musical comedy by two undergraduates, Ernest Mandeville and Ralph Knight, was performed at the Van Curler Opera House in an all-student production, and later repeated in Glens Falls and Elmira.

In the spring of 1919, the Dramatic Society took a new lease on life, with a printed constitution and a new official name, The Mountebanks. Chase remained faculty adviser and treasurer. The historical record is muddled by his treasurer's reports for the two previous years, headed "Mountebanks." Chase used his influence to select a somewhat more substantial type of play than had formerly been produced. John Holland '15, became the group's coach or director for the next five years. Most plays were performed in downtown theatres, though sometimes in the new ALUMNI GYMNASIUM. In November 1922 a Freshman Dramatic Club was added, which usually gave one play in the fall.

From 1925, Professor RAYMOND HERRICK, a founder of the Schenectady Civic Players and president for its first twenty years, became the driving force behind the Mountebanks as its adviser. In 1928, an enthusiastic new instructor in English, ex-Mountebank EDWARD CARROLL, took over as coach. Herrick and Carroll encouraged the choice of excellent plays, and the quality as well as the quantity of Mountebank work increased.

The first woman to appear with the Mountebanks was Carlyn Coffin, wife of Classics professor HARRISON COFFIN, in G. K. Chesterton's *Magic*, March 31, 1928. A few months later, Carroll announced that actresses would not be used in the future, and women did not regularly perform in Union productions again until the 1934/35 season; even then the Mountebanks continued to choose plays with few female roles.

A momentous event for the Mountebanks was their acquisition in 1929 of their own portmanteau theater in Hanna Hall, the central part of WASHBURN HALL. The group borrowed \$5,000 from the College, and paid it back in three years, through box-office receipts and their own fund-raising efforts.

In 1931, a Student Dramatic Association was formed to produce and direct plays, and to encourage the writing of original scripts, such as *From which he looked*, a play about fraternity life by Codman Hislop '31. The following spring the Mountebanks exchanged productions with Williams College. Williams' play was considered mere froth, whereas Union's showed a serious interest in the theatre. By now, out of 800 undergraduates, the Mountebanks regularly had some 150 members. Director of Public Announcements Milton M. Enzer '29 joined the Mountebanks staff as business manager to provide financial continuity. In the 1932/33 season, the group performed *Hamlet*, its first Shakespearean production. With *Everyman*, in 1934, it began to produce plays for radio over WGY, and not long after it broadcast a monthly historical survey of English drama.

The arrival in 1934 of President DIXON RYAN FOX, a man with an abiding passion for the theatre (he even wrote a play, *One people*, while president), added support to the flourishing Mountebanks [see also MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL]. They regularly brought their productions to nearby towns and continued exchanges with other colleges. When Carroll took a year off to study at Columbia in 1936/37, Fox arranged for well-known New York City directors to replace him, and he did so again in 1939 and 1940, after Carroll left to devote himself wholly to the theatre.

In 1936 and again three years later, the Mountebanks benefited from the professionalism of Miriam Doyle, the first woman to direct at Union. In the spring of 1939, Carroll directed the Mountebanks in perhaps their best production to that time, Ibsen's *Rosmersholm*, a work on which they had lavished 150

hours of rehearsal. In the same year they also began to sponsor the showing of classic films.

Carroll wanted to cease giving part of his time to his duties as an English instructor, but President Fox, unwilling to make the theatre position a full-time one, instead dismissed him at the end of 1938/39. During the next four years, the Mountebanks was coached first by professional directors, then by philosophy professor PHILIP STANLEY and by reference librarian Philip Smith.

The war interrupted Mountebank activity from the fall of 1943 through the spring of 1946, but even though Hanna Hall had been used as a naval ship store and required extensive renovation, theatre was one of the first activities to revive. Three one-act plays by Eugene O'Neill, entitled *S.S. Glencairn*, marked the revival and played a record five nights. In 1948, Union hosted an eight-college regional drama festival. At first, the faculty adviser-treasurer, and much later the coach or director, of the drama club was almost always a member of the English Department with many non-theatrical responsibilities. After the Second World War, these other responsibilities were limited to radio and speech, and finally only speech, until the emergence of the Arts Department.

The Mountebanks were thought to be "going great guns" in the spring of 1951 when they brought actor Don Doherty from New York to lecture, conduct seminars and play the narrator, Tom, in a lauded production of Williams' *The glass menagerie*, but under the surface there was serious dissension. Donald Jones, the first member of the English Department with a degree in theatre, had been hired to revitalize drama and raise standards, but he lacked the authority to tell the students what to do. They, in turn, felt insufficiently rewarded for their hard work. The 1951/52 season was cancelled. The following two seasons emphasized classical and early English plays. Before leaving at the end of 1953/54, Jones gave an interview criticizing the College's lack of support for a drama program. His survey of comparable colleges found only three which did not offer a drama major.

The fall of 1954 saw the start of Professor Gifford Wingate's ten-year regime. He had the assistance of Professors Alan Nelson and later John Girdner. Gone was the friction with the Mountebanks. Wingate stressed texts and acting rather than elaborate sets. Except for *Othello*, with Professor PATRICK KILBURN in the title role, the repertory consisted almost entirely of contemporary plays like *Pantagloize*, *Zoo story*, and *Waiting for Godot*. In his first year Wingate resurrected the workshop program to provide wider participation and a greater variety of offerings, staged entirely by students. A series of Radio Workshop productions over WRUC was also inaugurated. A new lighting system permitted theatre-in-the-round productions for the first time.

In 1964, the year after the Mountebanks reluctantly moved into the NOTT MEMORIAL following the demolition of Washburn Hall, the brilliant but unstable William Meriwether took over. When he moved from English to the new Arts Department, he became Instructor in Drama and Director of the Theatre. Samuel Morrell, director of the local Galaxy Players, continued for a time in a cooperative arrangement that had begun under Wingate. Meriwether chose even more ambitious plays by Albee, Brecht, Genet, Pinter, and one of his own, as well as an Italian season culminating in Pirandello's *The emperor*, in which he was all-too-convincing in the title role. Reality finally overcame Meriwether's grandiose dreams for theatre at Union. He was replaced in 1968 by Henry Weil, who put on such plays as *The Andersonville trial*, *One flew over the cuckoo's nest*, and *Woyzeck*. Students continued to direct additional plays.

The regime of Professors Barry Smith and Charles Steckler, Union's first stage designer, began in 1971 and continued through the end of the period covered by this book. Daro Beninati was added in 1979 as technical director of the Nott theatre, but left after two years. Lee Bloomrosen '76, director of the College Center, who had British and New York City theatrical experience, was added as a part-time adjunct, and later John Miller filled Beninati's slot.

Smith and Steckler early created fine productions of *Ondine* and *JB*, and later *Tom Paine*. In addition, they introduced a series of innovations, some with the assistance of Robert Harders '73, a community development intern on the staff of the Dean of Students. In May 1974, the Cabaret, a new performing space with an informal atmosphere, came into being. An ambitious New American Playwrights Program was begun. Some 250 scripts were received in response to a high-profile advertising campaign. In May 1975, under the direction of Harders, who had read most of the scripts, the Mountebanks presented Ted Snowdon's *Pledges*, a play about fraternity life. A few months earlier a children's theatre program, The Second Story Players, an offshoot of the Mountebanks, was created to perform and set up workshops in schools. A revived Director's Laboratory Theatre helped to expand theatrical offerings and provide more opportunities for students and visiting professional directors.

Perhaps most ambitious was the Theatre Artists Program, begun in the mid-'70s to bring theatre professionals to the College to supplement the permanent staff. In addition, professional companies once again came to the College: Proctor's Too, the Bread and Puppet Theatre, and the National Theatre Institute, affiliated with the O'Neill Theatre Center in Connecticut. Although all of these initiatives proved worthwhile, except for the last, none survived. Theatre space was requisitioned for other purposes, and the College decided

to use its money to satisfy other demands on its resources.

Then in 1979, another crisis developed, similar to, but even more serious than that in 1951, this time between the professional concerns of the theatre faculty and the aims of the Mountebanks as an extra-curricular dramatic club. Student tax money had supported Mountebanks' productions and the purchase of supplies and equipment for the theatre. When the Mountebanks and the department went their separate ways and the Mountebanks went out of existence as a student organization, it sold to the Arts Department for a symbolic one dollar all the equipment bought with student tax money, but that source of funding for future productions no longer existed. Unfortunately, the College did not make up the shortfall, and during the 1980s theatre languished.

Perhaps because students took part in theatre purely for the love of it, some Mountebank graduates went on to make genuine contributions to theatre in America: actors like George DiCenzo '62, Jeff DeMunn '69, and Adam Storke '84, and leaders of college and university theatre programs, such as Fred Hall '58, Robert Skloot '63, and Julian Olf '64. Prominent alumni from earlier years included, besides Payne, actors John J. Browne (1882), [William] Lee Tracy (1922), and John Milford '50, radio and motion picture producer Thomas H.A. Lewis (1926), and motion picture producer Robert Chartoff '55.

After the period covered by this book, an angel appeared. Mr. & Mrs. Morton Yulman donated \$3,500,000 in 1992 to build a theatre on the southwestern fringe of Jackson's Garden, the former site of the BENEDICT HOUSE.

See also: STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS: PERFORMING ARTS.

—S.O.A. Ullmann

**Theta Delta Chi (Alpha charge).** The sixth national fraternity founded at Union College, Theta Delta Chi dates its beginning to October 31, 1847, and its formal organization to June 5, 1848. The founders, who held their first meetings in a building on Front Street "near the former site of the College," were six juniors: William G. Akin, Abel Beach, Theodore B. Brown, Andrew H. Green, William Hyslop and Samuel F. Wile.

The chapter became inactive after the meeting of June 14, 1867, but was revived in 1923 when the PYRAMID CLUB received a charter from national Theta Delta Chi. The Pyramid Club already occupied 101 Seward Place and Theta Delta Chi remained there until about 1925, when it purchased the house next door at 103 Seward Place. During or immediately after the Second World War, the fraternity had to sell the house. When members re-formed after the War, they lived in North College until September 1949, and

then briefly occupied VETERANS' HOUSING. They returned to North College by the beginning of 1951.

On the fraternity's centennial in 1947, a bronze plaque was placed on the south wall of North College, not because Theta Delta Chi began there, but because it was living there in 1947; the plaque was later removed.

The fraternity made serious movements to build a house on the campus in 1937 and again in 1950, but these plans came to nothing. In October 1954, Theta Delta Chi bought the former Lovejoy residence at 1222 Lenox Road, the northeast corner of the intersection with Douglas Road, agreeing not to occupy it pending the outcome of a legal challenge by three other fraternities to a zoning ordinance that was interpreted as prohibiting fraternity houses in the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT. The case remained in litigation for several years, however, and Theta Delta Chi did occupy the house by the fall of 1956. After the fraternities gave up appealing the court decisions against them, Theta Delta Chi conveyed the Lovejoy house to the College on May 25, 1961, and in the fall of 1961 members moved to the newly-constructed POTTER HOUSE. In 1977, they moved to Edwards House.

**Theta Delta Tau (Alpha chapter).** A freshman fraternity founded at Union in 1890, Theta Delta Tau established chapters at Hamilton and the University of Rochester, but the Union chapter died about 1894. It was revived in the spring of 1896, but again expired a year or two later.

**Theta Lambda Phi (Parker chapter).** Founded at Dickinson School of Law in 1903, Theta Lambda Phi was primarily a law students' fraternity. It arrived at Union on February 4, 1911, when the former BIW CLUB was granted a charter as the Parker chapter (named for General Amasa J. Parker, President of Albany Law School). Only the Union and Cornell chapters were permitted to draw members from all parts of the university; the other nine chapters were limited to law schools.

Theta Lambda Phi occupied the former BIW rooms in South Section, North College. In September 1913, national Theta Lambda Phi amalgamated with two other national fraternities to become DELTA THETA PHI.

**Theta Nu Epsilon (Gamma chapter).** A national fraternity founded at Wesleyan University in 1870, Theta Nu Epsilon was originally a sophomore fraternity; it had a very poor reputation. The Union chapter, established in 1874, was recalled by a member of the Class of 1885 as a "hazing society" which "had no headquarters...its chief function consisted of holding a boisterous dinner in the fall term after initiation."

By 1885, the Union chapter was accepting members from the upper classes as well as sophomores. It died about 1912.

Nationally, Theta Nu Epsilon was reorganized in 1925/26 as a general academic fraternity, and an effort was made to close down rogue chapters. Union's chapter was reactivated on April 24, 1926, with the granting of a charter to PHI NU THETA, a local fraternity. That chapter died by 1940, and the national was disbanded in 1942.

**Throckmorton.** The most widely known of Union's many campus dogs was Throckmorton, mascot of the Navy V-12 unit during the Second World War; he was the subject of several stories in the *Concordiensis* of that period.

**Thruway.** From at least 1944 until 1966, the College intermittently faced the prospect of losing the southwest corner of the campus to a proposed highway.

The incursion was planned in connection with several different projects, but the purpose was always to improve the north-south flow of traffic through Schenectady by connecting Nott Terrace directly to Seward Place with a road cutting across the campus where DAVIDSON HOUSE AND FOX HOUSE and WEST COLLEGE dormitories now stand.

The plan was initially advanced by the City of Schenectady in 1944. When the issue was raised again in 1947 by the Schenectady Planning Commission, the Board of Trustees, declaring itself willing in principle to cooperate, appointed a committee to negotiate the details. After the Student Council and the Graduate Council expressed alarm, the Board of Trustees eventually changed its position, finally affirming in a January 1950 vote that if they had ever approved such a plan, that approval was now withdrawn. Later in the year the board commissioned architect's drawings for the future development of the campus showing a Fine Arts building facing Union Street between the Terrace Wall and Webster House, and several new buildings in the Pasture along Seward Place.

In the early 1950s, a "slum clearance" plan was under discussion in Schenectady; eventually implemented in 1956-57, it resulted in the razing of most of the housing in the blocks bounded by Clinton, Lafayette, and Franklin Streets, and Nott Terrace. Even in the planning stages this project made it possible for the College to propose two alternatives to the road through the campus: Lafayette Street could be widened, or a road connecting Nott Terrace and Seward Place could run behind the old Nott Terrace High School.

About the same time, the proposed road through the campus began to be called "the thruway," because it was seen as part of a system of feeder roads connect-

ing Route 50 in Glenville with an intended Pleasant Valley entrance to the New York State Thruway, then under construction. The four-lane Union College portion of the road would have taken five acres of the pasture and radically changed the atmosphere of the central campus. Although municipal approval was needed, the involvement of the Thruway Authority made it much more difficult for the trustees to oppose the plan effectively. The Board worked earnestly to find a solution, but the Secretary recorded in the minutes for November 1, 1952, "This was a situation in which most of the Trustees felt helpless."

The New York State Thruway opened in 1955 without a Pleasant Valley exit or a feeder road across the campus. The College had been saved by a change of plans, but the idea of a road across the campus continued to be advocated locally, in part to make the intersection of Nott Terrace and Union Street safer; many accidents were caused by drivers turning left from Nott Terrace onto Union Street while switching from the left to the right lane, in preparation for a right turn on Seward Place. A cross-campus road was still considered probable in the fall of 1957 (when the College declared itself "glad to co-operate with its friend and neighbor, the City of Schenectady, in helping to solve its municipal problems"), and as late as the spring of 1966.

The siting of West College (1950) and of Fox and Davidson Houses (1967) was strongly influenced by the need to block such a "thruway," but in hindsight it is clear that the danger was diminishing; those years brought a gradual recognition of the horrendous damage wrought on the many cities and towns which had subordinated all other considerations to the improvement of traffic flow.

**Tidmarsh, Elmer Arthur** (Feb. 14, 1891–Jan. 26, 1965). Director of Music, 1926–1956.

Born in Hudson Falls, New York, (then called Sandy Hill), the son of Arthur J. Tidmarsh, a band leader and cornetist, and Emma Tidmarsh, Elmer Tidmarsh showed an early gift for music. His family sought to discourage him from pursuing a career in what they considered an unremunerative field, but in 1906, while he was still in high school, St. James Episcopal Church in Fort Edward appointed him organist-director at a salary of \$75 a year. After high school he briefly considered going to law school, but the lure of music was too great, and he entered the Guilmont Organ School in New York City, graduating with honor in 1910. He served as organist at a succession of churches in Glens Falls, and in 1917 he married Glens Falls native Louise Nichols, by whom he would have three children. They divorced in the mid-1930s.

Leaving Glens Falls about 1920, Tidmarsh worked briefly in Rome, New York, then settled in Albany, where a career of incredible energy began unfolding.

Appointed organist and choir-master at the First Presbyterian Church, he later served All Saints Cathedral as well, directed as many as eight area singing groups, and answered a demand for recitals and tours. During the summer months he continued his studies, first with Percy Grainger and Thomas Whitney Surette in Chicago and then at the Fontainebleau Conservatory of Music, where his work with Charles Marie Widor and Marcel Dupré led to a life-long interest in French composers and earned him an executant's diploma. By 1936 he was the regular summer organist at the "American Cathedral" in Paris, at a salary of \$10 per week. Later he would play by invitation at services in Notre Dame.

Tidmarsh's connection with Union College began when President Richmond asked him to play at the dedication of the new MEMORIAL CHAPEL in 1925. Early the next year Richmond, himself a harpist and ballad-singer who, with his wife, had instituted regular concerts at Union by distinguished musicians, appointed Tidmarsh the College's first Director of Music. His duties included conducting the Sunday morning musical service, giving frequent organ recitals to the public, and teaching a course in the history and criticism of music.

The first organ recital, on February 7, 1926, was offered, in accordance with Richmond's wishes, "without fanfare or publicity." As news spread by word of mouth, the audiences grew and students were enlisted to usher. Tidmarsh kept careful records of his recitals: during the 358th, the French government honored his services by sending an embassy official to award him "Les Palmes d'Officier d'Academie"; for his 500th, he duplicated the program of his first recital, and added the "Liebestod" and "The Ride of the Valkyries." When he retired he had completed over seven hundred recitals. For many years his Union recitals were broadcast on station WGY.

He eventually assumed direction of the chapel choir, praised for its excellence, and the Glee Club, which several times won state-wide competitions. He enjoyed conducting large groups; all his area choruses had fifty or sixty voices, and his annual Christmas carol sing in Memorial Chapel became very popular.

In 1927 he wrote two songs to be sung by a massed choir of one thousand voices on the slopes of the Saratoga Battlefield; one of them, "The Liberty Pole March," became quite popular and was used at several other major pageants. In 1934 he adapted it to words written by Professor Codman Hislop '31 to create the sports fight song "It's Union's Game." At the National Music Teachers' Conference of 1935, held in Madison Square Garden, Tidmarsh directed a chorus of two thousand voices, and in 1939, at the New York World's Fair, he was one of four directors of a five-thousand-voice chorus. Every comment available from singers in any of his groups testifies to his talents and

enthusiasm, enhanced by his infectious smile and commanding air.

When one turns from this impressive public career to his faculty role, it must be said that he played little part in the academic life of the college; his one course, Music Appreciation, had no standing with the students, and he seldom served on committees. His own academic background did not prepare him well to teach the history of music. Just once, in 1948, he offered a second course, in music theory, but it was not repeated. On the other hand, he was much admired by the students in the choral groups, and his recitals and work with community clubs such as the Schubert Singers (male) and the Thursday Musical Club (female) gathered abundant good will for the College.

After retiring in 1956, he continued until shortly before his death to offer monthly organ recitals in Memorial Chapel, and to conduct the annual carol singing.

The College awarded him an honorary Doctor of Music degree in 1933.

—Sven R. Peterson

**Timberlake, Dale France** (May 12, 1921–Nov. 26, 1977). Comptroller, 1964–77; Treasurer, 1970–77.

Born at Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, Dale Timberlake graduated in 1941 from Valley Forge Military Academy Junior College. He then entered Syracuse University as a third year accounting major, graduating in 1943.

During the Second World War he served from July 1943 to April 1946 with the U.S. Marine Corps in the Pacific and Japan, leaving active duty as a 1st Lieutenant. He subsequently rose to the rank of Captain in the Marine Corps Reserve.

After earning a Master of Business Science degree from the University of Colorado in August 1947, Timberlake joined General Electric in Schenectady, filling various accounting and management positions over the next seventeen years.

One aim of the general administrative reorganization at Union that followed the February 1964 appointment of Dean Theodore Lockwood was to secure more effective control over the College's finances. Because Union's fiscal affairs had grown too complex to be satisfactorily handled by Business Manager THEODORE MCILWAINE, who had many managerial responsibilities and was a civil engineer by training, in June 1964 the Board of Trustees revived the position of "Comptroller," last held in 1949 by ANTHONY HOADLEY. Not long before leaving office, President DAVIDSON appointed Timberlake as comptroller, effective December 1964.

As chief business and financial officer, reporting to the president, the comptroller was in particular needed to coordinate the budget and prepare fiscal projections. Working with McIlwaine, who had become his

subordinate, Timberlake also instituted systematic job classifications for the College's clerical staff and published the first personnel manual.

Although the more detailed budgeting and more formal personnel policies begun under Timberlake were seen as long overdue modernization by the administration and trustees, many faculty and other long-term employees regretted the changes that made life at Union more bureaucratic and less intimate than when the College had been smaller. Both views doubtless had merit.

Following trustee Louis Miltimore's resignation as treasurer in 1970, Timberlake, who had been appointed assistant treasurer the year before, became treasurer as well as comptroller. He was not, however, elected to a seat on the board.

Known to friends as "Tim," Timberlake was married to the former Virginia Terry. He was active in community affairs, serving as a Director of the YMCA, the Chamber of Commerce, the Heart Association, the United Fund (president in 1969 and 1970), the Mohawk Club, and the Mohawk National Bank. He was a trustee and elder of the Union Presbyterian Church.

Timberlake died of heart disease at fifty-six. In his memory, family and friends established a restoration fund for the College chimes.

**Tippecanoe Conference.** During the administration of President CARTER DAVIDSON, from 1946 through 1963, student and faculty leaders and members of the administration held an annual conference for the informal discussion of problems. Called the Tippecanoe Conference because the first four were held at the YMCA's Camp Tippecanoe in Rotterdam, the meeting was shifted to Hale House, 1951–59, and subsequently to the Canterbury House on Route 50. With the latter change the conference was moved from spring to fall.

**Todd, Hiram Charles** (July 17, 1876–April 7, 1965). Class of 1897. Lawyer, prosecutor, chairman of Union's Board of Trustees, 1934–41.

Born in Saratoga Springs, New York, Hiram Todd was the son of Vernon Lawrence Todd, a merchant, and Anna Elizabeth Tefft Todd. At Union, where he took the PhB course, he became editor-in-chief of the *Garnet*, associate editor of the *Concordiensis*, manager of the Musical Clubs, a member of Delta Phi (which much later, in 1928–29, he served as national president), and of Theta Nu Epsilon, and he ran on the varsity track team. While still a junior, he seems already to have become the sort of man one sends on difficult missions: the College Meeting appointed him in 1896 to confer with the editor of the Albany *Argus* "in regard to several articles detrimental to the college which have been appearing in that paper."



Although Todd's career was spent as a highly successful lawyer, he never went to law school, instead reading law in the Saratoga offices of Senator Edgar T. Brackets, a very active force in Republican state politics. This study was interrupted by service in the Spanish American War, May 2, 1898–April 15, 1899, following which Todd returned to Brackets's office and was admitted to the bar in September 1900. Eventually, after a brief stint in the First World War as Major Judge Advocate (August–December 1918), he became a partner in the firm of Brackets, Todd, Wheat and Wait, founded December 1918.

In 1913, Todd and Senator Brackets were among the counsel for the managers in the successful impeachment proceedings against Gov. William Sulzer. This experience foreshadowed the more dramatic part of Todd's later career: although he would always be a lawyer in private practice, dealing largely with civil cases, Todd would repeatedly be called upon over the next three decades by both Republicans (Governor Dewey and President Harding) and Democrats (President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman) to serve as a special prosecutor in politically sensitive cases. He became so well-known for this kind of work that the headline of one of his obituaries described him as "famed prober." A mild-mannered man who wore steel-rimmed spectacles, he was a methodical and relentless prosecutor who eschewed flamboyance.

That Todd was a well-connected Republican doubtless contributed to the success of his practice, and to his initial appointments, but he firmly believed that the legal profession has a special obligation to fight political corruption wherever it appears, and the integrity of his investigations was never seriously questioned.

His first assignment came in 1921, when President Harding appointed him U.S. Attorney for Northern New York. Todd resigned in the following year and moved to New York City, where he joined Baldwin, Todd and Lefferts as a partner. He remained with that firm, through several name changes and mergers, until his retirement in 1963, at the age of 87. (Shortly before Todd's retirement, Richard Nixon joined the firm, an indication of its status in Republican circles.)

Soon after moving to New York, Todd was appointed in 1923 a Special Assistant to the U.S. Attorney General in the prosecution of striking trainmen who had deserted their trains in the deserts of Arizona and Southern California the previous summer; he obtained the convictions of eight railroad union officials. While he held that post, he prosecuted two other cases, both on the fringes of the Teapot Dome scandal: in 1923 he successfully prosecuted Gaston B. Means and Thomas Felder for obstructing justice in a stock fraud case; the case was sensitive because Means, one of the most versatile villains of his time, had made damaging statements about Attorney General Harry Daugherty. And in 1924 Todd prosecuted Daugherty's friend

Thomas W. Miller, former eastern director of the Republican National Committee, for illegal activities as Alien Property Custodian.

In 1929, as Special Assistant District Attorney of New York County, Todd successfully prosecuted Frank Wardner, former New York State Superintendent of Banks, for bribery in connection with the failure of the City Trust Co. In the same year Governor Franklin Roosevelt appointed him to investigate graft in the case against George F. Ewald, a New York City magistrate accused of buying his office from Tammany Hall. Todd was unable to obtain a conviction, but the information uncovered in the case paved the way for the Seabury investigations.

Todd's most important assignment would occupy him from 1935 until 1938. Appointed by Gov. Lehman as Special Assistant Attorney General to investigate "the Druckman case"—a Brooklyn murder which, owing to the political connections of the apparent murderers, had failed to interest the District Attorney—Todd uncovered vast police corruption, obtaining convictions of the murderers and of three persons who had conspired to bribe the grand jury (the judge, Erskine C. Rogers '00, had been at Union with Todd). Although evidence also implicated King's County District Attorney F.X. Geoghan, Governor Lehman declined to remove him from office, but public concern over the corruption revealed by Todd's investigation led directly to the prosecutions that made Thomas Dewey famous.

In 1943 Dewey, now governor and a master of the politics of prosecution, drafted Todd as a special prosecutor to investigate payroll padding and other patronage abuses by the New York State Legislature. The appointment of Todd was part of a battle between Dewey and Albany's O'Connell machine; the Albany County District Attorney had responded to Dewey's investigations of the Albany machine by launching an investigation of the Republican-controlled legislature, and Dewey countered by appointing Todd to supersede the District Attorney in that case. Todd found real abuses, but in the end obtained only two indictments, both of which led to acquittals; thus his career as a prosecutor ended at the age of 69, on a relatively trivial note.

Elected an alumnus trustee of Union College in 1915 and a life trustee in 1919, Todd was chosen chairman of the board following the resignation of EDWIN RICE JR., in 1934, and therefore oversaw the forced resignation of President FRANK PARKER DAY and the appointment of DIXON RYAN FOX.

Though a conscientious chairman, Todd had little extra time or energy to give to the job (the Druckman case occupied him from 1935 to 1938), and when in 1941 FRANK BAILEY and others asked him to step aside in favor of WALTER C. BAKER, he did so willingly. On retiring from the board in 1952 he became Union's first trustee emeritus. Union awarded him an LHD in 1932.

**Tolan, Edwin Kirkman** (Oct. 6, 1921–Feb. 1, 1976). Professor of Philosophy, Librarian of Union College, 1962–76.

Born and raised in Montreal, the son of a Canadian Pacific Railway conductor, Edwin Tolan worked as a teller at the Royal Bank of Canada after graduating from high school. During the Second World War he served for four years in Europe with the Canadian Army.

Back in Montreal after the war, Tolan enrolled at McGill University, choosing the university and a major in philosophy in order to study with the distinguished medievalist, Raymond Klibansky, of whose reputation he had read. He knew nothing of Klibansky's field, but simply gravitated to the available scholar of—so far as he knew—the greatest stature.

Graduating with honors in 1949, Tolan went to the University of Glasgow for an MA in philosophy (1951) and then to the University of Montreal's Institut d'Etudes Medievales, where Klibansky also taught. After completing his course work for a doctorate in 1953, Tolan took Klibansky's suggestion that there was a great need for scholarly librarians; enrolling in the library science course at McGill, he earned a BLS in 1954 and came to the United States as reference librarian at Hamilton College. Appointed library director of western Pennsylvania's Washington and Jefferson College in 1957, two years later Tolan defended his dissertation on the philosophy of John of Salisbury, earning a PhD.

Union College began looking in 1961 for a successor to librarian HELMER WEBB, due to retire the next year. On Webb's suggestion that the librarian would enjoy better relations with the classroom faculty if he had a doctorate, the search committee selected Tolan from several candidates with that qualification.

The appointment was attended by some initial controversy; having been a member of the Washington and Jefferson philosophy department for the year just past, Tolan accepted Union's offer on President DAVIDSON's promise that he would be in Union's philosophy department as well. Davidson made that commitment before consulting the department; to Tolan's dismay, the Social Studies division, in which Philosophy was then lodged, protested this disregard of faculty prerogatives. Faculty opposition soon dissipated, however, in response to a bevy of assurances: Tolan was better qualified than the faculty at first understood, he did not expect to teach regularly, and—important to at least one opponent—he was “not a Thomist.”

SCHAFFER LIBRARY had been opened only a year before Tolan's arrival in the summer of 1962, giving him a new, spacious building with which to work. Large infusions of federal money into education, added to the generally healthy condition of the College, provided him with steadily increasing budgets in the first years.

He had clear goals. With a respect bordering on veneration for serious scholars and scientists, he was especially sensitive to their needs and saw that “undergraduate library” was the wrong term for even a small library that accepted the responsibility of serving its faculty. Accordingly, he placed particular emphasis on building a first-rate bibliography and reference collection and on acquiring the large, usually expensive, basic sets in various disciplines—such as the “Rolls Series” of sources of English history, the best critical editions of the works of literary and philosophical authors, and reprints of important periodicals.

Linguistic parochialism was not an acceptable vice in Tolan's administration. Reading an important book in another language was the problem of the person to whom the book was important, not of the librarian selecting the books; Tolan himself learned Italian in middle age in order to read the works of philosopher Benedetto Croce. He replaced the library's New York City importer with suppliers in each of the principal European countries, and subscribed to the most important of the world's newspapers.

Under Tolan's administration, the library added the positions of Special Collections Librarian and Bibliographer. He also strengthened the reference department and emphasized an efficient interlibrary loan service.

In a May 4, 1973, memo to the library staff concerning the status of professional librarians at Union, Tolan wrote:

librarians as professional people are not highly regarded by their colleagues in the academic world. There are, of course, exceptions; some of the most distinguished and recognized scholars are or have been librarians. The important fact is, however, that few of our colleagues acknowledge the important work of those unrecognized librarians whose labors have made much of the so-called scholarship of today possible. This is a sad fact because, in my judgment, librarians could and should be setting a pace in serious scholarship—in the strategic dimensions of human thought librarianship could be a decisive force.

Although eager to be useful, members of his staff were probably as unready to become a decisive force in the strategic dimensions of human thought as the rest of the faculty was to welcome them in that role. An earlier pronouncement, in a 1971 letter to JOHN JENKINS, was more down-to-earth:

I frequently find myself at odds with my fellow librarians regarding the role of librarians. My contention has always been that their art or science is properly that of Bibliographer and that the curriculum of library schools should be developed around this principle. There are far too many people being graduated from library schools with graduate degrees who know little or nothing about the books themselves.

In making support of serious scholarship the library's principal *raison d'être*, Tolan did not ignore undergraduates; rather, he saw them all as apprentice

scholars—a serious misapprehension in the lecture room, but a benign one in the library. The emphasis had many practical consequences, particularly in guiding the large amounts of retrospective buying undertaken at the librarians' discretion during his tenure. More generally, the gravity of Tolan's approach to librarianship, conveyed through the regular staff meetings which he instituted, was to a degree contagious.

In Tolan's fourteen years at Union, the library's collections increased from 200,000 to 320,000 volumes. The College broke ground in 1973 for an addition on the east side of the building; in the same year the library switched from the Dewey Decimal classification system to the Library of Congress system and began reclassifying the existing collection, a project still under way twenty-three years later.

A hard-working, forward-looking administrator, Tolan gave much attention to the library's relations with the rest of the College and to securing adequate budgets. Planning the 1973 addition took a great deal of his attention. He was probably least astute when selecting staff; consequently his policy of giving subordinates a free hand was not uniformly successful.

Tolan saw books not only as vehicles of scholarship but as embodiments of the printer's art, a subject on which he was much more knowledgeable than the average librarian. When Walter Tower '53 suggested creation of the FRIENDS OF THE UNION COLLEGE LIBRARY in 1966, Tolan responded enthusiastically and made sure that the Friends' publications were attractively printed, respectable contributions to scholarship. He often used the Friends' book fund to acquire examples of the work of the great printers, past and present.

Like Helmer Webb, Tolan placed strong emphasis on inter-library cooperation. The prime mover in the formation of the Capital District Library Council in 1967, he served as its president until 1971; under his direction, the Council almost immediately started a courier service to speed the exchange of interlibrary loans, and the next year it began a union catalogue of books held by member libraries.

A red-headed man of slightly above average height, Tolan walked with a distinctive rolling gait perhaps acquired in summer work as a railroad conductor during his college years. More formal and courteous in manner than the average American academic, he kept his Canadian citizenship and often commented on American institutions from the perspective of an outsider.

Tolan taught occasional seminars on medieval philosophy and on the philosophy of history; in 1968 he spent a sabbatical leave in Italy studying the writings of Benedetto Croce, the only philosopher after Hegel in whom he had a strong interest. Philosophy was not merely an academic subject to him; he loved disputation on abstract issues, often recalling student days when he argued philosophy in the cafes of Montreal.

Passionate but impersonal in debate, he expected his adversary to be the same.

Tolan thought philosophically about collegiate and library issues, and because the body of philosophy on which he typically drew was unfamiliar and uncongenial to most of the College community, his ideas often startled and even exasperated listeners. He rejected, for example, the common praise of libraries as "storehouses of knowledge": they were storehouses of opinion; knowledge occurs only in the human mind. The connection between smoking and lung cancer was "merely statistical" and hence not a proper basis for action, while the medieval practice now disparaged as "arguing from authority" was not fundamentally different from "documentation."

Mixed with such healthy challenges to orthodoxy were other opinions which had the unintended effect of impressing upon his friends the value of observation and the hazards of induction: he believed, or at least averred, that anthropologists give too much time to dolphins and would do better to study humans; that mathematicians tend to be homosexual; that horses evolved from dogs; and that Aristotle may have been right in teaching that women have fewer teeth than men.

A psychology professor visiting the Librarian's office might find himself having to insist that, Tolan's assumptions to the contrary, his department was indeed interested in books on psychoanalysis; a geology professor might be told that, if the size of foraminifera was important, paleontology was not a science. Both professors would probably get what they came for, however. Tolan never extorted agreement and did not seem to expect it; the discovery that the preponderance of informed opinion opposed his position rarely gave him the slightest pause in argument, though in action he was usually politically sensitive. To bridge the gap between theory and reality, he had such frequent recourse to the phrase "in the measure of the possible" that it became a private joke among his staff.

One of his ideas seemed to find important acceptance at the College, but he was disappointed in the outcome. When the planners of the "Comprehensive Education" CURRICULUM solicited ideas for non-traditional courses in 1966, Tolan proposed a course in which students would be taught to debate set questions in something like the medieval practice of "Quaestiones Disputatae." The planners gratefully adopted the name "Disputed Questions" but applied it to a group of courses centering on moral dilemmas, taught in a relatively conventional way.

Tolan's friendship with General Electric scientist Gabriel Kron proved one of the most stimulating elements in his later life. As they walked together from the College to their adjacent Niskayuna homes most evenings, Tolan found in Kron a kindred spirit and

something of a hero. An extraordinary man whose analytical method called Diakoptics ("the piece-wise solution of large-scale systems") was praised as revolutionary by some of his colleagues, but ignored by others who found it too difficult, the Hungarian-born Kron was the worthy intellectual sparring partner Tolan could not find on the faculty.

Tolan felt Kron's death in 1968 as a personal loss; he organized a Schaffer Library symposium on "Gabriel Kron, the Man and his Work," and contributed perhaps his best writing, a memoir of their friendship, to the ensuing book, *Gabriel Kron and systems theory* (1973).

A heart attack in late 1967 aged Tolan noticeably; another one eight years later proved fatal, prematurely depriving the College of one of its strongest librarians.

Tolan's wife, the former H. Elizabeth MacLennan, was a fellow graduate of the McGill library school; Jennifer, the older of their two surviving daughters, also became a librarian.

In 1976, trustee HENRY SCHAFFER, with whom Tolan had enjoyed friendly relations, gave the College \$50,000 in his memory. The Alumni Council posthumously bestowed its Faculty Meritorious Service Award on Tolan in 1977, while friends and colleagues endowed a library book fund in his memory.

**Town-Gown Relations.** From the academies of the Greeks and the universities of medieval Europe to the present, relations between academic institutions serving the children of privilege and the communities where they are located have been delicate. Those between Union and Schenectady are no different. The city is proud of Union's presence, just as the College recognizes the role Schenectady has played in its past, yet, both college and city have often been justly accused of being aloof, if not hostile.

Two centuries of town/gown relations begin with the financial connections between Union and Schenectady. Because of the town's central role in founding Union, the relation between college and community has always been special. In 1780, Governor GEORGE CLINTON suggested that the college he had proposed the previous year might be located in Schenectady. Although the town was a small community only recently removed from the frontier, it quickly demonstrated an interest in education. Alexander Miller, a Presbyterian minister, founded an academy in 1782; three years later DIRCK ROMEYN founded the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY under Dutch Reformed sponsorship.

**Finance.** With the end of the Revolution and increasing political and financial stability after ratification of the Constitution in 1788, the proposed college became more than just a pipe dream. The question was, how to pay for it? In 1791, various Schenectadi-

ans unsuccessfully proposed to acquire a college charter based on a twenty-one year lease of over 15,000 acres of Oneida lands. By February, 1792, the town had put together a package of over 5,000 acres of land and perhaps \$8,000 cash, but the state Board of Regents rejected the proposal as underfunded. By the fall of 1794, the town had come close to raising the \$35,000 required by the state before a charter would be issued, but campaigns by Albany and six other communities to lure the charter away with more attractive packages made for some anxious months. Schenectady rallied to the occasion and, with the support of PHILIP SCHUYLER of Albany and significant financial pledges, won the charter in February 1795 (see FOUNDING OF UNION COLLEGE).

A financial statement for the College in April of 1795 indicated \$20,301 given by the town for general purposes, \$5,712 for a house and lot, \$3,500 for the President's salary, \$3,250 for a lot for the College, \$2,516 for apparatus and the library, and, in addition, 1,604 acres of land. Between 1795 and 1802, New York state assisted the College with over \$78,000 in cash and land for salaries, buildings, and equipment. Clearly both town and state were vitally involved in getting Union started, public support which can best be explained by Union's mission to provide higher education for more than the sons of the elite.

This financial support did not continue long into Eliphalet Nott's presidency. In 1805, Nott sought to free the College from financial dependency on city and state with a soon-to-be-infamous lottery (see LOTTERIES). Nott initially tied Schenectady to his schemes by inviting the Yates family to actually run the lotteries, but then serious differences developed between Nott and the Yateses about their arrangements, disagreements settled only in court in 1837. Nott's lottery schemes eventually led to a state Senate investigation from 1849 to 1853, spurred perhaps by Senator Beekman's observation that three million dollars had produced only "three barn-like buildings on a desolate hill." The controversy was resolved in 1854 when Nott granted the College a deed for the lands in which he had invested with lottery funds (see NOTT TRUST FUND). The result was a suspicion that Union had not used the lottery monies wisely, and that it was a rich college with no further need of public support.

In Schenectady, Nott's growing reputation for sharp dealing alienated the town. From 1798 to 1804, the College spent \$56,000 constructing its first major building, later called West College (see WEST COLLEGE (OLD)), near the present corner of Union Street and Erie Boulevard. Nott soon (1812) sold this building to the town, to use as court house, jail, and offices in exchange for 3,000 acres of land, a bargain which led some locals to complain they had been "Yankee-Doodled" by Nott. Nott re-purchased the building in 1831 for \$10,000 and sold it back to the city in 1854 for

\$6,000, this time for use as a public school. Apparently some residents thought Nott had also agreed to include property the College owned, known as the Vale, for use as a public walk. In 1863, after four years of fitful negotiations, this parcel was sold to the cemetery association (see CEMETERY PLOT, COLLEGE). Once again, the College and Nott appeared more interested in the deal than in the community.

As a consequence of this legacy of distrust and image of wealth, the town did nothing to assist the College as it struggled through its difficult years after the Civil War. In 1899, however, the town was forced to reconsider Union's value. Led by Mayor John Boyd Thacher, Albany attempted to accomplish what it had been unable to do in 1794—attract Union to Albany (see ALBANY, REMOVAL TO). The citizens of Schenectady, faced with the loss of the college they had so long taken for granted, admitted in the local newspapers that they had neglected Union's financial needs. The College employees were said to be worth perhaps \$30,000 a year to local businesses. To assist Union, the town proposed to lease land along Union Avenue for \$5,000 a year, but the plan was never effected, and the College stayed anyway.

Apparently this flourish of concern was brief, perhaps because Union did not loom as large in the town's economy after General Electric and the American Locomotive Co. emerged and prospered. As the College celebrated its bicentennial it conducted only its 24th annual campaign among local business, with the goal of raising about \$145,000. This was a modest amount compared to Union's estimated \$150 million annual impact on the local economy through salaries, purchases, and student spending. With the decline of local industry and the growth of the College, Union is once again a vital part of Schenectady's economy.

**Students.** In the early years of the College, Schenectady was principally a transportation center, serving first turnpike travel, and after 1824, the Erie Canal. Thus, the city's taverns, brothels, and gambling halls catered to the needs of teamsters and canal men, and offered unwholesome lures to impressionable college youth, who often were younger than today's students. No longer the sleepy town of mid-century, the industrial city that emerged at the end of the nineteenth century was full of traps for the students.

Nor were all Union's students prepared to fit smoothly into the community. As Nott's reputation for believing that he could handle almost any discipline problem led the outcasts of other colleges to transfer to Union, the College came to be known as "BOTANY BAY," an allusion to the British penal colony in Australia, which was then receiving only the most hardened criminals. Such students were often eager to accept whatever challenges the local youth offered them.

"Botany Bay," connoting a remote and desolate place, also fit the image of Schenectady entertained by some students, and a few faculty. JONATHAN PEARSON, who began his lifelong connection with Union in 1832 as a student, observed in his diary in October 1836:

Schenectady is only fit for hogs and Dutchmen. A Dirtier place never existed on this 'footstool.' One can not walk the street without brushing against a hog or meeting a cow on the sidewalk.... Why have we no aqueduct? Why are the streets inhabited by cattle? Why are the ways and walks never cleaned? Why never repaired? Oh what a world of filth.

The following spring, Pearson returned to the theme:

Glorious times for 'Dorp'! She shines forth resplendent in mud and water! Remove filth out of her, make her clean and decent and she would no longer be Dorp.... The Dutch neat? where are the signs of this cleanliness? They are filthy as sows! The Dutch neat? Oh never mention it! Such a lie will make the heavens blush for shame.

The plaint of an 1875 issue of the *College Spectator* suggested that little had changed in forty years:

Schenectady itself, in spite of the wealth and culture of the inhabitants, is the filthiest town in which [the students] have ever had the misfortune to reside, and the most lacking of that spirit of enterprise.... Either the people of Schenectady very much prefer dirt to a decent degree of cleanliness, or else they are afflicted with...indolence.

A burst of civic improvements between 1895 and 1915 alleviated the worst of the town's shortcomings, but T.K. WHIPPLE, who taught English from 1916 to 1918, could still belabor the locals in a letter to a fellow Princeton alumnus as "devoid alike of the attractive qualities of men and of animals." Even today, the College directs prospective students and their parents to the College via an indirect, scenic route that avoids the quicker but meaner streets of the aging industrial center.

Almost from the first, the College struggled to keep students at a distance from residents, particularly those with unsavory reputations. In 1802, the College laws prohibited the students from "mixing with the rabble" as they went into town for food, drink, and occasional parties. In 1808, the State of New York joined the effort with a law prohibiting local residents from enticing students into gaming or billiards; it also required local constables to provide protection at commencement (see SECURITY AND SAFETY).

Laws were no match for the needs of youth and the rise of fraternities, and in 1852 the College notified parents of offending students that their sons were members of a society that visited taverns which tended "to divert the mind from study," and was against College regulations. A year later, Pearson, as Acting Treasurer, published a notice for the College request-

ing townspeople "not to resort to the College premises on the Sabbath, and not to bring fire-arms...at any time." Although Pearson believed that the approximately two-thirds of the students who boarded in town did so in "more comfort and quiet" than could be found in the dorms, he also recorded the disaster which befell John Ostrander, a local grocer, when he tried, in 1856, to establish a student boarding house; he was "insulted and badgered" into giving up the business. A nineteenth-century Schenectady cleric blamed the immoral behavior of some members of the U.S. Congress on "habits begun on Liberty Street...when their inspiration while in Schenectady was so largely supplied from beer kegs."

**Town-Gown Clashes.** Occasionally, the relations of students and townsfolk degenerated to violence or the threat of violence. In 1801, a student described as "very neglectful of his studies" caused a riot in the street at a local store. In 1824, in an unlikely turn of events, students attending the Methodist Church provoked an assault by the town on the College. Apparently a local tough decided to sit in the midst of the students—to their displeasure. Hats were seized and tossed, and knives may have been displayed. After the students left, they realized that one of their party was missing; fearing for his safety, they returned to rescue him, if that should prove necessary. By this time it was dark, and although much of what happen next is unclear, the Methodist sexton had a torch he was carrying knocked from his hands and rioters—students, locals, or both—invaded the church. Once they determined that their friend was safe, the students returned to campus, but an angry mob pursued them, threatening to burn the College. Eliphalet Nott met them at the College gates and turned them aside, though not before the Methodist minister was struck with a cane and several students were injured by stones. The Schenectady *Cabinet* published a vicious attack on the students, but the court later found the locals to blame.

In 1836, Martin Burt '37 noted in his diary that Union students were pushed and insulted by local toughs while walking in town. No doubt class differences and the normal aggressiveness of adolescent males explains much of this friction, but the local boys may also have resented the attachments the students had among the young women of the town, who jokingly referred to themselves as "college widows" during vacations.

Occasionally, the town was endangered from the College. Members of the Class of 1832 remembered Nott interceding between themselves and the locals, rudely referred to as "muckers." Nott persuaded the students, armed with a variety of weapons, including firearms and clubs, to return to the College and let him handle the dispute. In 1895, President Raymond had

to notify the local authorities that a recent spate of burglaries in Schenectady and on campus had been traced to a freshman and a sophomore, whose room was stocked with two wagon loads of stolen property.

Between 1854 and 1897, one or another of the undergraduate classes annually selected what they decided was the worst textbook of the year and gave it either a mock burial or cremation (see CREMATION OF TEXTBOOKS). From 1879 the "funeral" developed into a brawl between the freshmen—who tried to parade the offending text around town in a coffin before returning to campus for the last rites—and the sophomores, who tried to stop them with force, firecrackers, and stink bombs. At best, the town turned out to watch, and at worst it became involved in the conflict. In April of 1884, the *Concordiensis* editorialized: "to retain any self-respect the men of this college must keep 'townies' and outsiders" out of the cremation ceremonies. The editors feared that "some low men will in every class be found who will not scruple to employ the most cowardly means of attack," even to the point of recruiting aid among "the miserable vulgus with which Schenectady is abundantly supplied." The cremation held by the Class of 1888 drew the participation of a "red-headed cop"; he later became the object of much derision by the students, and retaliated with a vendetta against the students who violated the most minor ordinances. (See also: FRESHMAN PEERADE; PLUG HAT PARADE).

In comparison to these nineteenth-century clashes, such events as the 1947 invasion of downtown movie theaters by pajama-clad students as part of a football pep rally seem tame. Student protests against the Vietnam War (see VIETNAM WAR AND UNION COLLEGE) remained non-violent. And the recent anxiety among students that Schenectadians may not always like them, and may even on occasion be rude to them, reflects a calmer, if not warmer, relationship between students and the community. Students, however, continue to demonstrate contempt for the local residents when they refer to them as "doids," not appreciably better than the nineteenth-century "muckers" or "miserable vulgus."

Fraternities occupying off-campus houses had sporadic problems with their neighbors through much of the twentieth century, but in 1948, when Delta Chi bought a house on Wendell Avenue in the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT, the issue became more serious. The area was zoned for one-family houses only, and the City obtained an injunction to block the fraternity's occupancy. Sixty local residents signed a petition against the fraternity.

Delta Chi, joined eventually by three other fraternities which had bought houses in the Plot, fought the issue in court for eleven years, contending that they were in fact families. They finally gave up in 1959 and sold their houses or turned them over to the College in

exchange for free rent in the dormitories. The College did not support the fraternities in this clearly hopeless fight, and foresaw the ill will it would generate among the residents of the area. Since then the College has often met strong and effective local opposition to its proposed uses of College-owned property in the Plot.

The past decade has seen an increased concern at Union, as at other colleges, for the security of persons and property on campus. This echoes periodic calls from the nineteenth century to protect the campus from outsiders. One of Nott's reasons for moving the College to the current grounds was to remove the students from the dangers of downtown Schenectady. Recall that in 1853 Jonathan Pearson requested the local citizens to avoid the campus on Sundays, and refrain from bringing firearms at any time. In 1883, students complained that "townies" were too often visiting the gym, taking whatever opportunities they could to steal loose property.

As the city expanded rapidly in the first decades of the twentieth century, growing to and beyond the College grounds, students worried that they were no longer secure. As early as 1902, they requested a campus policeman to control "distasteful manifestations of rowdiness...among the local roughs." A year later, the College excluded high school boys from athletic facilities, amidst rumors of a more general closing of the campus. By 1905, students questioned the easy access to the campus of those who used it as a thoroughfare, mentioning several thefts and "brazen" behavior as their primary concerns. Two years later, spring brought "the annual invasion of...a horde of young terrorists." In 1910, using part of a \$25,000 donation raised by Schenectady businessmen for campus beautification, President Richmond began building the ornamental iron fence which still surrounds part of the campus (see FENCES). In 1935, President Fox closed most of the gates at 10 PM to keep "rough groups of men [from passing] through yelling, swearing, and frequently breaking" property. Such actions did not prevent the College pasture from being set afire twice in the spring of 1938, or window guards from being pried off the gym windows in 1939. By 1987, campus security was providing escort service on campus after dark, receiving 5,787 requests in 1989. That same year, security reported 278 suspicious persons, 210 thefts or burglaries, 27 assaults (16 of which involved at least one outsider), and 285 acts of vandalism. The latter, however, peaked in April and May, reflecting the fact that more damage occurs while College is in session than during periods when the grounds are relatively empty.

**College Contributions to Schenectady.** In spite of these periodic intrusions of town and gown into each other's space, a word that has been often used to describe town/gown relations, and especially the stance of the College, is "aloofness." Yet, the College, or at

least some of its members, have long been involved in community affairs, and the College has sought to make Schenectady a better place to live. Several presidents have urged the College's responsibility to do so.

Although Union was founded as a non-sectarian college and never had its own regular church services, its roots have run deep into the religious life of Schenectady. Students and faculty have always crossed the line between town and gown to participate in church affairs. In the nineteenth century, presidents of the College, and faculty as well, regularly held forth in local pulpits. In the twentieth century, Presidents Raymond, Richmond, Davidson, and Morris did so. Early in 1820, the sudden death of a student while college was in session stimulated a revival of religion on campus, and as over thirty students joined local churches the revival spread throughout the city, and eventually passed on into the surrounding towns, occasionally inspired by student missionaries. As the temperance movement spread across the country in the 1840s, Eliphalet Nott became a leading crusader in upstate New York. Hervey DeWitt Griswold '85 maintained the missionary tradition while a student at Union, repeatedly trekking across town in winter to visit the Poor House and the "factory hollow," bringing the consolations of faith to the poor.

The students' Christian Association, which began in 1883 and affiliated with the YMCA in 1894, soon became active in such community activities as teaching English and other subjects to immigrants, collecting and distributing old clothes, and making "evangelistic deputations." When the city abruptly closed its night school for immigrants in 1917, the YMCA took over this instruction. The YMCA continued to reach out into the city until well after the Second World War. Today students and employees still participate in the religious affairs of the community, but the mission work of the nineteenth century has been reversed as Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish chaplains all now come regularly to the campus (see CHAPLAIN AND CAMPUS MINISTRY).

Not surprisingly, Union has always been involved with Schenectady schools. Nott was an early advocate and financial supporter of local academies to prepare students for the College. In 1804, he founded a preparatory academy, which in 1818 merged with the revived Schenectady Academy to form the Schenectady Lyceum. In the 1850s, he had Union share the costs of the Union Classical Institute (see UNION SCHOOL / UNION CLASSICAL INSTITUTE), which augmented local public schooling. Isaac Duryee, of the Class of 1838, was active, but only partially successful, in urging the town to provide public schools for African-American children. (He was more successful in assisting in the founding of the Duryee Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church in 1837.) Faculty and staff have been active in the affairs of their children's local

schools. CHARLES P. STEINMETZ even served with great distinction on the school board, as have several other faculty members.

In 1904, the first graduate degree was offered in electrical engineering, marking the beginning of a long commitment on the part of the College to make graduate and continuing education available primarily to Schenectady residents. The first woman to receive a degree from Union, Florence Buckland, completed the E.E. program in 1925. Today, graduate and continuing education remain vital parts of the College, and an important link to the community. Other programs have introduced science to school children during the summer, and provided opportunities for teachers to work with Union faculty. Union's Master of Arts in Teaching program places its teachers in training in local schools for a full year.

The cultural life of Schenectady has been enhanced by the College, especially in the twentieth century. The annual SCHENECTADY MUSEUM-UNION COLLEGE CONCERT SERIES continues a much older tradition of College concerts open to the public (see MUSICAL CONCERTS). Between 1935 and 1940, the MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL brought major theater productions with prominent artists to local audiences. Lecture series open to the public, ranging from topics on science to politics, have drawn large audiences from the town since the 1920s. Many such events occur in Memorial Chapel, built with significant aid from the town after the First World War, and often filled with audiences from both town and gown. The gardens planted by Professor Isaac Jackson have been a tourist attraction, and an object of local pride, since the middle of the nineteenth century (see JACKSON'S GARDEN). From time to time, success in athletics has attracted favorable notice in the town, though the furor over HOCKEY in 1978 led to some bitterness, both among local fans whose interest in Union did not extend beyond Achilles Rink, and among members of the college community who resented what they saw as improper pressure from sports journalists.

The civic life of Schenectady has been influenced by Union over the years. Local politicians have often had ties to the College, from nine city mayors of the nineteenth century and at least five mayors and two city managers in the twentieth (see SCHENECTADY MAYORS), to long-time congressman (and onetime faculty member and mayor) SAMUEL STRATTON and current state assemblyman James Tedisco '72. Curiously, both the 1882 and 1992 elections spurred student protests over being denied the right to vote here. In 1902, thirty-seven of Schenectady's sixty-four lawyers were from Union. The proportion may be lower today, but the College is still well represented on the local bar. Three-quarters of the district attorneys in the nineteenth century were Union men, as is the current incumbent.

Faculty and others from the College have regularly participated in community affairs. Union scientists offered advice to the city on how to combat the cholera epidemic of 1832, and in the 1890s, on what to do to ensure a safe water supply. URANIA NOTT, Eliphalet's third wife, founded the Home for the Friendless in 1868, an early effort to provide shelter for women without assistance (it survives as the Heritage Home for Women on upper Union Street), and Professor JOHN NEWMAN served as first president of the city YMCA. In 1916, Dr. Hill of the Economics Department became the Commissioner of Public Charities. Since then, Union's presidents have frequently served on local boards for businesses and charities. Although community service has played a reduced role in faculty evaluations in recent years, reflecting perhaps a more national, and even international, orientation, professors continue to speak at local gatherings, provide expertise for news media, and participate in civic groups.

Finally, Union students have an ongoing tradition of involvement in community life. In 1979, the *Student guide to volunteer opportunities* was thirty-two pages long. Big Brothers/Big Sisters is one of the most active organizations to reach out into the community. "We Care about U" is helping to repair local housing. The College regularly sponsors blood drives. And fraternities and sororities have annual projects to do something for the town. FERRO HOUSE was recently refurbished and devoted to student organizations that serve the city, including tutoring services. The Career Development Center launched the Community Service Connection in 1989 to link students to local volunteer agencies.

Although a fence of imposing magnitude partially surrounds the College, symbolically separating the city from the campus, it is easily breached, and has regularly been penetrated in both directions, to the benefit of both town and gown.

—Robert V. Wells

***Town Meeting of the Air.*** From 1938 until 1946, Schenectady radio station WGY broadcast a half-hour program from Old Chapel each Sunday afternoon. Modeled on New York City's *Town Hall of the Air*, the Schenectady program was begun by local citizens as part of a national initiative underwritten by the U.S. Office of Education. Administered after its first ten weeks by Union College, the program featured speakers on public questions, followed by discussions that typically continued in front of the live audience after the broadcast had ended.

President DIXON RYAN FOX, very enthusiastic about the potential of radio, considered the program both a public service and good publicity for the College (a survey indicated it was heard by about 200,000 people). His connections were invaluable in securing speakers, and he introduced most programs himself, but he used



relatively few Union faculty members because he did not want the program to become academic.

Called the *Empire State Town Meeting of the Air* by 1940, the program continued for at least a year after Fox's death, broadcasting for the 263rd time in January 1946.

See also: RADIO BROADCASTS.

**Track and Field (Men's).** The opening in 1874 of Union's first indoor gymnasium (the "old" gym, now BECKER HALL), spurred student athletic interests through the gymnastics classes that began about that time (see ATHLETICS; GYMNASIUMS) and by providing winter practice space.

The College's first Field Day in May 1875 included a hundred yard dash, a high jump, pole vault, a five-hundred-yard race, a one-mile walk, and gymnastic demonstrations. Students formed the Union College Athletic Association in the fall of that year; it would be in charge of track and field meets until about 1900. During most of that period, the term "athletic" usually referred to track and field sports, but in its last few years the association changed its name to Track Athletic Association.

In 1877 the field day was expanded to include pulling the stone, throwing the hammer, hitch and kick, and throwing a baseball. By 1885, such country fair events as a slow bicycle race, a "potato race," a three-legged race and a tug of war had been added, but a decade later, except for walking races, all events were ones that would remain standard in track and field meets.

Outdoor meets were held in "the COLLEGE GROVE"—approximately the area now occupied by SCHAFER LIBRARY and ground to the south, where a one-eighth mile track was laid out in 1875. After raising \$800 through a benefit fair, students replaced it in 1886 with a two-hundred-yard track surrounding tennis courts. Even the new track was not very satisfactory, however, especially for distance races, and for a few years the College held its meets at the Schenectady Fair Grounds race track on Hamilton Hill.

Representatives of Cornell, Hamilton, Hobart, Syracuse and Union competed in the first field day of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Geneva, New York on May 30, 1885; Union's entrant won the pole vault.

Union won its first dual intercollegiate meet, defeating Williams (82-71) at the Schenectady Fairgrounds race track on May 20, 1893. That summer, physical education director C.P. Linhart supervised construction of a 390-yard clay track with banked curves, probably on about the same College Grove site as the earlier ones. It was later described as a cinder track.

From 1893 through 1905, Union usually entered two meets a year, and fared rather poorly, recording nothing but losses in six of those thirteen seasons.

Coach from 1897 to 1900 was physical culture instructor John W. H. Pollard, who also coached football.

During this period, Union's greatest runner, Charles Kilpatrick '98, after winning many races for Union and setting new College records, broke the world record for the half-mile with a time of 1 minute 53.4 seconds on September 21, 1895. He was running for the New York Athletic Club, but was still a Union student, and was said to be wearing Union's colors.

Kilpatrick's academic history eventually aroused serious controversy. An Albany native, he attended the State Normal College in the Class of 1894, but in January 1894 he transferred into Union's Class of 1898. Kilpatrick ran in the College's few meets during three academic years, then, at the end of 1895/96, transferred to Princeton (as a member of the Class of 1899). This move, undertaken for the evident purpose of running with a better team against stiffer competition (though financial aid was also mentioned as a motive) caused a national uproar and is believed to have contributed to passage of one-year eligibility rules.

When it became known that Kilpatrick had entered Union after the beginning of the academic year in which he first represented the College (a violation of league rules), the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of America suspended Union for three months.

From 1906 through 1918 (in all but the first of those years under the guidance of Dr. STEWART MCCOMBER, an accomplished track coach), the team usually entered three meets a year, and enjoyed much more success, with 14 wins and 12 losses in dual meets, and 10 first or second place finishes in larger meets. From 1908 through 1913, the College sponsored Interscholastic Day, a track meet for local high schools.

Following construction of ALUMNI GYMNASIUM, completed in 1914, Alexander Field was laid out and surrounded by a five-cornered track. A board track, the gift of the Class of 1887, was installed in the spring of 1924; it was intended to be useful for winter meets, but four years later it had deteriorated so badly that it had to be replaced. The new one was still in use in February 1931.

After McComber's departure at the end of 1917/18, the team compiled a mediocre record under several short-term coaches: William P. Northrup '18 (1919), Sol Metzger (1920), B.R. Murphy (1921-22), and Elmer Q. Oliphant (1923-24). During the seven seasons of athletic director Harold Anson Bruce's coaching (1925-31), however, the team enjoyed great success, winning 13 consecutive dual meets out of the 16 it entered, and coming home from larger meets with six first places and three second places. Graduate Secretary CHARLES WALDRON '06, who had raced as a student, explained Bruce's secret in his memoirs:

He made track our most successful sport; in fact, I think he did not have a great deal of interest in other athletics.... He seldom lost a meet, not only through good coaching, but

because he followed the records being made in other colleges and selected his opponents carefully.... [H]e would match Union against colleges considered out of our class, when he knew they were weak. His financial management gave track men everything, while other sports were strictly rationed.

There is evidence, however, that the team was good by any standard: at the Penn Relays in April 1930, Union bettered by nearly three seconds the previous mile relay record, set in 1922 by Rutgers.

In 1926, Bruce introduced a Union chapter (Mu) of the national Society of the Spiked Shoe, an honorary society for track athletes. It did not survive the Second World War.

Bruce's successor, Wilford Ketz, coached from 1932 through 1966, becoming synonymous with track at Union. Ketz's two initial very poor years were followed by five very good ones, and indeed his total record was far from consistent, encompassing four undefeated seasons but six winless ones. His teams won 81 dual meets while losing 91, but without the last eight seasons, the record would have been 72–52.

The team continued to do poorly until the last year of Ronald J. Coleman's coaching (1967–71), when it began a streak lasting through the coaching tenures of Kenneth Michelsen (1972–76) and Robert Magee (1977). During those seven seasons the team compiled its best record within the period covered by this book, winning 35 of 38 dual meets, and in large meets recording eight first places, four second places and two third places, against only three finishes worse than third.

During the final years before 1990, coached by Chuck James (1978–81), Russ Ebbetts (1982–88) and Dave Herrington (1989–), the team lost 17 of its 23 dual meets, and in larger meets finished out of the running more often than first or second.

The Alexander Field track was replaced in 1981 by a six-lane, four hundred meter track on Bailey Field (see ATHLETIC FIELDS).

**Indoor Track.** In the nineteenth century, Union held mid-winter track meets at the Centre Street Opera House and at the Armory, as well as the (old) gymnasium. After the board track was removed from Alexander Field, Alumni Gymnasium, with a track on the balcony around the basketball court, hosted indoor meets until MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE opened in 1955.

Indoor track began to develop a full season of its own in 1964. The coaches were nearly always the same as for outdoor track, but the indoor meets were usually against multiple opponents. On the whole, Union's record was better in those early season matches than in outdoor track, especially during the years 1971–79.

**Track and Field (Women's).** Women's track began as an intercollegiate sport with outdoor meets in the spring of 1982, followed by indoor meets the next

winter. Coaches for both seasons were Russ Ebbetts (1982–88) and Dave Herrington (1989–). The indoor track team got off to a very slow start, posting no wins or good tournament finishes in its second through fifth seasons. The record then improved markedly for the remaining years covered by this book.

The outdoor team was generally more successful, and suffered no losses or poor finishes in 1983/84 and 1987/88.

**Tracy Room and Fund.** Established December 25, 1968, with a \$100,000 gift from Dr. and Mrs. Ellsworth M. Tracy Jr., the Ellsworth M. Tracy III Fund memorializes their son, who died while a student at Union College (he was awarded a posthumous degree in 1967).

Five faculty members, including Professors Neal Allen and Joseph Finkelstein from the History Department, were named by the Tracys as having been singled out by their son for the help they had given him. With the approval of President HAROLD MARTIN, the History Department built the Tracy Memorial Room on the second floor of the Social Science Building, to plans drawn by architect Eric Fisher. Opened April 2, 1970, and still one of the College's most aesthetically pleasing facilities, it has been used under the supervision of the History Department for seminars, small classes, meetings with visiting scholars, and department meetings; it also houses a small historical library. Bernard Bailyn, Winthrop Professor of History at Harvard University, gave the dedication address, "The American Revolution, an Unwanted War: Notes on Historical Relevance."

Since construction of the Tracy Room, under the terms of the gift, the fund has been administered by the History Department according to guidelines established in consultation with the administration. Of inestimable benefit to the department, it has aided young faculty in particular to attend conferences, to buy books and equipment, and to improve their professional skills and reputation. Availability of this support of professional interests has helped the History Department attract gifted faculty.

—Joseph Finkelstein

**Tradition Night.** From 1922 until 1928, the Christian Association, probably at the suggestion of alumni director CHARLES WALDRON '06, sponsored an annual spring gathering called Tradition Night. Students and a few alumni met on the TERRACE WALL, where they sang College songs and heard President RICHMOND, Waldron and others speak about Union College traditions. After the first two years, the event moved from March to the warmer weather of May.

In 1929, newly-arrived President FRANK PARKER DAY substituted SPRING NIGHT, a College song fest,

but students gathered at least once more, in May 1930, to hear alumni talk about bygone days.

**Transportation.** An important difference among colleges, affecting both the practical life and the mental outlook of students, faculty and administrators alike, is the degree of the institution's isolation. Union earned the epithet "BOTANY BAY" not only for admitting students expelled from other institutions, but for being—in the view of critics—remotely situated. Although the mails, the telegraph, the telephone, television and computer networks have all worked to bring Schenectady nearer the rest of the world, advances in regional transportation have been less dramatic than advances in communication.

Speaking in 1854 of the College's position when he had become president fifty years earlier, Eliphalet Nott said, perhaps with some exaggeration: "Then, to visit Albany, and do business and return, usually required three days. New York often three weeks, and Buffalo six."

The trip to Albany was the normal prelude to a longer trip. Mail stages began to operate between Schenectady and Albany in 1796, and the Albany-Schenectady Turnpike was completed in 1805. By 1829, the trip by stage took only three hours. The Mohawk and Hudson railroad began operation August 9, 1831, and by the 1840s it was making the trip in one hour and completing three round trips a day.

Before the Hudson River railroad was finished in 1851, travellers continuing to New York City went via the Hudson River, at first on sailing vessels. Steamboat travel on the river began in 1807, though it was expensive at first. In the 1820s, the fastest steamboat going upriver from New York to Albany took fourteen and one-half hours; a decade later, the best time was eight hours. In winter, the trip might be made by horse-drawn sleigh, partly on the ice.

The railroad lines between New York City and Buffalo were consolidated as the New York Central Railroad in 1853. By 1891, the trip from Schenectady to New York took about four hours, only slightly longer than it did a century later. Between 1969 and 1978, trains did not stop in Schenectady, and passengers had to embark at a station in Colonie.

After the Erie Canal opened in 1825, it was for a while an attractive option for westbound travellers (but not for those going east, because there were so many locks at Waterford). Packet boats, designed exclusively for people, were allowed to go to the head of the line at locks, and could make eighty to ninety miles a day. Passengers could travel more cheaply on freight-carrying boats, but these averaged only about forty miles a day. By the middle of the nineteenth century, however, the canal had lost nearly all its passenger traffic to the railroads, which had extended to Utica in 1836 and Buffalo in 1842.

The Albany Airport opened in 1928 and the New York State Thruway was nearly complete from New York City to Buffalo in 1955.

The horse-drawn trolleys established in Schenectady in 1887 quickly gave way to electric trolleys in 1891. A trolley line started serving the College, via Nott Terrace, in 1899, and lines were soon extended to Albany (1901), Troy (1903), Amsterdam (1903) and Ballston Spa (1904). When the inter-urban trolley was new, students sometimes rode it for fun, or on dates, and it also expanded the territory from which they might find dates.

Automobiles became common in the 1920s (see *CAMPUS*) and buses replaced the trolley line past the College in 1935.

**Travis, Frances** (Dec. 4, 1896–March 18, 1960). Recorder, 1947–60.

Born in Rexford, New York, Frances Travis graduated from Schenectady High School in 1914. After attending a secretarial school, she worked for General Electric for a year, then came to Union in 1922 as a secretary in the Admissions office.

Moving to Dean CHARLES GARIS's office in 1933, she began to work with College records. Miss Travis also assumed control of the student employment bureau operated by ESTHER ELY until the latter's retirement in 1933, and devoted herself wholeheartedly to finding part-time employment for students, at times walking around Schenectady to find jobs. The National Youth Administration funded many jobs through her office from 1935/36 until about 1941. When she started the Union College Baby Sitting Service in 1953, her claim that mothers prefer male sitters because "girls spend too much time gabbing on the telephone" was picked up by the wire services and appeared in newspapers nationwide.

She was promoted to Administrative Assistant when that title was introduced in 1943. Dean Garis retired in 1947, and his successor, C. William Huntley, seeking to divest the dean's office of record-keeping functions, appointed Miss Travis to the new position of Recorder, where she remained until her death. Her office was also in charge of scheduling meeting places and dates for concerts, lectures, etc., and functioned as the College's Information Service. Miss Travis continued to administer the student aid and employment services until those responsibilities were transferred to another office in 1958, and even after that time she kept track of her former students, posting their pictures on her bulletin board when they appeared in the newspaper.

A notably meticulous worker who put in long hours (after her death President Davidson estimated that, "in her thirty-eight years she put in more actual hours of work than anybody else who has ever been at Union"), Frances Travis nevertheless found time for an

impressive array of civic activities. It was a conscious decision; she believed that one should give something back to the community, and living in Rexford while working in Schenectady, she said, she had two communities to serve.

In 1924, not long after coming to Union, she founded the Rexford Women's Club, in which she remained active, and in 1931 she served the first of two terms as president of the Schenectady Business and Professional Women's Club and also as vice-president of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of New York. She was secretary of the Sunnyview Hospital Auxiliary for at least twenty years, treasurer of the Travellers' Aid Society, clerk of the school board for several years, and active in support of the Community Chest, the YWCA, the Federated Women's Clubs, and the Rosary Society of St. John the Evangelist Church. In the late 1930s, she ran for justice of the peace as a Democrat in a heavily Republican district, and after her defeat wrote a very shrewd article about the experience.

She frequently addressed clubs on such topics as the history of Union College, "The attributes of a good secretary," and "Women in this campaign (1936)." She wrote and acted in plays by local groups, gave monologues and readings, and in 1932 delivered a radio talk on Joyce Kilmer. An intelligent and witty writer for such local publications as *The Schenectadian*, to which she contributed a "Business Women" column, she displayed a talent which, with more exercise, might have been the basis for an entirely different career.

**Treasurer.** Union's officers included a treasurer during much of the institution's first two centuries, but the responsibilities of the position changed several times as the College grew and its financial affairs became more complex.

All treasurers until Frank Bailey were salaried. The first treasurer, Dirck van Ingen, came into some kind of conflict with the board, which in 1801 fired him and authorized a committee to negotiate with him for payment of his salary and claims for "extra services," and for return of the College's account books and papers. The committee was instructed to sue if necessary.

In 1806, the board authorized appointment, from among "the permanent officers of the College," of a College Collector, who would be paid ten dollars a term for collecting "all monies due from the Students" and turning it over to the treasurer after commencement. There is no record that the post was filled, however, and until the end of the nineteenth century, the treasurer not only bore responsibility for the institution's financial affairs, but also handled most of them personally, receiving tuition, signing payroll and other checks, negotiating loans, collecting rents on investment property and keeping the account books. As the person in charge of disbursements, the treasurer also

supervised the entire SUPPORT STAFF of cleaners and grounds workers.

After President ELIPHALET NOTT placed his Greater New York City real estate holdings in the Nott Trust in 1854 (see NOTT TRUST FUND), the treasurer had also to concern himself to some degree with the improvement and sale of those lands (see HUNTER'S POINT, GREENPOINT AND STUYVESANT COVE PROPERTIES OF UNION COLLEGE). Professor JONATHAN PEARSON, appointed treasurer at that time, found the College's account books incomplete and chaotic; as he worked methodically to straighten them out, he was increasingly dismayed at the evidence he found of Nott's independence from the trustees in matters of finance. He reported his concerns to some trustees and to his diary, but stayed on the job until he was seventy, serving through most of the administration of President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, about whose financial predilections he had equally grave doubts.

In his conflicts with Eliphalet Nott, Pearson insisted that the treasurer was responsible to the trustees rather than to the president. He was undoubtedly correct, but because the treasurer had so many campus duties at that time, the lines of authority could not, in practice, be simple.

A few months after Pearson's retirement, his successor, James L. Woodward, and long-time assistant treasurer, Edgar Jenkins, both resigned in protest of President Potter's conduct. Potter drafted another faculty member, Professor CADY STALEY, to serve for three years. Staley's successor, Samuel E. Stimson, apparently failed to make sufficient progress in selling the New York City lands; the trustees asked for his resignation in 1892 and appointed G. K. HARROUN, instructing him to spend much of his time in New York working on that crucial problem. Harroun's efforts culminated in success in 1898, and the trustees then asked him whether he would prefer to resign or move his base to Schenectady. Harroun offered to resign, but the attempt to replace him proved abortive and he remained in office, mostly in New York, until his death in 1901.

**Frank Bailey.** At the 1900 Commencement, Harroun had been able to announce that, for the first time in forty years, the College was entirely free of debt. It was also, however, nearly devoid of liquid assets and had very little income.

In choosing FRANK BAILEY '85 as the next treasurer, the trustees could not have known how much they were doing to correct that situation. By the time he was elected treasurer at thirty-six, the former scholarship student had already become wealthy financing Brooklyn real estate. While continuing his business career, he took a more active role in the institution's fiscal affairs than any treasurer before or since.

As a condition of accepting the post, Bailey insisted that the College live within its income, never using

gifts to meet current expenses. To comply with this requirement, the administration, already struggling with a very austere budget, had to fire several faculty members (see RAYMOND, ANDREW V.V.).

Because his business responsibilities kept him in New York, Bailey immediately installed an assistant treasurer at the College to look after business affairs and reform the institution's fiscal habits. CHARLES B. POND, a large, belligerent, former debt collector, was pointedly answerable only to Bailey; the faculty and the president were greatly relieved by his departure in 1908. Following a few months' interim service by Frederick A. Butterick, HARTLEY F. DEWEY became assistant treasurer, serving from 1908 until 1932. Dewey was less aggressive than Pond and apparently gradually became, in some degree, a part of the administration. President Frank Parker Day found him difficult to deal with, however, and persuaded him to resign in 1932. The position was then abolished and its duties transferred to the newly created administrative post of bursar, which reported to the president.

Although Bailey surrendered much of his indirect control over day-to-day operations with the abolition of the assistant treasurer's position, he would continue throughout his long tenure to exercise financial veto power over most College operations, academic and non-academic. On the other hand, he took personal responsibility for building the College's endowment, and did so in a way that no other treasurer could be expected to emulate. Speculating with College investments in order to get the best return, he apparently used his personal funds to restore the inevitable occasional losses. In addition, he made many more direct gifts, including BAILEY HALL, STEINMETZ HALL, and two endowed chairs, and on at least one occasion, brought the College into an imaginative investment scheme (see UNION'S REAL ESTATE CORPORATION).

**Post-Bailey.** Bailey remained treasurer until his death at eighty-eight, but in the later years, board chairman WALTER C. BAKER '15, a banker, served as assistant treasurer (the old position revived for an entirely different purpose) and participated in decisions. After Bailey's death in 1953, the position of treasurer remained vacant for several years. The responsibility for overseeing the College's finances was assumed by the board's Finance Committee, while the more routine functions Bailey's office had handled were given to the bursar's office or to the bank-custodian.

It eventually seemed desirable to have a treasurer again, exercising a much more limited role than the one Bailey had created. Trustee Louis Miltimore filled the post from 1959 until October 31, 1970, when it was added to the responsibilities of DALE TIMBERLAKE, comptroller since 1964. On Timberlake's death in 1977, the position of treasurer again became dormant.

The Treasurers of the College have been: 1797–1801: Dirck Van Ingen; 1801–6: Stephen N. Bayard; 1806–33: HENRY YATES; 1833–39: JONAS HOLLAND; 1839–54: ALEXANDER HOLLAND; 1854–83: Jonathan Pearson; 1869–83: Edgar Jenkins, Assistant Treasurer; 1883: James L. Woodward; 1883–86: Cady Staley, Acting Treasurer; 1886–92: Samuel E. Stimson; 1892–1901: Gilbert K. Harroun; 1901–53: Frank Bailey; 1959–70: Louis Miltimore; 1970–77: Dale Timberlake.

**Truax, James Reagles** (April 9, 1854–March 17, 1915). Class of 1876. Professor of Rhetoric, the English Language and Literature, 1885–95; Professor of English Language and Literature, 1895–1903.

A Schenectady native, the oldest child of Jacob Andrew Truax, a druggist who was also a medical doctor, and Sarah Ann Reagles Truax, James Truax was proud of his descent from the Walloons.

He taught briefly at a district school when he was thirteen, an early age even for that era of students teaching students, and graduated from the Classical Department of the Union School (where he founded the ALPHA ZETA society, said to be the nation's first high school fraternity).

Truax then entered Union College in the Class of 1875, taking the classical course. He joined Psi Upsilon and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Because he was ill for one or two terms and took another off to earn money by teaching in Antwerp, New York, he graduated in the Class of 1876, winning several prizes.

Two years later he graduated from Drew Seminary (Methodist Episcopal) with a Bachelor of Divinity degree and married Harriet M. Watson, whom he had met while teaching in Antwerp. He served briefly as an assistant engineer with the Long Island City Improvement Co., then as pastor of churches in Fultonville, New York (1878–79) and Poultney, Vermont (1879–80). Citing poor health, he resigned in 1880 and became private secretary to JOHN H. STARIN, at that time a congressman, but formerly a druggist in Fultonville. Truax was never again active as a clergyman. By 1891 he had become a Presbyterian.

Resigning the position with Starin in 1883, he worked in New York City for the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Co. In 1885, after being called to the Union College faculty, he spent the summer travelling in England and France and visiting the English universities. As Professor of Rhetoric, the English Language and Literature, Truax succeeded the Rev. Giles Hawley, who had died a year after replacing GEORGE ALEXANDER.

A small (five feet, four inches, 130 lbs.) bespectacled man with a large mustache, he was regarded as an exacting teacher—"a man of great push" said the *Concordensis*. He lived in the north faculty apartment in North College with his wife and two children. His ten-year-old son Lowell died in 1894.

Truax served as President of the Senate (essentially a debating society), and as Secretary of the Faculty (1886–96). He helped found SIGMA XI in 1886, and about 1890 he started the short-lived Shakespeare Society to read Shakespeare's plays, which were not then taught at Union. From at least 1895 through 1897/8, he offered a voluntary weekly class in Bible study. The College awarded him an honorary PhD in 1894.

With the arrival of EDWARD EVERETT HALE to teach rhetoric and logic in 1895, Truax became responsible only for English language and literature. By 1897, he was offering elective courses in English philology and in Anglo-Saxon.

His only book was a pamphlet on *Arendt Van Curler, founder of Schenectady* [1909?]. He also published several literary articles, and in 1895 he edited *Success and how to attain it*, by Andrew Carnegie and others, a volume from the BUTTERFIELD LECTURE COURSE, but he is best remembered for the sentimental verse "The Old Blue Gate." Part of the text is reprinted in the article on BLUE GATE. His brief history of the College in *School and Society* is entirely uncritical.

During his tenure on the faculty, Truax chaired the Schenectady Municipal Civil Service Commission (1892–95), and he helped found the city's public library in 1895.

The Board of Trustees forced President Raymond in 1902 to reduce expenditures by dismissing either Hale or Truax. The president seems to have equivocated, but Truax departed, ostensibly for reasons of health, at the end of 1902/3.

After traveling for a time in Europe, he returned to Schenectady. In 1905 he was one of the founders of the Schenectady County Historical Society, and the following year he became executive secretary to Mayor Clute, 1906–8. He served for two years as deputy city clerk, 1908–10, before a decline in his health made him an invalid for the remaining five years of his life.

**Trustees, Board of.** "The Trustees of Union College," as a corporate body, has owned the College and borne the ultimate legal responsibility for it throughout its history.

**Composition of the Board.** The Board of Trustees originally consisted of twenty-four members, named in the Charter and appointed for life. Vacancies were filled by the board itself.

An oft-repeated myth would have it that the CHARTER prohibits members of any religious denomination from constituting a majority of the board. Although the founders originally proposed such a limitation, it was not included in the Charter.

The structure of the board has changed significantly on at least nine occasions, beginning in 1805, when newly elected president ELIPHALET NOTT had a

bill introduced in the state legislature authorizing the College to raise \$80,000 through a series of state-controlled lotteries. In return for granting the opportunity to raise this money, which Nott deemed vital to his plans for the College, the state demanded and received representation on the board under terms that would eventually have given it control. Eleven state officials were added as ex officio members: the chancellor, five justices of the Supreme Court, the secretary of state, the comptroller, the treasurer, the attorney-general and the surveyor-general. Appointed members were to be reduced by attrition to ten, making eventually a twenty-one member board of which a bare majority would be ex officio members. Moreover, vacancies among the ten appointed members would then be filled by the Board of Regents.

When the state reduced the size of the New York State Supreme Court from five judges to three in 1823, Nott saw an opportunity to regain the College's independence. Taking the position that by indirectly reducing the number of ex officio trustees on the board, the state had unilaterally broken its contract with the College, he had a new act quietly introduced in the legislature, adding the governor and lieutenant governor to Union's board as ex officio trustees, and, in effect, returning to the board the right of appointment which the Regents had not yet had occasion to exercise. In the context of a larger political fight between Governor Yates and his adversaries, the bill eventually passed.

Thereafter, Union's board and the Regents skirmished for several decades over whether the Regents could require the board to submit to it an annual report. Instead of reporting in its own name, as the Regents demanded, the board directed the treasurer to report, while insisting that the College was not obliged to do even that much.

The revised state constitution of 1846 removed five ex officio members from Union's board (the chancellor, the supreme court justices, and the surveyor-general) and authorized the board to replace them with appointed members, thus ending the state majority and changing the balance to fifteen appointed members and six ex officio members.

By 1869 the alumni, increasingly dissatisfied with the condition of the College, were demanding a role in its governance. The Regents authorized the addition of four alumnus trustees in 1871, making a twenty-five member board. Twelve years later, a legislative bill originating with the opponents of President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER would have removed all ex officio members except the governor, replacing them with five more alumnus trustees. The bill became embroiled in controversy after passing the legislature and was never signed into law.

As this episode suggests, the ex officio members—men who had little knowledge of Union and in normal times rarely attended board meetings—had become

important. IRA HARRIS narrowly secured the election of President CHARLES AIKEN in 1869 by bringing in ex officio trustees. When the board, in the midst of a bitter war between President Potter on one side and most of the faculty and many alumni on the other, voted in 1882, by a slim majority, to request Potter's resignation, Potter refused on the ground that the votes of alumnus trustees should not be decisive in weighty matters. At the next meeting, Governor John Thompson Hoffman '46 was persuaded to attend; his support of Potter reversed the earlier vote.

President ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND, apparently the only president to try to change the composition of the board, told that body in 1899 that he had found widespread alumni dissatisfaction with the trustees for, among other faults, failing to heed an Alumni Association resolution urging four-year terms for all trustees. Three years later, in an apparent effort to get younger blood on the board, Raymond persuaded the trustees to ask the legislature to increase the size of the active board, but the trustee committee appointed to draft a bill apparently never did so.

Removal of all ex officio members except the governor (who remains a member) was finally accomplished with a request to the Regents in the fall of 1931; the board remained at twenty-five members, with the life trustees being increased to twenty and the alumnus trustees remaining at four.

A further Charter amendment, inspired by MIT's by-laws and approved by the Regents in 1952, created the positions of term trustee and emeritus trustee. Emeritus status was available on request to any trustee aged seventy-five or over; four trustees immediately exercised the option (although FRANK BAILEY, older than any of them at eighty-seven, did not). Retirement at seventy-five became mandatory in 1963.

The eight four-year term trusteeships were filled by vote of the board as life trustees left; in due course the composition of the active board became twelve life trustees, eight term trustees, and four alumnus trustees.

Frank Bailey had tried in 1916 to eliminate life trustees (of whom he was one); his motion apparently failed even to get a second. Thirty-six years later, with the introduction of term trustees, the domination of the board by life trustees slowly began to diminish. In 1967 the board obtained a Charter amendment reducing the number of life trustees to eight and increasing the term trustees to twelve. At the same time, trustees were required to retire to emeritus status at seventy-two. Four more term trustees were added, beginning in 1981, for a total of sixteen.

The trend continued after the period covered by this book. The by-laws were changed to require "at least sixteen" term trustees on a board limited to forty members, and "no more than eight" life trustees. In practice, many life trusteeships remained unfilled, and

by 1997/98, the board had nineteen term trustees and only two life trustees.

Following the 1969 decision to admit women as undergraduates, a search committee set out to remedy the board's embarrassing lack of a female member. Muriel Kauffman, a Kansas City pharmaceutical manufacturer, became the first woman trustee in 1970. Lois D. Baker succeeded her husband, WALTER C. BAKER, to a life trusteeship in 1972, and Sallie L. Hume served as term trustee, 1975-83.

HENRY SCHAFFER, who joined the board in 1953, was probably its first Jewish member.

The board rejected a 1920 faculty proposal to allow one or more elected faculty members to attend meetings as non-voting representatives. In 1971, at a time when college governance had come under criticism as severe as that of a century earlier, and participatory management was seen as a cure for many ills, the board changed its composition in a more fundamental way. On June 11, it accepted (9-6) the proposal of the Ad Hoc Campus Committee on Governance to add the president, ex officio, and two faculty members (one elected from each center for a three-year term) to the board as voting members. Two non-voting student trustees (one elected each year by the student body to serve a two-year term) were added to the board at the same time.

All presidents through Potter (1871-84) were elected to the board during their administrations. Potter's tenure demonstrated how much mischief these dual roles could cause, and subsequent presidents (until the 1971 reform) were requested to attend meetings as non-members. But although they were non-members after 1884, presidents had the power until 1933 to convene and chair the trustee committee empowered to act between regular meetings of the full board. Until 1916, this was the Committee of Resident Trustees, consisting of all the trustees living in Schenectady. In 1916, that body was replaced by an executive committee. The president also had (until 1933) the power to veto decisions of the executive committee and since 1878 has automatically been a member of all other trustee committees.

The addition of presidents, faculty and students to the board was condemned in some quarters as blurring the proper lines of authority and responsibility. The principal effect, however, was to improve somewhat the flow of information to and from the board and thus to diminish the actual or perceived isolation of the several constituencies.

In 1979, the board created an eighteen-member board of advisors (later expanded); its chairman became a voting member of the Board of Trustees.

**Alumnus Trustees.** The board has always elected life and term trustees quietly, but because elections for alumnus trustees are public, and candidates have

sometimes run as instruments of change, that office has its own history.

Indeed, it began in controversy; although Union was among the first group of colleges to have a portion of the board elected by alumni, the board did not welcome the change. Creation of the office was the culmination of a four-year campaign by the alumni organization, which had become quite critical of the board's lack of attention to the College's problems. In 1867, the alumni association responded to the trustees' request for money by asking, unsuccessfully, for board representation (Harvard had elected its first alumnus trustee the year before). In 1868, students staged an elaborate mock funeral for the trustees, who, they claimed, had obviously died (see *BURIAL AND RESURRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES*). At the 1869 Commencement, board chairman Ira Harris literally collapsed in the face of harsh alumni criticism of the board's failure to fill the presidency (he recovered the next day). The board finally created alumni trustee-ships in 1871, the same year as Yale.

During the presidency of Eliphalet Nott Potter, when alumni sentiment tended to favor Potter's opponents, alumnus trustee elections were hotly contested. In 1883 the alumnus trustees issued their own report, highly critical of Potter's presidency; that year's election was especially bitterly fought. The Potter faction tried to introduce proxy votes (for which no provision was made at that time), to bar voting by the Class of 1880 (on the ground that the required three years from graduation would not be reached until the next day), and to discourage voting by instituting a one dollar poll tax.

A *Concordiensis* editorial in May 1888 makes it clear that, to students at least, alumnus trustees were still seen as anti-trustees:

It is not very difficult to define the kind of man wanted, for it is only necessary to call to mind the qualifications of the average or majority trustee and then select exactly the opposite.

Following intense electioneering in 1890, Andrew J. Poppleton '51 defeated C.C. Lester '70 by one vote.

Rules governing alumnus trustee elections were gradually reformed. In 1887, alumni were allowed to elect trustees who were not New York State residents. In 1913 mail ballots were permitted (Williams had used them since 1875) and a one dollar poll tax was again levied (it was abolished by 1918). Suffrage was extended to non-graduates in 1916, and since 1931 alumni have been allowed to vote as soon as their class graduated, instead of being required to wait three years.

By 1918, the Graduate Council was nominating two men. New rules in 1939 required fifty names for petition nomination instead of ten, and the ballot began to carry a brief biographical sketch of each can-

didate. From 1948 through 1952, the Council nominated three men, except for 1950 when they nominated only CHARLES WALDRON. Concerned that losing was humiliating, for a few years starting in 1953, the Council nominated only one. (But among the men who had lost contested alumnus trustee elections were future board chairmen SILAS BROWNELL, MEADE BRUNET and SAMUEL FORTENBAUGH.)

Following the 1955 election, in which the council candidate was unsuccessfully challenged by a petition candidate, the board quietly removed the alumni's suffrage, and from 1956 through 1961, alumni trustees were chosen by the board, not by the alumni. Predictably, during those years no one bothered to run as a petition candidate. In 1962 voting was returned to the alumni on Alumni Day, but there were still no contested elections until 1968, when a group of alumni filed a petition nominating Stanley J. Jackowski Jr. '62 in opposition to Alumni Council candidate RALPH SEMERAD '35.

Conceived largely as a joke, the campaign was secretly launched by a College employee acting through friends. Jackowski, a bearded resident of a commune, was deliberately portrayed by his friends as the greatest possible contrast to Semerad, a law school professor and former F.B.I. agent. The campaign generated great interest, quickly escaping the control of its originators. A student group arose in support of Jackowski and the campaign received widespread newspaper coverage. Nearly half of all alumni voted, favoring Semerad, 4,073-536.

The most tangible consequence was the return of seriously contested elections. In each of the next two years, Yale Divinity School student Dale Schneider '66 challenged the Alumni Council candidate, losing 2,785-1,199 and 2,353-1,479. Beginning in 1969, candidates were given an opportunity to present to alumni their positions on pertinent issues.

**Board Meetings.** Although the Charter required meetings in May and September, an unexplained change was made in 1804, and regular meetings were held only once a year, just before Commencement, from 1804 to 1870. In 1822 the board gave its Schenectady members (the "resident trustees") authority to act for the full board between meetings. The executive committee took over that responsibility in 1916, and it has continued to make many of the board's most important decisions.

At President Aiken's urging, the board began in 1871 to meet twice a year (Commencement and January), increasing to three times a year (October, January and Commencement) from 1911 until 1972. An April meeting added in the latter year was dropped again after the period covered by this book. Special meetings have always been called as needed, and much work has always been done by standing committees.



Minutes of full meetings (but not those of executive committee meetings, where much of the effective decision-making occurs) have been available to the public since 1975.

**The Trustees' Record.** The most consequential decisions made by the Board of Trustees within the scope of this book were, in chronological order: 1) The decision to move the College to its present location and to retain JOSEPH RAMÉE to design the campus; 2) The introduction of the "parallel" scientific curricula of 1828 and 1854; 3) The introduction of civil engineering in 1845; 4) The introduction of electrical engineering in 1902; and 5) The admission of women beginning in 1970.

None of these changes, except perhaps co-education, was inevitable, each contributed to defining the nature of the College down to the present, and each was introduced by the administration. Indeed, the board's minutes record no direct vote on the first and third of these decisions, though the trustees must have assented in some way.

While the role of the board has changed greatly over Union's two centuries (in the earliest years, for example, it sometimes dealt with individual cases of student discipline), it has always been nearly impossible for a body meeting two or three times a year, with few members possessing extensive and recent direct knowledge of the College, to sponsor successful major initiatives.

The most important decisions made entirely at the initiative of the trustees are the decisions to hire and fire presidents. The board is rarely praised for good selections—the president receives all the credit—but it inevitably shares the blame for unsuccessful presidencies and bears full responsibility for failing to terminate them soon enough.

Of the trustees' other successes, most lie in their un-chronicled refusal to endorse bad proposals. Unlike goaltenders, trustees receive no credit for saves. Thus, unfair though it seems, failures inevitably loom disproportionately large in the history of Union's board, and probably of most other boards as well. A useful history of Union's board must acknowledge that it was derelict in its responsibility on many occasions throughout the last two-thirds of the nineteenth century and to a lesser extent, in the early twentieth century. Although it is necessary to contemplate these failures, it cannot be useful to compare them to an unattainable perfect record.

With the benefit of hindsight, it is clear that the trustees should have kept a tighter financial rein on Eliphalet Nott and should have compelled him to retire by the mid-1850s; that they should have put sectarian partisanship aside and supported LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK or else selected some other candidate to succeed Nott; and that board chairman Ira Harris

should not have railroaded through the selection of Charles Aiken against the wishes of the majority: he turned out to be a weak president when Union badly needed a strong one. (He did, however, persuade the board to meet twice a year instead of once.)

The board had no good reason to think E.N. Potter had the ability to lead a college—they choose him largely because he was Nott's grandson—and they should have recognized their mistake much sooner, but instead they became polarized on the question.

Poor as the record of the trustees must be accounted in this period, it became simply indefensible in the years immediately following Potter's departure, a record worse than that of any president in Union's history. When Potter left the College badly demoralized and in poor financial condition, the trustees virtually abdicated their responsibility. Instead of immediately searching for a new president, they did nothing. Many of them no longer believed that the College had a future; some were said to have advocated declaring bankruptcy, and it became notorious that they did not send their own sons to Union. Acting President JUDSON LANDON told professor FRANK HOFFMAN in 1885 that "The trustees were so discouraged about the [College's financial prospects] at their last annual meeting that when they went home, they dumped the college down on my front steps and told me to do anything with it that I thought best."

When the trustees finally resolved their four-year deadlock and selected a president in 1888 (after the students—who seemed to care more about the institution's future than did the people legally responsible for it—had shamed them by threatening to withdraw *en masse*), they did not choose one who could be an effective conciliator. Rather, they called back HARRISON WEBSTER, who had been Potter's greatest faculty adversary.

Andrew V.V. Raymond, Webster's successor, was an astute choice, but the trustees ignored his calls for bold forward movement; preferring instead to cultivate the virtues of fiscal conservatism, they retrenched at a time when other colleges were taking risks to lay the foundations of their twentieth-century strength. Raymond had to badger them into selling the College's surplus land and into making a frank accounting to the alumni. The board ignored his pleas for an end to rule by gerontocracy.

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, treasurer / trustee Frank Bailey was not only Union's greatest benefactor, he was, for a long time, virtually the only major benefactor. In part because so many young alumni had been soured on the College during the later nineteenth century, and in part because the trustees were slow to recognize the value of systematic fund-raising from alumni, no other large donor emerged. Between the erection of BUTTERFIELD HALL in 1918 and the gift of SCHAFFER LIBRARY (by trustee

Henry Schaffer) in 1961, no one except Bailey gave Union a building (he gave two).

It is not possible, in the present state of collegiate historiography, to compare the performance of Union's trustees to those of the average college; perhaps it was no worse. Probably trustees in general were slow to understand what roles the board must necessarily play and what roles could be delegated to the administration. (Princeton's president, James McCosh [1868–88], complained that his board was “full of old dotards and sometimes they go to sleep.”) Union's board was not unique in choosing its leaders by seniority, but it might be said to have been unlucky in their longevity. J. TRUMBULL BACKUS retired as chairman at seventy-nine, but his two successors, Silas Brownell and GEORGE ALEXANDER, who led the board for the next forty-two years, remained in office until their deaths at eighty-eight and eighty-seven respectively.

Nor has any study yet been made of the characteristics of the men elected to trusteeships, or of the method of their selection. One's impression is that the board simply chose as members successful men of affairs who were known to them and who had some interest in Union. Trustees David Murray (1882–89), George Alexander (1884–1930), Franklin Giddings (1902–31) and EDGAR STARR BARNEY (1906–38) were professional educators, but the general assumption seems to have been that the good judgment which earned men success in business, law or the clergy was all that trusteeship required.

In replacing members who died or resigned, Walter Baker, chairman 1941–63, aimed to create a “working board” of trustees who would bring a variety of relevant talents to the position, and who would give some attention to the College between meetings as well as during them. In 1952, as described above, he accelerated the process by introducing reforms which added eight term trustees (reducing the life trustees by the same number) and created the category of emeritus trustee for board members over seventy-five. This Charter change, approved by the Regents, was seen as an effort to add “young blood” to the board.

Baker seems (again, evidence is sparse) to have been the first chairman who perceived the board's vital role in continually improving—not merely maintaining—the quality of the College. In 1941, just before he was elected chairman of the board, he chaired a committee to study the College, probably the first time this had been done at Union. The committee met, the *Union Alumni Monthly* reported, with “personnel of both the administration and the faculty in small groups for frank, open and free discussion of college problems. From these conferences has come a greatly vitalized morale.”

Near the end of Baker's tenure as chairman, perhaps responding to criticisms of Union's administrative structure in the 1957 MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION OF

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS accreditation report, the board undertook more extensive formal study of the College. This resulted in several changes beginning in 1960, while separate “task forces” studying other aspects of the College made recommendations leading ultimately to other changes.

The increased oversight, continued under Baker's successor, Meade Brunet, eventually persuaded President CARTER DAVIDSON that the board's leadership was no longer satisfied with his performance, and he resigned in 1965.

From Baker's chairmanship onward, the board paid more detailed attention to College operations, but at the same time it wanted the president to exercise greater leadership (some members were highly critical of Davidson's failure to push his calendar reform through the Faculty Council in 1963). Many trustees also believed that Davidson had too often consulted them about strictly administrative matters (a fault to which he may have been driven by the many, sometimes acerbic, second-guessing letters he received from Frank Bailey during the treasurer's last seven years).

Davidson's successor, HAROLD C. MARTIN, followed the board leadership's wishes—which probably coincided with his own inclination—and produced an abrupt change in the kind of questions brought to the board for decision. Before each meeting, Martin sent each trustee his lucid analysis of the most difficult decisions he believed the College was facing, often relating to long-range planning.

The board's relation to the administration did not change markedly in subsequent decades, but the prolonged crisis of the THOMAS BONNER administration, described in the article thereon, polarized the board.

**Chairmen.** The Charter provided only that each meeting of the board was to be chaired by the senior trustee (in years of service) present at that meeting (the first trustees were deemed to have been appointed in the order in which they were named in the Charter). There was no continuing chairman from one meeting to the next.

The board governed itself on that system until it obtained a Charter amendment in 1916 permitting it to elect a chairman. Once elected, however, the chairman served until he died or resigned. The revised by-laws of 1933 were the first to make provision for the election of a chairman each year at the January meeting.

Although they were legally chairman only during a meeting, and not between meetings, J. Trumbull Backus and Silas Brownell functioned in some degree as modern chairmen. The succession of chairmen from that time through the end of the period covered by this book has been: 1882–88: J. Trumbull Backus; 1889–1918: Silas Brownell '52; 1918–30: George Alexander '66; 1931–34: EDWIN WILBUR RICE JR.; 1934–41:

HIRAM TODD '97; 1941-63: Walter C. Baker '15; 1963-69: Meade Brunet '16; 1969-78: Samuel Fortenbaugh '23; 1978-82: Dr. Richard G. Day Jr. '39; 1982-86: Arnold Burns '50; 1986-89: William Burns '54; 1990-94: Norton H. Reamer '58.

#### Faculty trustees.

**Center 1.** 1971-74: Joseph B. Board Jr., Political Science (Neal Allen, History, served during Board's absence from October 1972 through June 1973); 1974-76: David Potts, History; 1976-80: William W. Thomas, Modern Languages (After Potts was appointed Associate Dean in the fall of 1976, Thomas filled out the term and was then elected to a term of his own); 1980-83: Josef Schmee, Institute for Applied Management; 1983-86: Charles Tidmarch, Political Science; 1986-89: Ruth Stevenson, English; 1989-92: Robert Sharlet, Political Science.

**Center 2.** 1971-74; 1975/76: William B. Martin, Chemistry; 1974/75; 1976-79: Kenneth L. Schick, Physics; 1979-82: Rudy Nydegger, Psychology; 1982-85: Gardner Ketchum, Mechanical Engineering; 1985-88: David Peak, Physics; 1988-91: David Hannay, Computer Science.

**Tuition.** When it opened in 1795, the College charged sixteen dollars per annum for tuition, but three years later, "under prospect of establishing an additional professorship," the Board of Trustees raised the levy to twenty dollars. Yearly tuition climbed to thirty dollars in 1808, but then (like the cost of living) remained virtually unchanged for over five decades.

Union was not unusual in this respect; college tuitions in general were artificially low (and so, in consequence, were faculty salaries). It was generally believed that the market would not support higher rates. In 1842, former Union faculty member Francis Wayland, then president of Brown, wrote:

I doubt whether [any college] could attract a respectable number of pupils...did it charge for tuition the fees which would be requisite to remunerate its officers at the rate ordinarily received by other professional men.... We cannot induce men to pursue a collegiate course unless we offer it vastly below its cost, if we do not give it away entirely.

If all Union's students in 1850 had paid full tuition, the College would have collected about enough to pay all faculty salaries, but in fact many students did not pay. President ELIPHALET NOTT, who would have preferred not to charge for tuition at all, used the state-endowed Indigent Students Fund to cover the tuition of impoverished students, but he often also allowed others to evade payment. In 1859, treasurer JONATHAN PEARSON confided to his diary

I have today attempted to introduce a new feature in our finances of students, requiring for the first time a bond from

the parent of each student for the payment of his bills. It is hoped that this will work well and be the commencement of still farther reforms. These changes have to be made with great caution and noiselessly because Dr. N. is timid about them: his policy has always led to the utmost looseness in the collection of term bills and virtually thrown this department of our money transactions wholly into the power of the student, who was to pay or not as he pleased.

Until 1820, tuition (\$10 for each of the three terms) was itemized separately on term bills. For the next seventy-five years, tuition was lumped together with room rent and several miscellaneous charges. The initial combined total of \$18.50 a term did not represent an increase, and it was not until 1855 that it rose even slightly, to \$20. Finally, in 1865, shortly before Nott's death, wartime inflation forced the charge for tuition, room rent, etc., up to \$30 for the engineering course and \$25 for other courses.

The engineering surcharge was rescinded in 1875, but in 1877, tuition, room rent, etc. for all students rose to \$40 per term. The total remained at that level until 1885/86, when, in response to very low enrollments, it dropped to \$30 a term; it then remained unchanged for over twenty years.

The charge was again broken down in 1895/96 (\$25 a term for tuition and \$5 for room rent) and since then tuition has always been billed as a separate item.

When FRANK BAILEY became treasurer in 1901, he was determined to reform the College's rather loose financial practices, and to that end he installed an assistant treasurer at the College (see POND, C.B. and DEWEY, HARTLEY). The new officer's duties, pursued sometimes with excessive zeal, included compelling all students who owed tuition to pay their bills promptly. (On the other hand, as a trustee, Bailey frequently voted against tuition increases.)

In 1907/8, the College again charged engineering students more than others (\$40 a term). Tuition rose in 1910/11 to \$50 a term for engineering students, and \$30 for all others. Higher tuition charges were extended in 1917 to the BS in Chemistry program, and in 1919 to the pre-medical program; the differential continued, through a period of rising tuition, until 1926/27, when all students again paid the same tuition, now \$300 a year.

Differential tuitions were charged again from 1954/55 through 1959/60: as tuition for other students rose from \$700 a year to \$1050, engineering students always paid \$100 more. Since then, the same tuition has been charged for all regular undergraduate programs.

Beginning after the Second World War, annual tuition rose steadily, more than doubling each decade: \$500 in 1950, \$1150 in 1960, \$2400 in 1970 and \$5520 in 1980. In the last decade covered by this book, tuition increased at an even greater rate, reaching \$14,420 for 1990/91.