

ulty. Some committee members believed that exposing students to more than one professorial viewpoint on the same subject would give the course particular value not found in the AAC proposal. Nevertheless, the CAC proposal allowed instructors the option of teaching the entire course themselves in recitation sections.

- 2) "Critical Thinking and Writing," a three-term course designed to improve students' writing abilities and to teach them to regard writing as an intellectual skill.

Three basic applied mathematics and science courses were to be chosen from a limited list of existing department courses—the same courses taken by majors, to which two new courses were to be added; this requirement was stiffer than the comparable AAC requirement.

A language/culture requirement, which had several options, compelled all except engineering majors to achieve more proficiency in a foreign language than Union had mandated since the decline of required advanced Latin and Greek courses in the nineteenth century.

The CAC proposal lost very narrowly (79–78) in the balloting on June 1, clearing the way for adoption of the AAC curriculum. Because the vote had been so close, however, President Morris asked the General Education Board, chaired by Professor Anton Warde, to look into modifying the AAC plan in the direction suggested by the CAC plan. Following further consultation and negotiation with departmental committees, a foreign language sequence was added as an option, and the science/mathematics requirement was shortened but made more rigorous through the creation of new courses designed to teach "real" science to non-science majors. The amended version passed (112–2) on May 11, 1988, and went into effect in the fall of 1989.

The GenEd curriculum, as adopted, kept freshman preceptorials and attempted to force students to venture beyond their majors, usually by taking groups of courses related in some way. Thus, all had to take a two-term survey course in ancient, European or American history, followed by two courses "that associate with the elected history sequence": either a literature and a civilization course, or two literature courses. Students were required to choose one course from a restricted list in the social or behavioral sciences, one in mathematics, and two in basic or applied science, at least one of them a laboratory science and the other either 1) a laboratory science or 2) a course with a mathematics prerequisite or 3) a course which counts for the major in that science. All except engineering majors had also to choose among: a sequence of three courses in a classical or modern foreign language, a related group of four courses in non-Western studies, or four

additional courses outside the division of their major, at least one of them in literature or civilization.

In the eyes of its proponents, the GenEd curriculum embodied a better combination of choice and coercion than its predecessors; after the freshman preceptorials, students had at least one option at every stage, but most of the choices were deliberately limited to what the planners considered meaningful courses of study. Although rejecting on pedagogical grounds the idea of a single "Western Civilization" course, the creators of GenEd made explicit their belief that students must understand their own intellectual background in order to have a context in which to put their understanding of other cultures.

The GenEd curriculum had been in effect for one year at the terminal date of this book.

**Dad's Day.** Long before the inauguration of PARENTS' WEEKEND in 1950, Union briefly adopted the custom, common in western colleges and universities and among some Union fraternities, of entertaining students' fathers on a spring weekend. After two Dad's Days—May 5, 1923, and April 26, 1924—the Interfraternity Council decided in March 1925 to discontinue the custom.

**Daggett (E. Josephine) Prize.** Established in 1897 with a one thousand dollar bequest from E. Josephine Daggett, sister of Schenectady physician Nathan G. Daggett '65, the Daggett Prize has since been given annually to a senior for "conduct and character." The Daggett Prize is generally regarded as Union's second most prestigious student prize, after the BAILEY CUP.

From 1952 through 1994, as the result of a clerical error, the prize was awarded as the "Joseph Daggett Prize."

Daggett Prize Winners: George LeRoy Shelley '01; H. Burdett Cleveland '02; Raymond C. Donnan '03; Elbert T. Rulison Jr. '04; Karl F. West '05; Ernest M. Dann '06; CHARLES N. WALDRON '07; Frank R. Stevens '08; John W. Faust '09; Samuel McCrea Cavert '10; Harold W. Baker '11; James H. Potter '12; Don K. Hutchens '13; Stephen B. Story '14; Raymond S. Blodgett '15; Carl F. Danner '16; Don P. Price '17; Pierre Hoag '18; Bernadotte P. Lester '19; Thomas L. Madden '20; Homer P. Goff '21; Hugh C. Campfield '22; ANTHONY DE HOTHLEIGH HOADLEY '23; Francis M. Bishop '24; Reuben D. Head '25; James H. Ripton '26; Arthur H. Abell Jr. '27; William R. Adams '28; Frank R. Zierer '29; Frank M. Knight '30; Horace McNeil Hager '31; James W. Haviland '32; Donald E. Nichtman '33; Daniel F. Flinn II '34; RALPH D. SEMERAD '35; Van Vechten Trumbull '36; Robert C. North '37; Frank B. Gatchell Jr. '38; Richard C. Snyder '39; Joseph E. Paul '38; William T. Thomas '39; Lawrence V. Pelletier Jr. '40; Richard L. Balch '41;

Robert K. Baker '42; Robert M. Bishop '43; Karl J. Klarman '44; Malcolm D. Horton '45; Jack R. Staley '46; Oscar R. Kruesi '47; Lyall Dean '48; Charles F. Stewart '49; Ralph C. Reed '50; Sam Herold Newcomer '51; Jay Norman Cohn '52; Herbert E. Rie '53; Norman E. Scull '54; George J. Zervas '55; Roy H. Nordstrand '56; Calvin H. Knickerbocker '57; Simeo Joseph Gallo '58; Richard D. Ruquist '59; Joel D. Ticknor '60; Fred R. Powell '61; Robert Holland Jr. '62; Raymond V. Gilmartin '63; Jeffrey Y. Fulmer '64; Victor H. Fazio Jr. '65; Jeffrey H. Ratner '66; Robert W. Benjamin '67; James E. Rubenstein '68; Grady C. Aronstamm '69; D. Ross Frazer Jr. '70; Donald A. Kessler '71; James Tedisco '72; Ernest G. Guillet '73; Anne R. Pebley '74; Bruce O. Downsborough '75; John J. Denio '76; Glenn C. Wolfson '77; Robert W. Mofat Jr. '78; Kevin C. Scheuer '79; Laurie E. Brecher '80; Nancy Gagliano '81; Catherine A. Johnson '82; David A. Wollin '83; Melissa Viglielmo '84; Thomas J. Megerian '85; Katherine M. Keaveney '86; Adam L. Rosman '87; Mark G. Webster '88; Craig A. Summers '89; Nadia Duvilaire '90.

**Dale, Ernest Edward** (Sept. 10, 1888–Dec. 3, 1972). Professor of Biology, 1929–53.

One of nine children in a Waverly, Nebraska, farm family, Ernest Dale graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1913 as a law major. Entering Kansas State Agricultural College in 1915, he interrupted his graduate work in horticulture and botany for army service (1916–18) during the First World War as a second lieutenant, Field Artillery.

After completing his master's degree at Kansas (1920), he taught at the University of Puerto Rico (1920–26), then earned a PhD from the University of Michigan in 1928. He taught for a year at Hunter College before joining the Union College faculty in 1929.

Dale's numerous published papers reported his experiments on the genetics of the common petunia, but he also studied the effects of radiation on plant genetics; seedlings from his cultures were pictured (without attribution) in *Life* magazine, April 12, 1948.

In 1931, Dale reported to the Psychology Club on his experimental ingestion of peyote (he experienced colorful geometric hallucinations and then had to be rushed to the hospital to have his stomach pumped).

Retired to California, Dale continued for several years to experiment with hybridizing petunias. He never married.

**Dance.** Until the late twentieth century, the only dancing instruction at Union was in extra-curricular ballroom dancing classes. Students are known to have attended a local dancing class, taught by "Professor" Graves, in the spring of 1883. In September 1944 the Faculty Women's Club sponsored a four-class course

for civilian and Naval students. No doubt other such classes went unchronicled.

Instruction in modern dance started informally in October 1969; Gail George, a dance therapist and the wife of biology professor Carl George, later described the beginning in a memo:

While we were still a men's college, several students asked [me] to give one session introducing dance as a means of self-expression and communication. 40 boys came. They asked that this continue once a week. We first set a limit of 6 weeks (until Christmas vacation), they then encouraged me to continue through May. OP MOV (our group name) thus met Wednesdays, 4:00-6:00 P.M. in the Old Chapel—free, open, anyone invited. Campus musicians came and improvised (on piano, flute, recorder, saxophone, drums), records were used, our own sounds, our own rhythm makers. Students from the Arts Dept. came to experiment, bringing strobes, making slides, taking photographs, using mannequins, color, materials; poetry was read; etc. We responded to all this in dance, spontaneously.

We averaged 10–15 students a week, with an occasional faculty member/staff dropping in; several engineers and physicists from GE; some black high school students from off-campus came regularly...

The class moved to Jackson's Garden in the spring. In 1970/71, with President Martin's encouragement, Mrs. George offered two free, non-credit classes weekly, one in technique, and one in improvisation. She proposed regular credit courses, but the Arts Department budget could not absorb the cost, and when one was offered through the evening division in 1971/72, it failed to attract sufficient outside registration to be given. In the meantime, members of the student group interested in performing had adopted the name Modern Dance Workshop, and had begun to travel to see performances and take brief classes in New York City and other places, and to invite guest teachers to Union.

In 1972/73, the Arts Department began to offer, for credit, a practicum in dance: lessons open to registered students and others on payment of a special fee. Mrs. George taught Creative Dance, and arranged for Mary Jane Dike, Helga Prichard and Patricia Castelli to teach Modern Dance Technique. At the end of that year, George withdrew from the program, but Prichard and Castelli continued for fourteen years. In 1978, a practicum in ballet was added, taught until December 1983 by Darlene Myers.

The first regular credit course, involving both dancing and classroom work in history and theory, was "The Dance Experience," introduced in 1984 and taught in its first years by Patricia Peterson, a widely experienced dance instructor and the wife of philosophy professor Sven Peterson, and by Patricia Castelli.

**Dances and Weekends.** Until the 1960s, the campus social life of students was concentrated on dances and prom weekends.

One could almost as easily enumerate campus fireflies as write a definitive history of dances at Union; this article attempts only to survey the major annual dances. Until the mid-twentieth century, most of them were sponsored by a single class, but smaller, informal dances were common from at least the 1880s, and especially after the rise of fraternity houses early in the twentieth century.

**The Commencement Ball.** The oldest regular dance was the Commencement Ball, sometimes called the commencement soiree, senior ball or senior prom. Held in the evening of graduation day, it was probably an established part of commencement week when John Howard Payne wrote the earliest surviving description for the August 1807 *Pastime*.

In the evening, a brilliant and fashionable assembly of ladies, attended the Commencement Ball at Rodgers.... But one thing damped the enjoyment of the ball room; the dustiness of the floor, which when danced on, sent forth a mist through which it was hardly possible to distinguish the myriads of lovely faces that were present. Out of respect to the sufferings of the ladies, and the vexations of the gentlemen, we hope Mr. Rodgers will exile all the dust from his ball room, before the next anniversary of commencement.

The ball was held in downtown Schenectady and (after transportation had improved), probably sometimes in other cities (in 1849, President ELIPHALET NOTT opposed student plans to hold it in Troy). Except for a few tickets in scrapbooks, the ball left very few records, and it cannot be said with certainty that it was held in unbroken sequence.

The campus had no suitable place for a formal dance until WASHBURN HALL opened; the Senior Ball then occupied the central section in 1883 and 1884. After the library usurped the space (despite a proposal to place the stacks on rollers so that the dances could continue to be held there), the dances left the campus again for several years. When a removable wooden floor was constructed for the NOTT MEMORIAL in 1891, the Senior Ball moved there through 1910. Round and acoustically live (the orchestra played from the first balcony), the space, which required no further decoration, was probably the ball's most felicitous venue, at least until the library displaced it again in 1903.

In 1911 the ball moved to the Mohawk Club for three years, and then in 1914 to the newly opened ALUMNI GYMNASIUM, where it remained until it was held for the last time in 1927.

**The Junior Prom.** The first Junior Prom was probably held in 1884 in Washburn Hall; the next year it moved off campus to a roller skating rink. The event lapsed briefly, but was revived in 1888. The 1895 Junior Prom at the Van Curler Opera House was called the "first annual"; there was another the next year, but

in 1908 the *Concordiensis* announced "the first Junior 'Prom' in the history of the college." It was held in Albany—all the students of Union University were invited—and it remained there through at least 1913.

An annual dance did not satisfy the junior class, which by 1887 was sponsoring less formal "Junior Hops" several times a year. By 1894, these were held in the gymnasium (i.e., the "old gym," now BECKER HALL) every other Friday during the fall and winter months, and when we hear of the hops for the last time, in 1909, they were still monthly events at Yates's Boathouse. Many Schenectadians attended.

By 1906, a Junior Hop was part of JUNIOR WEEK, a long weekend which also included the Sophomore Soiree and several other events. The Junior Prom soon replaced the Junior Hop in Junior Week. Until 1921, it was usually held in late January or early February; thereafter, usually in May. Junior Week ended in 1940, but the Junior Prom survived, with interruptions, for another quarter century.

When the dance was dropped in 1965, it had for some time been a less important part of spring weekend than the concert, but in its heyday the Junior Prom was the major social event of the year. As the G.A. Trahan Co.'s formal proposal for decorating the gymnasium in 1928 suggests, it was not only a dance but a spectacle:

The entire ceiling of the Gymnasium, under the girders, will be covered with a canopy ceiling of corn color fabric. The permanent lights in the ceiling will be decorated with lantern effects of gold stencilled in black and pink stencilled in green. Additional lanterns will be suspended from the ceiling in order to carry out the decorative theme, i.e., "Feast of Lanterns."

The front of the balcony railing will be draped with blue fabric in front of which will be placed orange satine panels with stencilled hand painted borders. In front of each of the rods supporting the balcony, we will place a golden lattice arch backed with black satine. At the base of each of these lattice setpieces will be a flower box overflowing with natural foliage and artificial flowers. At the line where the lattice meets the fabric ceiling we will drape orange satine from trellis to trellis.

The walls under the balcony will be covered with blue fabric in front of which will be placed at regular intervals orange satine panels with hand painted borders and shrubbery effect as shown on sketch. Between these panels will be placed golden lattice setpieces extending from the floor to the under part of the balcony.

The boxes will be enclosed with ropes of natural laurel supported at the outside corners by wooden pedestals painted gold, upon which will be placed a natural needle pine.

The apparatus room will be decorated in blue and yellow to harmonize with the decorations in the Gymnasium.

We will furnish four floodlights with colored slides and operators.

**The Sophomore Soirée.** In 1887, the sophomore class weighed in with a Sophomore Soirée, held downtown at Arcade Hall. It soon moved to the gymnasium (old gym), and then in 1894, to the Van Curler Opera House. When the College refused in 1905 to allow the class to hold the dance in the Nott Memorial, it moved to Albany's Ten Eyck Hotel, where it was a part of Junior Week. About 1910, the class began to sponsor several Sophomore Soirées a year, replacing the defunct Junior Hops. By 1913, there was only one a year, still a part of Junior Week.

In the early 1930s, when attendance suffered from the Depression, the dance was cancelled at least twice. Abolished in 1935, it was revived once, in 1939.

**The Freshman Dance.** The freshman class tried holding a dance in 1918, but did not begin a regular annual spring dance until 1939. In the war years 1942 and 1943, when upperclassmen were few and preoccupied, the class collaborated in a freshman-sophomore dance, described as the year's only informal dance. After the Second World War the freshmen held dances in the spring and fall of 1946, but then apparently stopped.

**Seasonal Dances and Weekends.** Eventually, the major dances were identified with a season rather than with the sponsoring class; the management—not necessarily a class—changed from time to time.

The fall Gridiron Ball, held on the weekend of a major football game, began in 1938 under sponsorship of the Interfraternity Council. The ROTC took over from 1953 through 1957, after which the dance was replaced until 1962 by a fall prom, organized by whichever class won the bid. Beginning in 1963, Fall Weekend featured concerts rather than a dance.

Spring Weekend, as mentioned above, grew up around the Junior Prom, last held in 1964. A winter prom began in 1945 as a joint Navy-civilian venture and soon evolved into a winter weekend, usually under Student Council sponsorship. The weekend included dancing for the last time in 1966.

By that time, relatively few students anywhere were interested in ballroom dancing (though the ROTC held an "Aerospace Ball" as late as 1969), and the party weekends were filled instead with large and small musical performances, often held in Memorial Chapel.

Weekends focussed on major concerts were eventually found troublesome (several times in the late 1960s the major performers cancelled their bookings) and expensive, losing money more often than not. Single "big blast" weekends were finally abandoned in 1970 in favor of several weekends with smaller events.

Occasional attempts have been made to bring back formal balls. The Social Committee sponsored one at the Ramada Inn in the fall of 1981, and at the end of the period covered by this book, in the spring of 1989 the senior class sponsored "the first annual black tie Senior Ball" at the same venue.

**Controversies.** Until the 1860s, the College laws prohibited students from attending balls or even dancing school, though an exception was obviously made for the Commencement Ball. Later, the College generally did not interfere with dances, except to insist on the presence of faculty chaperones. Dances sometimes ran very late, reducing attendance at classes the following day. In 1924, the faculty limited "all night dances" to one a semester. After the faculty ruled in 1931 that all campus dances must end by 3 AM, and the student government unsuccessfully challenged the faculty's right to issue such a ban, some of the attendees at that year's Interfraternity Council dance protested by dancing on campus until the closing hour, and then continuing to dance on Saratoga Road until 6 AM.

From about 1921, the Sophomore Soirée and the Junior Prom were managed by elected student committees. The elections were hotly contested, and by 1929, at least, there was a good reason: in that year President FRANK PARKER DAY discovered and stopped the practice by committee members of printing and selling duplicate tickets, while reporting the sale of only one set.

Another controversy arose in 1948 when Local 85 of the American Federation of Musicians objected to the College's employment of dance bands composed of students who were not members of the musicians' union. If the College had defied the union, it would have been blacklisted and consequently unable to hire name bands for proms. For their part, the student performers rejected the AFM offer of membership because they could make more money during the summer playing non-union jobs. The impasse ended when the AFM agreed to allow the student bands to play at the College without pay.

See also: STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS: MUSICAL.

**Danton, George Henry** (May 31, 1880–March 11, 1962). Professor of German 1935–47.

A New York City native, the son of Henry and Lucinda Dallinger Danton, George Henry Danton claimed both German and French ancestry, including a distant relationship to the French Revolution leader Georges Jacques Danton.

After graduating from Columbia University in 1902, he taught there in 1902/3 as a graduate assistant, then at Harvard in 1903/4 as a teaching fellow. A New York University fellowship allowed him to study at Berlin and Munich in 1904/5, after which he accepted a position as instructor in German at Western Reserve University (1905–7). In 1907 he received a PhD from Columbia; his dissertation, *The native sense in the writings of Ludwig Tieck*, published that year, would remain his only scholarly book in the field of German literature.

In the same year he married Annina Periam, who had earned a PhD in German from Columbia in 1906.

Probably the first Union College faculty wife to hold a doctorate, she collaborated with her husband in some of his writings, and published several books of her own.

Over the next nine years, Danton taught German at Stanford University (1907–10), Butler College (1910–14) and Reed College (1915–16). (Mrs. Danton also taught at Stanford and Reed.) During that period he was also active in the simplified spelling movement.

An accidental contact in 1916 then provided him with the opportunity to teach German at the Tsing Hua (American Indemnity) University in Peking. The Dantons remained there for eleven years, interrupted by furloughs which he spent as exchange professor at New York University (1920) and as a lecturer at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin (1925/26). While in China, the Dantons prepared several schoolbooks for Chinese students. In 1919 the Chinese government awarded him the Order of Chia Ho.

When unrest associated with the civil war forced their departure, Danton obtained a position as professor of German and department chairman at Oberlin College, where he taught from 1927 to 1935. Depression-era salary cuts then made him eager to leave at a time when Union president DIXON RYAN FOX was seeking a replacement for German professor ROBERT CROWELL, who was retiring, and for department chairman FRANK COE BARNES, who had died. As he did with several other weak departments, Fox wanted to bring in a chairman with experience of other institutions.

Danton chaired Union's Modern Language Department for the next eleven years (1935–46), stepping down the year before his retirement. A conscientious administrator, he also served as president of the Union chapter of Phi Beta Kappa (1939–41) and as national president of the American Association of Teachers of German (1941/42).

A rather gruff, heavy-set, punctilious man who gave the impression of vanity and seemed to be ready with an opinion on every subject and a pun on any word, he was, at least in his first years at Union, frequently the butt of student practical jokes, to which he could be relied upon to react with outrage. In one nocturnal incident, students penned several sheep from the pasture on the Dantons' porch.

His years in China, which made him fluent in Peking Chinese, and his propensity for introducing the subject of China into discussions of all kinds, made him a slightly exotic element in the faculty but a popular public speaker. He and his wife frequently entertained students at their home on Library Lane (the future JOHN BLAIR SMITH HOUSE).

While at Union, Danton published thoroughly-researched articles on two German-born nineteenth-century faculty members—JOHANN LUDWIG TELL-

KAMPF and ELIAS PEISSNER—and on the popular nineteenth-century German novelist Amalia Schoppe, who had retired to Schenectady. He had earlier edited or co-edited textbook editions of Austrian playwright Franz Grillparzer's *Die Ahnfrau* (1907) and *The Jewess of Toledo* (1913). Four more German textbooks appeared during his Union years: Schäfer's *Stories of the Rhine* (1935), Hausmann's *Abel mit der Mundharmonika* (1937), Hauff's *Die Karawane* and Keller's *Der Schmied seines Glückes* (1939), and an anthology, *Four German stories* (1947).

His more substantial books derived directly or indirectly from his time in China. He completed the first volume of *The culture contacts of the United States and China*, covering 1784–1844, for a German publisher in 1928, but the publisher's bankruptcy delayed its appearance until 1931, and he never wrote the second volume. The lectures on China he delivered during his German furlough of 1925/26 eventually formed the basis of *The Chinese people; new problems and old backgrounds* (1938). In the meantime, the observations of Germany he made at the time of those lectures became *Germany ten years after* (1928). He also translated Richard Wilhelm's *Confucius and Confucianism* (1931) from the German, and with his wife wrote *Wie sagt Man das auf Deutsch? A practical guide to spoken German* (1936).

In retirement, the Dantons lived in Berkeley, where their son, J. Periam Danton, taught library science at the University of California. Their daughter, Adrienne, married future Ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer.

**Davidson, Carter** (Sept. 23, 1905–Oct. 20, 1965). Thirteenth president of Union College, 1946–65.

Carter Davidson served as president of Union for nearly nineteen years, a term exceeded only by Eliphalet Nott's unbeatable sixty-two years, and Charles Alexander Richmond's nearly twenty. Like Nott's, Davidson's tenure was to prove profound in its influence on the history of the college, for its beginning coincided with the end of the Second World War, and its length with the course of the revolution in higher education that came about as one of the consequences of that war. When Davidson assumed office, Union was nominally a college of 800 students. When he left, its enrollment had risen to 1,307. The campus he inherited had seen no new academic building since 1930. Under his leadership dormitories and a library were built, and two more dormitories and two major classroom buildings, planned under his administration, were erected shortly after his departure. The mark he left on Union is indelible.

Harry Carter Davidson (he dropped the Harry early in his career) was born to a highly respected professional family in Louisville, the eldest of three chil-

dren of British-born Virginia Gags Davidson and Dr. Harry Adolph Davidson, a successful obstetrician/gynecologist and medical school professor. His brother, Lloyd, became an English professor and dean of faculty at the Virginia Military Institute.

After studying in local schools, where he acquired a lifelong friend in NORMAN JOHNSON, Davidson entered Harvard College at sixteen, and took his BA (1925) after only three years. He earned an AM from the University of Louisville in the following year, while teaching at his former high school, then served for two years as assistant professor of English at the University of Idaho before entering the University of Chicago graduate school in 1928. With a PhD in English from Chicago (1930) he joined the faculty of Carleton College in 1931 and later became assistant to the president. During this period he published *Poetry: its appreciation and enjoyment* (1934), co-authored with Louis Untermeyer. In 1936, at thirty-one, he was appointed president of Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, an institution founded by Union graduate George Washington Gale, Class of 1814. When Knox celebrated its centenary the following year, the principal address was delivered by Union president DIXON RYAN FOX, on whom Davidson bestowed an honorary degree.

During his ten years at Knox, Davidson made a favorable impression on many, including some Union College trustees; consequently, when Dixon Ryan Fox died suddenly in January 1945, Davidson was chosen to succeed him. He arrived in Schenectady on March 1, 1946, and was inaugurated as president on May 11th.

Within six months, enrollment at the college had been doubled by the influx of returning veterans, and it continued to rise until 1950. Between his arrival and the opening of classes in early September, Davidson recruited fifty new faculty members, most of them through his own searches and interviews. Even sooner, he had to resolve the problem of housing the returning veterans and the expanding faculty, and shortly before he was inaugurated, work began on nineteen "temporary" residential buildings on Nott Street, followed a few months later by five more in the Pasture (see DUTCHMEN'S VILLAGE and VETERANS' HOUSING). Another flimsy structure was thrown up in the fall of 1947 to house the Modern Language Department. Through the tempestuous crowding and the inevitable complaints, Davidson moved with cautious efficiency, as a result of which Union survived the wrenching changes with few scars, a stronger and better college than it had been.

From the beginning Davidson was a mover and shaper of higher education in New York State and beyond. Shortly after his arrival in Schenectady, he and other presidents met with Governor Dewey to lay plans for absorbing the flood of new students throughout the state; the several new colleges created to meet

this need were later absorbed into the State University of New York. Davidson was named first chairman of the Empire State Foundation of Independent Liberal Arts Colleges in 1952.

During Davidson's first ten years at Union, the endowment rose from \$5,000,000 to \$19,500,000, largely owing to shrewd investments and personal gifts and bequests on the part of FRANK BAILEY, long-time treasurer of the College, who died in 1953. During that boom decade, Davidson oversaw the completion of two major buildings—WEST COLLEGE Dormitory and Dining Hall (1950) and the MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE (1955)—and several smaller projects. He proved a successful fund raiser on his own for specific projects, like the Memorial Field House and SCHAFER LIBRARY (1961). By the time his term ended he had also built RICHMOND HOUSE (1960), and the plans for the HUMANITIES BUILDING and SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING (1967) as well as the dormitories eventually named FOX HOUSE and DAVIDSON HOUSE (1967), were conceived during his tenure.

What makes a good college is ultimately not its buildings but its faculty and student body. Davidson sought out faculty members with high academic credentials, insisting on doctorates wherever possible and on sound teaching experience at other institutions. He claimed with pride that he had chosen some of the best faculty in America, and he was reluctant to impose his own pedagogical views on them, though he could do so if he felt it was important enough. He abolished the long-standing and highly successful BS in Physics and BS in Chemistry programs because he believed they were too narrowly professional for Union; he terminated the latter program in 1950 over the strenuous objections of the department chairman, whom he eventually had to remove from that position. He eventually brought three Knox College faculty members to Union, Norman Johnson to serve as Director of Religious Activities, Harold Way as chair of Physics, and GEORGE REED to head the Chemistry Department.

Davidson took the initiative in adding a Department of SOCIOLOGY and regular courses in ART ("I feel that it's a sad state of affairs to have a liberal arts college without any art"). Returning in 1959 from an international conference convinced that Union's curriculum needed to become less parochial, he quickly instituted courses in the civilizations of East Asia and Africa, and a rudimentary language laboratory.

In general, however, he preferred to let departments change on their own. When the English Department tightened its formerly casual requirements for the major by demanding a broader range of required courses and, eventually, both written and oral Major Field Examinations, Davidson went along willingly and even encouraged the department in its plans, yet he took no initiative in the decision and made no suggestions of his own, though he was technically a

member of the department (by self-appointment as a Professor of English).

One fellow administrator who worked with Davidson for many years and admired him expressed his views of leadership well: "Carter never imposed his well-considered opinions on others; he was too strong a believer in trying for consensus." Around 1960 he asked a faculty committee to share responsibility for promotion and tenure decisions that had formerly been his alone; it evolved into the Salaries, Promotion and Tenure Committee. Davidson once described his role as sending up trial balloons for the faculty to shoot down, but even the balloons were few. Some critics have faulted him for a lack of academic leadership, but it can be argued that the College is best served by allowing programs to spring from faculty ideas. Davidson seemed to understand that faculty members do not necessarily regard presidents as their academic superiors (or even equals), and he was properly modest and unaggressive about his own role in their activities. Whatever the wisdom of his approach, Union was academically a stronger college when he left than when he arrived.

That the faculty became strong so early was in large measure the result of Davidson's enlightened policies. At a time when many colleges were slow to recognize the changing nature of academic needs, he persuaded the trustees to finance regular sabbatical leaves (a practice that had become almost forgotten at Union) and to provide generous benefits through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Equities Retirement Fund, and he arranged for the College to guarantee total disability benefits—all significant in attracting a strong faculty (see the separate article on FACULTY).

In athletics, Davidson stuck resolutely to the old-fashioned high standards of his predecessors, Presidents Richmond, Day and Fox. Dean Huntley reflected Davidson's own view when he said during a particularly disastrous football game, "As long as we win some and lose some I'll be happy. It's when we begin to win them all that I'll worry about where the college is headed." Davidson was willing to fire coaches who lost too often, but unwilling to go to extremes in pursuit of victories. He encouraged the idea of making the "Little Ivy League"—an informal athletic league including such prestigious small colleges as Williams, Hamilton, Amherst, Trinity, Middlebury, Colby, and Wesleyan—into a permanent football conference, and when that effort failed, in 1964 Union helped found the I.C.A.C., an organization of six upstate private colleges.

Davidson's methods were quiet and gracious. He allowed the engine of the college to run by itself, limiting his own role to changing the oil and greasing the joints. He insisted that the members of the faculty call him by his first name, and he kept the door of his of-

fice always open. He once said publicly that he thought every member of the faculty should be "entitled to at least one good heart-to-heart talk with the President or some other top administrator at least once a year," and he boasted that he was available to any student. He took an active part in the social affairs of the faculty, attending the annual Thanksgiving dinners and the winter gatherings (at which he volunteered to sing for his supper). In 1955 he instituted the popular pre-registration Faculty Retreat, at which new faculty members and administrators mingled with old. He regarded the members of the College as one big family. Instead of having separate identification stickers for faculty and staff cars, he insisted that both be issued the same sticker, so that the lowliest snow shoveler was placed on an equal footing with the most senior professor.

Davidson did not demand of his faculty that they be scholars. He wanted teachers, and his general estimate of a faculty member was determined largely by how well he inspired his students. He disapproved of the policy of "publish or perish"; whether the intellectual level of the College was raised when more emphasis was later given to research and publication is an open question. Davidson also placed a heavy emphasis on community involvement, encouraging the faculty to participate in civic affairs, though he was not always happy with those who sought office, especially since most chose to run on the Democratic ticket.

Davidson's own political views were moderate in theory, conservative in practice. In his Commencement Address in 1948 he set forth his position:

In between Conservatism and Radicalism stands Liberalism, which is eager to try the new but wants the change made gradually so that the best of the old can be kept. I like to think of myself as a Liberal-Conservative, and education should strive to create such an attitude in students.

Those calling themselves liberals were baffled to find Davidson claiming fellowship with them, however. Despite his assertions that he tried to keep to the middle of the road, when he veered it was seldom into the left lane. It must be said that he was sorely tried throughout his tenure by a relentlessly conservative board of trustees, and especially (until 1953) by the college treasurer, Frank Bailey. An alumnus who made his fortune in business and finance, and who regarded Franklin Roosevelt as an enemy of the people, Bailey was also a generous and effective college treasurer whose acumen helped raise the college endowment even through difficult economic times, often by injections of his own resources. He was one of Union's principal assets and, obviously, a man not to be crossed. But his social and economic views came straight out of the late nineteenth century. He forced Davidson to fire a long-time member of the faculty who had expressed admiration for the Soviet Union in the classroom. "I am not willing to continue to con-

tribute to build up and pay the salaries of those who wish to destroy what I believe in and what I have accomplished," he told Davidson, and added, "I'll be very blunt with you, Doctor, either they go or I do." Davidson knew how to temper the wind to the unshorn lamb and so the hapless left-winger quietly disappeared from the campus.

In 1952, angered by the long reign of the "socialistic" Roosevelt-Truman Democrats, and alarmed by a reading of William Buckley's *God and man at Yale*, Bailey insisted that the trustees commit the College to teaching "the American way." The result first appeared in the 1953/54 Catalogue:

Union College gives special emphasis to the principles underlying the American system of free enterprise—private property, personal economic freedom with reward for individual effort on the basis of personal productivity, the profit system with its inducements to individual initiative and free enterprise and the control of economic activity by free market. [This view] is studied and contrasted with the functioning of the principles of socialism, communism, and fascism, in the experience of other nations. Union believes in the affirmative presentation of American principles, *keeping always in mind the need for free inquiry and sound scholarship.* [Italics provided].

Many members of the faculty were understandably irritated by this attempt to control their thinking and teaching, and Davidson came under heavy fire for yielding to Bailey's pressure. What the faculty could not know at the time was that Davidson worked hard with Benjamin Whitaker as a go-between with the faculty, to produce a draft satisfactory to all parties. When, after the board had adopted and publicized the resolution, Bailey discovered to his fury that the last clause was understood to effectively negate all that preceded it, Davidson spent what he described as his worst two weeks as a college president in intense diplomacy to prevent Bailey from writing the College out of his will. During this period, Davidson and board chairman Walter Baker assured each other that if Bailey's expressed disdain for academic freedom became the rule at Union, they would consider resigning.

Davidson did nothing to enforce Bailey's resolution. Bailey died not long after its issuance, and eventually the problem simply went away. Davidson's skill in defending intellectual freedom against the recalcitrant Bailey without alienating him could hardly have been made public, but it may well be that it constituted his finest act as president. (See also: ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES).

Carter Davidson was of more than average height, and had to fight a tendency to gain weight. What most remember about his appearance was his quite misleading Hitlerian mustache. He took pains to conceal the high intelligence which had taken him through Harvard in only three years.

He was proud of his voice and would sing songs at almost every opportunity. At one faculty winter festi-

val he announced he would sing the two most popular songs from each year beginning with 1910; he had to have the microphone wrenched from his hands after a half hour had passed and he had only arrived at 1920. His wife told the local newspaper, "You know, he gets more enjoyment out of his singing than even his audience," and few there were on the faculty who would disagree.

He had married Capitola Brown, his high school sweetheart, in 1926. They had two children, Christopher and Cynthia, and during their long stay at Union Capitola was always at his side, a mainstay of the Faculty Women's Club and a gracious Southern hostess at the President's House.

In 1935 he was ordained a Congregational minister, not, he once explained, because he planned ever to be a pastor, but because he would then be able to speak with greater authority on the relation of Christianity to liberal education. The ordination qualified him the next year to be president of Knox College, and while at Union he occasionally preached in local churches and conducted weddings and funerals.

Davidson's idiosyncrasies were of a kind we associate with lovable leaders rather than martinets. For example, he could write extremely well, but chose to present a commonplace prose to his audiences. His citations for honorary degrees were unspeakably flat, and at commencements after the war he awarded the wives of the graduates the degree of "Ph. T," which he defined as "putting hubby through"; he smiled at the vulgarity as an embarrassed faculty cringed.

At Harvard he had been, he believed, unjustly denied election to Phi Beta Kappa, and in revenge he privately published (as "Hollis Thayer-Smith") *Sonnets of a sorehead*, a witty and clever collection of poems which he never publicly acknowledged. He also tried unsuccessfully to conceal his authorship of "The Making of a College President," an amusing essay in the *American Mercury* (April 1931), in which he outlined the steps an ambitious young man must take to reach the top—steps he himself followed faithfully. Most of his writings, appearing in educational journals, were sober articles with such titles as "Is college administration a profession," and "Government support of private colleges and universities." In 1947 he published, with Carleton College President Donald J. Cowling, *Colleges for freedom; a study of purposes, practices and needs.*

He was capable of incredible gaffes. Once he offered the St. Andrews exchange professorship simultaneously to two senior professors. He made more serious blunders. After the assassination of President Kennedy, the students, deeply moved by the tragedy, asked to have a holiday declared so those wishing to could attend the funeral in Washington. Carter declined, announcing before a large gathering in the Memorial Chapel that the students were merely looking for an excuse to avoid classes. The outraged cries of



the students made him change his mind, but he seemed unaware of the depth of their feelings. Yet such mistakes were rare, and most who knew him regarded Carter as a kindly and compassionate father figure, one in whom the good outweighed the bad.

Davidson had few adversaries among the faculty, but inevitably, as time went on, their number grew. Many felt he missed good opportunities for making fundamental changes. Union, unlike many other colleges, did nothing about liberalizing the racial policies of fraternities until compelled to do so by the Civil Rights Act, and at the end of Davidson's tenure, his ADMISSIONS Office was still enforcing (in the guise of "geographical distribution") the quotas on Jews that Davidson had inherited from Dixon Ryan Fox.

These failures sprang naturally from Davidson's essentially conservative views rather than from a deliberate attempt to thwart progress. Those views and his own innate sense of caution often led him to leave well enough alone, even when what he left alone was not well enough. In the view of some he did not dare boldly.

Davidson's relationship with the Board of Trustees was not always easy. In his struggles with Bailey, chairman Walter Baker was, as we have seen, a staunch ally, but by 1960 Baker was pressuring an apparently reluctant president to proceed with the re-organization of his administration, to delegate more responsibility, and to exert "more leadership in certain areas," including revamping the curriculum. After Baker's retirement in 1963, some of the newer trustees saw a need for a different kind of president. When they complained to Davidson that he was spending too little time on campus matters and too much on outside committees, he must have seen the handwriting on the wall.

The decisive moment seems to have occurred at the October 1963 Faculty Council meeting. Davidson had for some time been trying to persuade the faculty to adopt a new calendar (see CALENDAR AND DAILY SCHEDULE), but as chairman of the Faculty Council he declined to cast the tie-breaking vote that would have put his calendar into effect. To his admirers, that was gratifying evidence of his belief in consensus; to his critics on the board, it showed that Union needed a stronger leader. Nine months later he submitted his resignation, effective February 1965.

He explained his resignation partly in terms of his health, observing that many college presidents had died young from the stress of their jobs. But it was too late. A few months after he began his new job as president of the Association of American Colleges, he died suddenly on a street corner in Washington while waiting for a bus.

Those who have written their recollections of Carter Davidson for this article—even those who did not always agree with him—are virtually unanimous in

their admiration of him as a person and their respect for his accomplishments as president. He asked the faculty to remember him with the phrase: "He believed in democracy," and perhaps that is his most fitting memorial. But there may be another: one who knew Carter Davidson well and served under him for many years said that while he may not have been a great leader, he was "just what Union needed *at that time*." He fulfilled his responsibilities with talent. He kept the ship on an even course in stormy seas. He chose to make small incremental changes for the better rather than attempt to create Utopia overnight. The same observer added: "He was a man for his time at Union but certainly not for all seasons."

Carter Davidson's reputation as a presidential leader has grown with the years, and the stamp he placed on the College is still on it.

—William M. Murphy

**Davidson Fellows.** On December 4, 1968, Mr. and Mrs. HENRY SCHAFER gave the College \$100,000 in memory of the late President CARTER DAVIDSON, to be used to underwrite short stays at Union by visitors distinguished in fields related to undergraduate interests. The first three fellows were George Wald (1969), Gunnar Myrdal (1970) and Ian McHarg (1971). With the donors' consent, the fund was subsequently transferred to the College Center.

**Davidson House and Fox House.** RICHMOND HOUSE was opened in 1960. The need for dormitory space continued to increase in the following years, and the problem acquired a new aspect when BETA THETA PI, DELTA UPSILON, KAPPA ALPHA and PHI GAMMA DELTA became financially unable to maintain their houses on campus. The fraternities agreed to turn the houses over to the College (which razed three of them), and the College undertook to build two new dormitories in which the four fraternities would have sections.

Both dormitories were designed by Steinman and Cain, and construction by Vappi & Co. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, began in August 1965. Davidson House, on the south, was occupied January 1967, Fox House, to its north, in March 1967. Both buildings were dedicated in the latter month. Their total cost was four-and-a-half million dollars.

The dormitories were named for former presidents Carter Davidson and Dixon Ryan Fox. Each building originally contained fifty-nine three-room/four-person suites and seventeen single-occupancy rooms. Except for an 1872 experiment in South College, they were the first dormitories at Union to use the suite system. Rooms were added to the lower level of both buildings in the summer of 1983.

For a few years after Davidson and Fox opened, there was room for all non-commuting students to live

on campus, and it became College policy to require them to do so. Since 1972/73, Fox House South has had a co-ed floor, and from 1974 on, both dorms have had women's floors, men's floors and co-ed floors.

The siting of Davidson and Fox in the PASTURE, so close to South College, was criticized because it radically altered the west-facing outlook that was a major feature of the RAMÉE plan, and because the red brick buildings did not conform to the Ramée color scheme. The buildings were placed there largely to counter a recurrent threat by the City to build a road across the southwest corner of the campus (see THRUWAY).

Davidson House originally housed members of Beta Theta Pi and Kappa Alpha, in addition to other students. Beta Theta Pi moved to the present FERO HOUSE in 1972, and its space was occupied for one year by the Black Cultural Center, which then moved to HICKOK HOUSE. ZETA BETA TAU was assigned to Davidson House on its revival in 1977.

Kappa Alpha was moved to MCKEAN HOUSE in 1981 because it had been unable to meet the minimum occupancy rate in Davidson; its former space was then assigned to the newly founded sorority, DELTA DELTA DELTA.

Fox House was originally occupied by Delta Upsilon, which was expelled at the end of 1975/76, by Phi Gamma Delta, which remains, and by other students. PHI SIGMA KAPPA moved there in 1977/78 and remains.

**Davis, Henry** (Sept. 15, 1771–Sept. 22, 1852). Professor of Greek, 1806–9; President of Middlebury College, 1809–17; President of Hamilton College, 1817–32.

Born in Easthampton, Long Island, the son of a farmer who was also a tanner and shoemaker, Henry Davis attended the Clinton Academy there before entering the sophomore class at Yale College in 1793. At his graduation in 1796 he delivered an oration entitled "Condemnation of Theatres."

After two years as a tutor at Williams College, Davis studied theology with Charles Backus and was licensed to preach by the association of Tolland County, Connecticut; he never had a church, however.

Becoming a tutor at Yale in 1798, Davis was appointed Professor of Divinity in 1801, but poor health prevented his assumption of the duties of that office. Apparently suffering from tuberculosis, he resigned in 1803, but travel, including several months' residence on the coast of Labrador, seems to have arrested the course of the disease.

Sufficiently recovered to work again in 1806, he accepted appointment as Professor of Greek at Union College, which had recently moved from the Schenectady Academy building to West College. Since the death in 1803 of TIMOTHY TREDWELL SMITH, if not from an earlier time, Greek had apparently been taught

by tutors and by President Nott; the professors, including Nott, numbered only four.

Dignified, conservative, old fashioned in dress—he favored short clothes of faded blue homespun and silver-buckled shoes—Davis seems to have remained a little more removed than his colleagues from the direct conflict with rebellious students that culminated in Benjamin Allen's resignation in 1809 and Nott's assumption of all responsibility for discipline.

At the end of 1809, although his wife, the former Hannah Treadwell, was initially "mulish about leaving Schenectady," Davis accepted an offer to become the second president of the nine-year-old Middlebury College in Vermont.

Union awarded him a DD degree in 1810 and in 1814 tried unsuccessfully to hire him back as Professor of Languages. Between 1814 and 1817, Davis traveled almost constantly, raising funds for Middlebury, but although he had a wife and five children to support, his trustees allowed his pay to fall two thousand dollars in arrears. Yale and Hamilton offered Davis their presidencies in 1817; he rejected both, but finally, in desperation, accepted a renewed offer from Hamilton.

That college barely survived Davis's extremely contentious fifteen-year tenure as its second president. Locked in combat with some of the faculty and with trustees who undermined his efforts at discipline and favored a more vocationally oriented college than Davis wanted, he was also unable to agree with the board on terms for his departure; both sides shifted ground with bewildering frequency, while the decline of Hamilton's reputation brought enrollment down to nine students in 1829. Davis's supporters finally gained control of the board in that year, clearing the way for Davis to step down in August 1832. He remained a board member until 1847, publishing in 1833 his only book, an account of the recent struggle entitled *Narrative of the embarrassments and decline of Hamilton College*.

While president of Hamilton, Davis was one of the founders of the Auburn Theological Seminary in 1820 and served as its first board president.

**Day Care Center.** The house at 856 Nott Street was built by Delta Chi as a fraternity house in 1929. The fraternity had moved from Albany Law School to Union in May 1927, absorbing Alpha Gamma Phi and taking up residence in its house at 1054 University Place. In the fall of 1928 the trustees assigned Delta Chi a plot on Nott Street and agreed to hold a mortgage on the house; construction, begun in October or November, was completed in April 1929.

Like all Union fraternities, Delta Chi was inactive during the Second World War, and the College used the building for faculty housing; the first occupant was FRANKLIN CHILLRUD, followed by Kingsley Given. In the fall of 1944, the board decided to reacquire the

house for the fraternity's accumulated indebtedness. A probably incomplete roster of subsequent faculty tenants includes: J. Harold Ripton, E.S.C. SMITH (1951–60), Major Lemuel Lloyd (1963–67), DAVID REECE (1967–72). Delta Chi returned to the house for the 1960/61 year.

In the fall of 1974, at the initiative of several professor's wives who formed a cooperative and renovated the building, it became a day care center, open to the children of Union faculty members, administrators and students. In the early years, it also functioned as a laboratory school for Union courses in child and developmental psychology.

By 1993 the Day Care Center was serving only a few Union children, so the College closed it.

**Day, Frank Parker** (May 9, 1881–July 30, 1950). Eleventh president of Union College, 1929–33.

When we get over the extravagant fantasies about our souls that have arisen from man's own naive egotism and are willing to face the facts of life, we shall get on much better.

One has only to read Frank Parker Day's *Autobiography of a fisherman* to know that his baited hook caught more than trout and salmon. Born in Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, one of three children of a migrating Methodist minister who spelled out for his son the coded wisdom that rose from their shadowed trout pools, he lived as much of his life as he could by the prescriptions of the great anglers his book so lovingly honors. He was cast for the boyhood he led. Poverty was not in the family's vocabulary, though they were poor in things. The Reverend George Day and Keziah Day lived as their parishioners lived, their table country rich when gardens flourished and the fishing and hunting were good; when times were pinched the Reverend George Day's sermons grew stronger and he and young Frank fished long hours together to supply the family table.

There was much home shifting for the Days, as they lived out the three-year cycles their church prescribed for its ministers. For young Frank there were new streams and rivers to fish, and new district schools and then, in 1899, Pictou Academy, "at that time the best school in Nova Scotia, though none of us knew how the necessary funds would be forthcoming." The \$2.50 a week supplied by his older brother carried the young Day through a grueling course of classical studies.

Fellowships and summer work on the Grand Banks fishing boats carried the student through Mount Allison University. "I used to glory in my strength in those days, and get a thrill out of bursting through the line and sending lesser men spinning like ninepins...but college is not as many people suppose, a place where one learns a great deal, it is rather a place where one gets an initial introduction to many things...." A

Rhodes Scholarship—"it was easier to get one in those days"—was Frank Day's introduction to many things which were to frame the rest of his life. He rowed for Christ Church, boxed for the varsity, winning, finally, the Oxford-Cambridge heavyweight championship.

Following graduation from Oxford with honors in English he went to Berlin "to learn something about the *Beowulf*," and to test his luck apparently, for he arrived in Germany with £2 10s in his pocket. He found a tutoring job immediately and was soon made assistant in the seminar he had come to take. A walking tour through Thuringia that spring seems to have completed his education well beyond the limits of *Beowulf*.

In the fall of 1909 the new Professor Day took his MA at Oxford and returned to Canada to teach English at the University of New Brunswick, in Fredericton. His students had his mornings, but if they wanted him later in the day they had to look for him on the wonderful trout streams of the area, or along the stony Miramichi, casting for salmon.

In January he married Mabel Killam, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a fine artist, and as much in love with the streams and wilderness as was her husband, who towered over her. Two years later the Days moved to Pittsburgh, where he had obtained a position as head of the English department at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, a stay cut short by the outbreak of the First World War. In order to have a riding horse at Oxford, Day noted in his autobiography, he had joined a British regiment, a move which made him a second Lieutenant, and, when he returned to Canada, a major in the Twenty-eighth New Brunswick Dragoons. The reserve was called up, "and so," he wrote, "the war enmeshed me."

Leaving Carnegie Tech in May 1915, he returned to Nova Scotia, helped recruit the 185th Cape Breton Highlanders, and then obtained a transfer from the cavalry to the Twenty-fifth Nova Scotia Infantry Battalion. His was a distinguished battlefront record which, following Amiens (August 1918), included a field promotion to colonel. He summed up his bitterness at all he had experienced when he wrote, "What sorry hopes has poor humanity—War or Famine—to preserve a foothold on a soon overcrowded world!" Invalided to the rear, he started an informal "khaki college," which enrolled a thousand soldier-students within three months. Although others later ascribed the health problems that beset him at Union College to the effects of "war wounds," he apparently never claimed to have sustained any. But he did comment to a friend that no one could come through four years of war in the infantry without experiencing a marked effect on his physical being, and on his emotions.

In 1919 Colonel Day returned to the Carnegie Institute of Technology as dean of freshmen and director of general studies, for him, an interim post; his life now focused, he declared, "on a little bungalow at Lake

Annis, in southern Nova Scotia; Lake Annis soon became the centre of my life, the place of all my real interests...medicine for my sick mind. I began to believe in the world again, and I went back to my work in Pittsburgh knowing that I could always be home for the June fishing."

His days on his trout streams brought him to conclusions he would have hesitated to share in his winter world of trustees and academicians: "What is all this confusion and bustle about in the world of business? Is it not a trap set that men have made to be caught in themselves? Are not employer and employee in cities but slaves of the gigantic machines they have created?"

Again, in *The autobiography of a fisherman*: "Association with Harry [a woodsman neighbor and longtime fishing companion] makes me more and more suspicious of what we college-bred call education." And then, for those optimists looking from mountain tops, "No, the great life force of Nature booms along regardless of us, regardless of good or evil which are purely of our own invention."

In early 1926, with his first novel accepted for publication, he submitted his resignation from Carnegie Tech, announcing that he would travel in Europe and then devote himself to writing. But soon afterward President Aydelotte of Swarthmore College invited his fellow Rhodes Scholar to become a member of Swarthmore's English Department, and Day accepted for a year. That year had turned into two, and he had published *The autobiography of a fisherman* and a second novel when the trustees of Union College invited him to become its eleventh president, succeeding the retiring CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND. Someone had recommended him to trustee FRANK BAILEY, also an ardent fisherman. Assuming office December 1, 1928, as Acting President, he took over from Richmond as president on January 20, 1929, and was inaugurated May 1, 1929.

Day had, and was prepared to act upon, strong ideas about the reform of college education, but two unexpected developments diverted him into a new war on two fronts; first, a battle with the great Depression which, the year after he came to the campus, lay siege to the College itself, and second, a struggle with physical problems eventually found to be caused primarily by a long-neglected infected gall bladder.

As a Canadian and an Oxford athlete he hated the commercialism he found in American college athletics; he tried to set up a league of smaller colleges which would spurn paid admissions and paid coaches, and would make athletics an integral part of the academic program. He won recruits but not enough to win the battle which still continues.

Honors Courses, successful at Swarthmore, were tried, but failed largely because department heads resisted interference with department administration. Shrinking budgets made funding such programs or

scholarships increasingly difficult, but the new president's economies and popularity kept Union a strong college during the worst years of the Depression. Dormitories were renovated, the College fence was completed (see FENCES), and a thriving College theatre was created. The *UNION COLLEGE FACULTY PAPERS* made their appearance, as did the "Zyder Zee," an ill fated outdoor hockey rink which leaked away its waters in spite of the best efforts of the College engineers. Tennis courts took its place, and hockey went elsewhere. In order to stretch the funds available for creation of Graduate Council Field, in the spring of 1929 Day invited the entire student body to join him in moving earth. Likewise, when he instituted Union's first formal faculty advisor system he took his share of advisees. He worked to divide large freshman lecture courses into smaller classes.

He cared above all about the college experience of undergraduates. In his first year at Union he was elected chairman of the Association of American Colleges' Permanent Commission on the Organization of the Curriculum, and he encouraged the developments at Union that eventually culminated in a radical revision of the CURRICULUM under the title "The Union College Plan for the Intellectual Advancement of Youth."

Soon after the new president took office he and the writer found common ground. I had developed some expertise as an undergraduate college historian and he had an insatiable appetite for knowledge of Union College history. He was fascinated by what I was able to tell him about "Old Dr. Nott," Union's remarkable fourth president. Between us we generated the idea of collaborating on a biography of that stupendous "Old Prex," a plan which, I regret to say, went unfulfilled as increasingly poor health frustrated the ambitions he would outline in "An eight year plan for Union College."

When he came to Union, the forty-eight year-old Day regularly played tennis, but by 1931 he was often in severe pain from what he thought was a back problem. In January 1933 he underwent gall bladder surgery. Slow recuperation (there were no antibiotics to combat abscesses) indicated, by March, that the mild Florida winter might speed it up. "Nothing is so important to the college or to Dr. Day as his complete restoration to health," the new executive committee of the trustees noted in April, when, extending President Day's leave to September 1, they appointed Dean EDWARD ELLERY acting president, and trustee W. Howard Wright '95 as the board's representative in Schenectady.

Events from this time on unfolded in unexpected ways.

On June 9, in a letter from Lake Annis, Nova Scotia to Dr. Edwin Rice, chairman of the Board of Trustees, President Day noted that he was "getting better beyond any doubt." "By September," Dr. Rice was told, "I hope to be as I was when I first came to

Union College." In the mail dated that same day, was a letter from Dr. Rice to the president, announcing that the trustees had, as of June 9, appointed a committee, with power, to consider what action should be taken in the matter of the presidency of the college." "At a subsequent meeting of this committee, after full discussion," the chairman continued, "it was decided that considering all circumstances it would soon be desirable to find a new President for Union College."

On June 15 Dr. Rice received a very shocked President Day's reply. "Am I to regard this letter as a letter of dismissal?" He noted that he had never received any criticism of his administration, but that he now assumed "there must be some other ground than that of my health... will you please write me frankly on these grounds?" He then asked Dr. Rice to see that "NO ACTION be taken by the newly appointed committee" until he can meet with the entire Board of Trustees; "all my recent plans have been made in view of remaining as President of Union College." He had become a U.S. citizen in 1931 and had declined three invitations to apply for the presidency of other colleges.

On June 22 Chairman Rice replied. While Day's ill health "seemed to be uppermost in the minds of the Committee, reinforced by the fear that this unfortunate situation might be indefinitely prolonged. However, I must add that also there was a general expression that you had not shown that quality and strength of administrative ability which had been expected...."

Day agreed to resign if a financial settlement were worked out, but he insisted on meeting with the full board: "I do not feel that I can slink away from the college without meeting my employers face to face, and hearing the complaints against my administration." At the August 11 board meeting he read eight pages in defense of his administration. There seems to have been no comment or exchange. He left the room as president, and returned shortly as ex-President Day.

Declining an invitation to return to Swarthmore as English Department chairman, Day, his wife, and their young son Donald left soon afterward for Nova Scotia, and the cottage at Lake Annis, capital of his trout and salmon fishing empire, where, until his death in 1950, he lived, with very modest income derived in part from magazine writing, the squire's life he loved, serving Canada and the community. In one of his last letters to the Union campus, written in 1949, he told an old friend, "I am 67 and very bent and worn out with multitudinous war and gov. commission work in war time. It seems to me that in the last 10 years I have had every unpaid job in Nova Scotia." His Wood lectures at Mount Allison University were published as *A good citizen* (1949).

To this record of achievement and disappointment one is glad to add the titles of his four literary works: *River of strangers* (1926); *The autobiography of a fisher-*

*man* (1927); *Rockbound* (1928), which has been re-issued and praised by some authorities as the finest Nova Scotia novel; and *John Paul's Rock* (1932), which he dedicated to the faculty and undergraduates of Union College. These are reports, really, on the Nova Scotian wilderness, about characters and events shaped by the forests and rivers which bred the strong and simple people he loved best. One suspects Frank Parker Day found satisfaction in saying his good-byes to those members of a board of trustees who found in him a man unlike themselves.

Day remains the only Union College president forced by the board to resign, but the reasons—unlike the reasons for the board's dissatisfaction with some other presidents—are not entirely clear. Although some faculty members disapproved of his actions as president, he was generally well-liked on a personal level. Charles Waldron, who apparently believed his dismissal was necessary, wrote after his departure:

He loved conversation and would spend hours talking to anyone who came to see him. His home was conducted with simplicity and a sincere hospitality which made all who visited it feel welcome. It was his wish to make everyone happy on the campus and to make the town feel kindly towards us, and many of the little things he did had this in mind. He was one of the most delightful companions the writer has ever known. He was generous, exceedingly kind and yet witty.

Apprehension about the duration of Day's illness proved justified—five years later he was still reporting optimistically on his progress toward full recovery. The aspersions cast on his competence are more problematic.

Day wrote to Rice in July 1933: "I believe for very good reasons that a great deal of underhand and treacherous work has been done against me during my illness." To others he was more specific: he thought trustee Wright (who had told Day he considered him incompetent) and Ellery (who hoped to become president) had conspired against him. This would not explain, however, why Bailey and other board leaders, who apparently genuinely liked him, acquiesced in his dismissal.

The explanation may be that, although he was easily the best-educated Union College president up to that time, Day struck many people as too unsophisticated—too unpresidential—to guide the College through difficult times. Waldron writes in his memoirs of finding the president in his office, munching an apple, having pinned to the walls pictures cut from magazines. Others recall him going to chapel in a sweater, or greeting young instructors with a punch on the arm and a "How ya doing?" Nor would his three novels—the last of which celebrated "a Micmac Indian who fled into the Nova Scotia wilds to escape the White Man's law"—have boosted his stock with the trustees or with much of the faculty.

And yet the Day who had commanded men in battle did not shirk the unpleasant part of his executive responsibilities at Union. He persuaded the infirm FRANK COE BARNES to step down as Secretary of the College (at that time the director of admissions), secured the retirements of HARTLEY DEWEY as assistant treasurer, and JAMES WILLIAM BLACK as chairman of the history department, and the resignation of Harold Anson Bruce as director of athletics, dismissed some weak teachers, forced the engineering departments to merge under a single chairman, rooted out fraud in student affairs, and brought about the replacement of the self-perpetuating Terrace Council with the elected Student Council. And he apparently cut the budget at least as much as the board asked him to. In his four-and-a-half years in office, he made many strong appointments to the faculty, including LEONARD CLARK, EARL CUMMINS, JOSEPH DOTY, ORIN FARRELL, Wilford Ketz, VLADIMIR ROJANSKY, JOSEPH ROTUNDO, and J. HAROLD WITTNER.

Although he later corresponded with some people at the College, including Frank Bailey, Milton Enzer, and Presidents Fox and Davidson, Day declined invitations to revisit the campus, saying that he would only be tempted to do so by the chance to see the students he had known. He had sent them his final words in a February 1934 open letter which concluded, "May the Lord provide you with plenty of hard work and at the same time fill your hearts with laughter. May you all become straight-shooting, courageous men."

—Codman Hislop\* (with additions)

**Day (Joseph P.) Lectures on Civic Administration.** From 1924 until 1932, a foundation established by New York City real estate auctioneer Joseph P. Day underwrote the annual Joseph P. Day Lectures on Civic Administration at Union College. The lectures ended when the foundation ran out of money during the Depression.

**Dean of Graduate and Continuing Studies.** In June 1964 the Board of Trustees enacted a new administrative plan for the College, organizing the academic departments into two centers, each with its own dean, and creating the post of Assistant Dean for Special Programs. William L. Weifenbach was appointed to the position.

The office was renamed Dean of Graduate and Special Programs in the fall of 1971. Weifenbach resigned at the end of 1974/75 and was succeeded on January 1, 1976, by Aaron Feinsot '45 as Dean of Graduate Studies and Continuing Education. Arnold E. S. Gussin assumed the office on Feinsot's departure in 1985.

See also: GRADUATE PROGRAMS; EVENING DIVISION.

**Dean of Students.** When Union first appointed a dean in 1880, he was given jurisdiction over both faculty and students. After Professor BENJAMIN RIPTON resigned from the position in 1919, the duties of the office were divided between chemistry professor EDWARD ELLERY, as DEAN OF THE FACULTY, and mathematics professor CHARLES GARIS, as dean of students.

The dean of students was responsible at that time for making class schedules as well as for counseling students in academic or other difficulties and overseeing student activities. Garis had already achieved some fame for bringing his logical powers to bear on the problem of minimizing conflicts in schedules.

Except for 1925, when CHARLES WALDRON substituted in his illness, Garis held the office until 1934. Ellery had become acting president in April 1933 and when President Dixon Ryan Fox took office in 1934, Ellery did not return to the deanship; instead (perhaps to save money in that Depression year) the two deanships were again merged, with Garis as Dean of the College.

After two years, student activities seemed to require more attention than the dean could give, and the first of a series of part-time Coordinators of Student Activities was appointed, generally chosen from the faculty.

C. William Huntley '34 succeeded Garis as Dean of the College on the latter's retirement in 1947. Following a recommendation of the Middle States Association accrediting team, in June 1958 the Board of Trustees revived the position of Dean of Students, with the particular purpose of giving more attention to the problems of fraternities. Following a year of service by basketball coach Thomas Cartmill as Acting Dean, the College hired O. Edward Pollock, formerly assistant dean of students in charge of fraternities at Pennsylvania State University.

Pollock resigned in December 1967 to take another position. The man chosen to succeed him withdrew almost immediately, citing "unforeseen personal responsibilities," and consequently history professor Charles S. Olton served as acting dean of students until former SUNY—Stony Brook director of admissions Edward Molloy took office in September 1968. Asked in 1973 to move to the position of Director of Career Counseling and Placement, Molloy chose instead to accept the job of dean of students at Susquehanna University.

Molloy's successor, Dr. Mark Smith, had been dean of students at Denison University for the previous sixteen years. A very large, vigorous, outspoken man, he eventually aroused strong animosity among most of the faculty. During the controversy that engulfed the Bonner administration over HOCKEY and other matters, he at first defended the president. After he was alleged to have obscenely threatened a faculty member

for taking the wrong side in a contentious meeting in March 1977, the Presidential Advisory Board launched an investigation of Smith's conduct, and he then became one of Bonner's adversaries. A few weeks after being told that his contract would not be renewed at the end of 1977/78, he distributed a public letter attacking Bonner, who then summarily dismissed him on October 6, 1977.

Psychology professor Rudy Nydegger served as acting dean of students until Robert H. Kellett, formerly dean of students at SUNY—Plattsburgh, could take office in August 1978. A former Army officer, Kellett was chosen for his ability to restore order to the office. After he resigned at the end of 1980/81 to take a position in business, Professor Donald Spring, Director of the Counseling Center, served for a year as interim dean.

Joseph L. Mammola, formerly associate dean of students at Bucknell University, was appointed dean of students in the summer of 1982, and served through the end of the period covered by this book.

In 1966, the dean of students became the head of the Office of Student Affairs, which took over responsibility for the Counseling Center, the Health Service, and student housing. The office continued to grow, with the addition of Career Counseling and Placement (1974) and the food service (1978). For a few years, the directors of the Security and Safety department (1975–79) and Recreational Sports and Intramural Programs (1975–78) also reported to the dean of students, but they then returned to the Business Office and the Athletic Department respectively.

Deans of Students: 1919–32: Charles Garis; 1958–59: Thomas Cartmill (Acting); 1959–67: O. Edward Pollock; 1968: Charles S. Olton (Acting); 1968–73: Edward J. Molloy Jr.; 1973–77: Mark Smith; 1977–78: Rudy Nydegger (Acting); 1978–81: Robert Kellett; 1981–82: Donald Spring (Interim); 1982–: Joseph L. Mammola.

Coordinators of Student Activities: 1934–35: Fred-eric Wyatt '32; 1935–45: WILLIAM WHIPPLE BENNETT; 1947–54: Wilford Ketz; 1954–56: Sven Peterson; 1956–58: Joseph Finkelstein '47.

See also: PARIETAL RULES.

### Dean of the Faculty / Dean of the College.

Union first appointed a dean in 1880. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, president at the time, was frequently away from the campus, but his inability to get along well with the faculty may have been another motive for creating the post.

Civil engineering professor CADY STALEY '65, the first dean, held the office until his departure in 1886 to become president of the Case School of Applied Science. His successor, classics professor HENRY WHITEHORNE, served until 1894, resigning at seventy-nine on the appointment of President RAYMOND.

Professor BENJAMIN HENRY RIPTON '80 became dean in 1894—the same year he switched his field from mathematics to history and sociology—and served until 1919, a span marking the longest tenure of any Union dean. Within that time, he was also responsible for the College's day-to-day operations during the interim presidency—mid-1907 through March 1909—of GEORGE ALEXANDER, who remained in New York City most of the time. Ripton stepped down at the end of the First World War, after suffering several periods of poor health; two years later, at sixty-three, he retired from the faculty.

On Ripton's resignation, the office of dean, which had authority over both faculty and students, was divided between a DEAN OF STUDENTS (mathematics professor CHARLES GARIS) and a dean of the faculty (chemistry professor EDWARD ELLERY).

Ellery, headmaster of Vermont Academy before coming to Union in 1904, was attracted to administrative work; he also served from 1921 to 1940 as national secretary of SIGMA XI. The originator of the highly specialized BS in Chemistry program, he had strong ideas about curricular reform—some of which were apparently reflected in the creation of the divisional system (see DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS AND CENTERS).

During the illness of President FRANK PARKER DAY, Ellery frequently took charge of the College. Upon Day's departure for Florida to recuperate, the trustees appointed Ellery acting president on April 18, 1933 (temporarily abolishing the deanship). Day later believed, probably correctly, that Ellery and trustee W. Howard Wright had collaborated to persuade the board that Day should be dismissed, both because he was not likely to regain his health fully (he never did) and because they were dissatisfied with his performance.

Ellery continued as acting president following Day's forced resignation on August 10, 1933, but he was disappointed in his ambition to gain the post on a permanent basis. After cooperating gracefully with president-elect DIXON RYAN FOX, who took office July 1, 1934, Ellery accepted appointment to the new position of Chairman of the Faculty, which disappeared when he retired in 1939.

In the meantime, on Ellery's recommendation, and perhaps as a depression-era austerity measure, the two deanships were again merged, and Dean of Students Garis became Dean of the College in 1934; the duties of the REGISTRAR were also made the responsibility of the dean's office at that time.

Garis was adept at political manipulation and creating workable systems, and he was a diligent record-keeper, but he lacked Ellery's stature as an educational leader. When he submitted his resignation shortly after president CARTER DAVIDSON's inauguration, to be effective in January 1947, the trustees were not at all clear as to the responsibilities and duties of the posi-

tion. At their June 21, 1946, meeting they debated the question whether the dean was elected by the faculty or appointed by the president, and whether he was to be considered the president's assistant or an academic officer responsible to the faculty. They reached no conclusion, but the debate had significant implications. Although the dean had in fact always been, and would continue to be, appointed by the board on the recommendation of the president, he was still seen as an advocate of faculty concerns.

Garis's successor, C. William Huntley '34, was the first alumnus since Ripton to serve as dean, but he was also the first dean to come to Union from a similar position elsewhere; he had been dean of faculty at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University. Huntley served as Davidson's loyal lieutenant (and a professor of psychology) until January 1964, only a year before the president's own resignation. A fundamentally conservative man, he devoted himself to making the College run smoothly, but—with the important exception of his successful effort to beautify the campus through landscaping—he saw even less need than Davidson for major innovation or reform. *Thirty years in the life of a college* (1985), the memoir Huntley published in his retirement, reveals a devotion to Union College perhaps exceeded in the twentieth century only by CHARLES WALDRON'S, but it also displays a complacency and satisfaction with the status quo absent from Waldron's memoir.

The Board of Trustees brought Huntley's successor, former Concord College Dean of Faculty Theodore Lockwood, a historian, to Union with the understanding that he would devote himself above all to ushering in a new CURRICULUM and a new calendar (see CALENDAR AND DAILY SCHEDULE). Lockwood quickly accomplished these tasks by bringing considerable pressure to bear on the faculty. He also prepared for the board a new organizational plan of the College, one which required the president to delegate more authority and created the new positions of Dean of Center One and Dean of Center Two.

The board's favorable reception of the plan probably influenced Davidson's decision, announced in June 1964, to resign in February 1965. Anticipating that Lockwood would have full charge of day-to-day operations during the absentee acting presidency of MEADE BRUNET, the board then assigned Lockwood the additional title PROVOST.

Lockwood served until February 1, 1968, as a member of the generally more activist administration of President HAROLD C. MARTIN, and then left to become president of his alma mater, Trinity College, as had been anticipated from the time of his first appointment. With Lockwood's departure, the administration asked Huntley to return to finish out the academic year. The positions of Dean of Faculty and

Provost were then abolished, and the power of the center deans was increased.

Three years later, the departure of Center Two dean James Palmer produced another crisis; rather than try to replace him, the Martin administration abolished the center deanships and brought back the positions of Dean of the Faculty and Provost, appointing Center One Dean Martin Lichterman, a historian, to the former and philosophy professor Willard Enteman to the latter.

Martin's successor, President THOMAS BONNER, replaced Lichterman in 1976 with Paula Pimlott Brownlee, a chemistry professor who had been acting dean of Douglass College. In his turn, Bonner's successor, President JOHN MORRIS, abolished the positions of Dean of the Faculty and Provost in 1980 and replaced them with a Vice President for Academic Affairs, appointing Thomas D'Andrea, former Haverford College dean of faculty and provost.

That change of title displeased some of the faculty because the academically untraditional title of vice president implied accountability solely to the president, while the dean of faculty was seen as being in some degree an advocate of faculty interests and positions.

Although there was no longer a Dean, the post of Associate Dean of Faculty, established in 1974, continued, and an Associate Dean of Undergraduate Studies was added in 1981.

In 1987, Morris abolished the position of Vice President for Academic Affairs and appointed political science professor James Underwood (effective January 1, 1988) to the revived position of Dean of the Faculty. After the period covered by this book, at the recommendation of the Middle States Accrediting team, the title Vice President for Academic Affairs was added to the post.

Deans of the Faculty and Deans of the College: 1876–86: Cady Staley '65; 1886–93: Henry Whitehorne; 1894–1919: Benjamin Ripton '80; 1919–33: Edward Ellery; 1934–47: Charles Garis; 1947–64: C. William Huntley '34; 1964–68: Theodore Lockwood; 1968: C. William Huntley (acting); 1971–76: Martin Lichterman; 1976–80: Paula Pimlott Brownlee; 1987: Terry Weiner (Acting); 1988–: James Underwood.

Associate Dean of the Faculty: 1974–76: Edward Craig '45; 1977/78: David Potts; 1979–81: H. Alan Nelson '46; 1981–86: Ilene Kaplan; 1986–: Terry Weiner.

Associate Dean of Undergraduate Studies: 1981–83: H. Alan Nelson '46; 1981–88: Willard Roth; 1983–88: William Daniels; 1988–94: Margaret Schadler.

Assistant Dean of the College: 1972–75: Herbert Wylen.

See also: ADMINISTRATION.



**Debating.** As a part of its mission to educate future leaders, the College encouraged debating and taught PUBLIC SPEAKING from the earliest years.

The 1815 College Laws provided that "Subjects for disputation may also be assigned to the several classes [i.e., freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors] by their respective instructors, as often as they shall judge proper." Whether debating was in fact ever organized by class at that time is unknown; for the most part, debating at Union was the province of the LITERARY SOCIETIES. Preferring to hold internal debates, the two principal societies—the Philomathean Society (founded 1793) and the Adelpic Society (1797)—did not begin to debate each other until 1881. The annual ALLISON-FOOTE DEBATES between the two societies began in 1894 and continued until the Philomatheans absorbed the Adelpics in 1930.

Intercollegiate debate rose in the 1890s, and by 1897 Union had begun to compete, winning the fifth annual New York State Oratorical League contest in 1898. Topics in this period were sometimes close to home; e.g., "Resolved that college and university property should be taxed on the same conditions as other real estate in the community."

The heyday of debating at Union came during the tenure of Professor HORACE MCKEAN (1905–26). From 1907 to 1911, an Intercollegiate Debating Council, of which McKean was president, had charge. Later, the honorary society TAU KAPPA ALPHA supervised debating at Union from 1921 until 1934. In 1917, Union joined the New England Intercollegiate Oratorical Association, composed of Amherst, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Williams and Union.

In the early twentieth century, the audience for debates filled Old Chapel, and the varsity debating team, coached until his retirement in 1926 by Professor McKean, compiled an excellent record. Interest was not limited to intercollegiate debates; before and after the First World War, the freshman and sophomore classes competed for the Coulter Cup. By 1936, however, average attendance at an intercollegiate debate on campus had fallen to about fifteen.

Among those who supervised debate after McKean's retirement were WILSON LEON GODSHALL, Samuel M. Hesson, Frederic A. Wyatt, A. Gordon Dewey, JOSEPH ROTUNDO, DOUGLAS W. CAMPBELL, Erwin Von Schlichten, James Reidel, Alfred Thimm and Frank Gado. Under Godshall (1928–31), Union's debates began to be broadcast over radio station WGY; the broadcasts continued until at least 1937.

After the Second World War, the Philomathean Society, which had become responsible for the Varsity Debating Team, remained quite active through the 1950s. In 1952 the team won the Eastern College Debate Tournament.

With the decline of interest in formal debate, the Philomathean Society died about 1967, and the debate

team ceased to exist sometime after compiling a record of 3–1 in a February 1968 tournament at McGill University. The Philomathean Society was briefly revived circa 1979–82 and circa 1985–87, and then, more successfully, in the spring of 1991, but as intramural debaters only.

In the twentieth century, intercollegiate debating has often engendered its own debate over the morality of arguing against one's personal convictions, and over the propriety of winning through the use of rhetorical tricks. Nineteenth-century student debaters were seldom visited by such qualms; they wanted realistic exercise in the skills they expected to need in their careers, and they believed that they would be strengthened by practice in taking any side.

Around 1931, enough Union students turned out for debate—seventeen men in 1931/32—that it was possible to assign positions according to the speaker's preference, though it may be doubted whether either side had its heart in the 1935 debate with Skidmore College, which Union won arguing the negative on the proposition: "Resolved, that woman's place is in the home."

Another approach to the problem was to downplay the importance of winning. After experimenting with "non-decision debates," in 1939 Marvin Lazarus '40 invented "round-table debating," which the Philomatheans employed until about 1949. Later, speakers enjoyed taking either side of such frivolous propositions as "Resolved that the founding of Union College was a mistake," but in 1954/55 Union's debaters, like those of many colleges, were shocked into near-paralysis by the national debate topic, so difficult was it to imagine arguing for the diplomatic recognition of Communist China.

**Degrees.** The College awarded its first three degrees at COMMENCEMENT, 1797, and continued to confer only the AB degree on both liberal arts and science students until the Class of 1894.

The study of Greek was traditionally regarded as fundamental to an AB course, but Union broke with that tradition on opening its doors; its first curriculum allowed students to substitute French for the usual two years of Greek. The College returned to the classical fold by 1807, but began to waver again in 1828 with the introduction of its first divided curriculum; students choosing the scientific option took only one year of Latin and Greek. Under the more fully divided curriculum introduced in 1854, scientific students took no classical languages.

Other colleges had tried a scientific curriculum; ELIPHALET NOTT's revolutionary innovation was to award the same AB degree for completion of either the scientific or the classical course. This gave Union's scientific course more prestige than it enjoyed at institutions where its completion was rewarded with only a

certificate, and at the same time it probably gave the College an incentive to maintain high standards, and a significant liberal arts content, in its scientific course.

After the scientific curricula acquired separate degrees in 1894, the AB again signified completion of a course requiring two years of Greek. Despite the College's heterodox record on this issue, the *Union Alumni Monthly* boasted in 1919 that Union was the "last of the American colleges to rest [the AB] degree upon its original foundation." The claim was probably not based on a comprehensive survey of the hundreds of American colleges, but in any case Union was only a year away from bowing to the demand for an alternative, non-Greek, AB course.

In 1850, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute apparently became the first American institution to award a BS degree (though for a two-year course). At about the same time, some colleges began to confer a PhB degree for their scientific course. Union's faculty debated adopting the BS in 1886, but the change was not made until 1890 when, at the urging of President HARRISON WEBSTER (a biologist), Union began offering both the BS and the PhB to its Class of 1894.

The PhB was for the "Latin Scientific Course," a new optional classical curriculum in which some science and modern languages were substituted for Greek. More popular for a while than the BS course, it then declined and the last PhB was awarded in 1922.

From the Class of 1925 to the Class of 1940, the College restricted the BS degree to graduates in engineering and in the special, highly pre-professional BS in Chemistry and BS in Physics programs. Other science students, including those majoring in chemistry or physics, received the AB during this period, unless they asked for a BS.

Engineering students at Union have always received a different degree from other students. Between 1857 and 1871 the College awarded a diploma certifying that the holder was a "Graduate in Civil Engineering." Beginning in 1872, the diploma specified "the degree of Civil Engineer (C.E.)." Webster's 1890 reform introduced the BE (Bachelor of Engineering) degree beginning with the Class of 1894, and engineering students since then have always received a Bachelor's degree, but its styling has changed: from 1917 to 1954, "BS in Civil [etc.] Engineering"; from 1954 until 1966, "Bachelor of Civil Engineering"; since 1967, "Bachelor of Science (Civil Engineering)."

Although degrees in the early and mid-nineteenth century were rarely the *sine qua non* of any job or profession, administrators sometimes took a practical view of them that now seems shockingly casual. Many students transferred to Union to take Eliphalet Nott's senior year course in Kames and then received Union degrees—see KAMES (ELIPHALET NOTT'S COURSE IN). It was not until 1870 that, at President AIKEN's urging, the College refused to accept transfers in the third

term of the senior year. Indeed, Nott did not always insist that degree recipients enroll at Union at all; when newly founded Amherst College was unable to get degree-granting authority in time for the graduation of its first class in 1824, Nott gave all seven of its members Union degrees.

**Master's Degree "In Course."** Until near the end of the nineteenth century, Union, like most other American colleges, permitted graduates to return three years after graduation and more or less automatically receive a master's degree. The laws of 1802 provide that:

Every Bachelor, in the third year after his first degree, if he shall have sustained a fair character, and shall perform such exercises as may be assigned him for commencement, shall be entitled to the degree of Master of Arts; for which he shall pay the same perquisites as for his first degree . . . Persons who have received a degree in any other College or University, may upon proper application, be admitted *ad eundem*, upon payment of the customary fees to the President.

At the 1800 Commencement, Joseph Sweetman '97 delivered a master's oration, but actual participation in Commencement was probably not common after the earliest years. By the 1840s, classes often claimed their master's degrees *en masse* while attending their first class reunion three years after graduating.

The rules had changed little by the 1871 laws:

All candidates for the degree of Master of Arts (A.M.) in course must be Bachelors of Arts of three years standing, must have maintained a good name in their chosen study, profession or pursuit, must have made previous application for the degree, and pay the customary fee of six dollars.

In later years, an "MS in Course" was offered on the same terms. The custom apparently persisted until about 1903, though it may be that few took advantage of the offer in the later years.

These degrees were confusingly called master's degrees "in course" because until the later eighteenth century the MA had usually rewarded real post-graduate residence and study at the institution. They have been a chronic cause of misunderstanding; biographers of nineteenth-century Union alumni often attach significance to the virtually meaningless fact that the subject possessed a master's degree from the College.

**Graduate Degrees.** Nearly all of Union's graduate degrees have been in science and engineering (see GRADUATE PROGRAMS). The first was offered in Civil Engineering: after the BE degree was introduced in 1894, the "Civil Engineer" degree became a graduate degree, to be awarded on completion of a post-graduate year. Although theoretically available from 1895 to 1900, it may never actually have been conferred.

Beginning in 1901/2, the College catalogue stated that the MA and MS degrees, formerly available almost

for the asking, would now require "evidence of having pursued a definite course of advanced studies during the three years immediately following the attainment of the Bachelor's degree." The work did not have to be done at Union, but candidates had to submit a thesis at Union and undergo examination. This offer was repeated until 1918/19, and the MA at least was apparently awarded several times during that period as an earned degree, although there is reason to think that some earlier graduates showed up to claim the master's degrees in course to which they felt entitled under the rules in effect when they graduated, and it is no longer possible to tell the two degrees apart.

Master's degrees in Electrical Engineering were awarded from 1905 until the present, except for the period 1938–48. The degree was "Master of Electrical Engineering" until 1913/14; "Master of Science in Electrical Engineering" thereafter.

The Civil Engineering department also maintained a graduate program from 1905, awarding degrees from 1911 until 1934. The degree was "Master of Civil Engineering" until 1917, when it became "Master of Science in Civil Engineering."

From 1913/14, both engineering departments also offered post-graduate degrees for three years of professional engineering work, followed by a thesis and an examination. That degree of "Civil Engineer" or "Electrical Engineer," was not a master's degree. Civil Engineering ended the program in 1921/22; Electrical Engineering in 1933/34.

Chemistry first awarded an MS in 1924, and Physics in 1925. A casualty of the Depression, the graduate programs ceased admitting new students in 1932. The Geology program conferred its sole MS in 1934.

In 1935/36, the graduate programs were theoretically reopened, as the College catalogue announced that the departments in the science division (Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, and Psychology) would offer MS degrees. Because these were undifferentiated MS degrees, it is not possible to determine where they originated, but most were doubtless still in Chemistry and Physics. Biology and Psychology ceased to be advertised in 1962/63, but Biology returned in 1968 in connection with the PhD program.

From 1949 until 1966, the College awarded Master of Education degrees. The MS in Teaching (later restyled MS for Teachers) was first offered in 1959/1960. The MA in Teaching, awarded once before, in 1971, became the focus of a new program launched in 1988.

The MA (American Studies) was first awarded in 1967. The program was closed in 1974.

Union's Industrial Administration program (which evolved into the Graduate Management Institute) awarded the first of its graduate degrees, an MS in In-

dustrial Administration, in 1964. It was followed by MS degrees in Operations Research (1968–), International Management (1976–), Applied Statistics (1976–), Public Systems Administration (1976–), and Health Systems Administration (1977–). In 1977, the institute also began to award an MBA degree in special fields.

Doctoral programs began with the Electrical Engineering Department, which awarded PhDs from 1917 to 1932. The degree returned after the College launched doctoral programs in Administrative and Engineering Systems and in Life Sciences and Systems in 1969/70. The latter program closed down after the students enrolled in the spring of 1983 had completed it.

**Honorary degrees.** For a long time, Union dispensed honorary degrees prodigally. Of the ten institutions granting the largest number of honorary degrees from their founding to 1955, Union, ranking seventh, awarded a higher proportion of honorary degrees to earned degrees than any of the others (97 honorary degrees for each 1,000 earned degrees), followed very closely by Lafayette College (96.6 per 1,000). The long-term average, however, does not adequately measure the College's extravagance: in 1841, Union awarded 24 honorary degrees and 80 earned degrees.

The board tried from time to time to reform itself; in 1855 it declared a three-year moratorium on the higher honorary degrees while it studied the problem (the period of abstinence actually ended after two years, during which only honorary AMs and ABs were awarded). Jonathan Pearson noted in his diary in 1857

This is the month for college commencements—those gala days for unfledged orators and harvest time of those semi-circular baubles [i.e., DDs] which American clergymen delight in. These are the currency with which one-horse colleges buy patronage and friends—cheap and hardly respectable. U.C., having flung around its honors without stint or discrimination for many years, at last became ashamed of her notorious extravagance and for two years past has given none at all.

Until 1870, the College normally conferred three honorary degrees: AM, LLD (Doctor of Laws), and DD (Doctor of Divinity), but in that year Union joined the institutions bestowing the PhD as an honorary degree, for a while awarding it quite frequently.

In the late 1890s a national reaction set in against dispensing as honorary the same degrees that other institutions reserved as earned degrees, especially the PhD. An attack on the practice at the 1889 annual meeting of the National Education Association, published and widely circulated by the U.S. Office of Education, mentioned Union among the offending institutions. Union president Harrison Webster had already announced at the beginning of the year that the College would cease giving honorary PhDs and AMs, but the trustees were apparently not persuaded that the practice was harmful, and continued to bestow them.

The *Educational Review* began publishing an annual list of the remaining renegades; by 1897 it had dwindled to four, including Dartmouth and Union, and in that year Union awarded its last honorary PhD. The College continued to dispense honorary AMs, however, and in 1930 it added honorary MS degrees. Finally in 1935 the New York State Department of Education appealed to the College to cease conferring these degrees as honorifics, and the board complied.

In the twentieth century, the College continued to award LLDs, but bestowed fewer DDs, and added LittDs (Doctor of Letters), LHDs (Doctor of Humane Letters), and ScDs (Doctor of Science). Other honorary degrees were less common, but Count Basie and Benny Goodman could boast of a Union DFA (Doctor of Fine Arts), and the College awarded the occasional DCL (Doctor of Civil Law), Doctor of Engineering and LittM (Master of Letters).

One reason the College long found it practical to award so many honorary degrees was that, like other colleges, it conferred most of them *in absentia*. Recipients were chosen at the June trustees' meeting, immediately before Commencement, and were usually not even invited to attend the ceremony. In 1930, the alumni magazine explained that "for some years past another custom has been followed"; recipients were expected to attend, but since the board continued to take up the selection at its June meeting, it could only ratify the list of honorands already invited by the president. In that year, the board began to choose the recipients at its mid-winter meeting.

The board tried briefly (1960–63) to limit itself to four honorary degrees at each Commencement—others might be conferred at Founders' Day ceremonies or on other special occasions—but then the trustees decided they should be more flexible and the number rose. The board has usually observed, but sometimes broken, its rule against granting honorary degrees to its own members.

Until 1974, Union awarded some honorary degrees at the request of the Albany branches of Union University, because the law, medical and pharmacy schools lacked state authorization to grant their own honorary degrees.

**Delta Chi.** A national fraternity founded October 13, 1890, at the Cornell Law School and originally limiting membership to law students, Delta Chi established a chapter at the Albany Law School in 1901 or earlier. The national ceased to be restricted to law students in 1921, and in May 1927, the Albany Law School chapter moved to Union College, absorbing ALPHA GAMMA PHI.

The fraternity occupied the former Alpha Gamma Phi house at 1054 University Place until April 1929, when it completed construction of a house on the campus at 656 Nott Street (see DAY CARE CENTER).

When the chapter became dormant during the Second World War, the College, which held the mortgage, re-acquired the house to satisfy the debt. After the war, Delta Chi lived briefly in the dormitories, and then on April 16, 1948, purchased the long-vacant twenty room former home of General Electric vice-president G.E. Emmons, at 1227 Wendell Avenue. The first of several fraternities to buy houses in the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT, Delta Chi sought a zoning variance and a long series of legal proceedings ensued.

In the fall of 1956 the chapter sold the house to the Unitarian Society, to take possession in June 1959. Delta Chi presumably hoped by then to have won its suit and to acquire another house in the area. In January 1959, however, the fraternity withdrew its appeal in what had clearly become a hopeless fight.

The chapter then asked the College to help it build another house on the campus, but the trustees decided instead to house several homeless fraternities in new dormitories. Delta Chi members lived in the YMCA and in other temporary quarters, including their former Nott Street house, until RAYMOND HOUSE was completed in the fall of 1961, and then occupied a wing of that dormitory for the next twenty-seven years. At the end of 1988/89, the fraternity was compelled to leave Raymond House because it had been unable to fill the required proportion of its allocated space. The chapter is now inactive, having graduated its last member in 1996.

Delta Chi had a discriminatory clause in its national constitution in 1955; it is not known when it was dropped.

**Delta Delta.** A freshman fraternity, Delta Delta existed at Union about 1876; nothing more is known of it.

**Delta Delta Delta (Beta Psi chapter).** A national sorority founded at Boston University in 1888, Delta Delta Delta became Union's third sorority in the spring of 1981. Generally known as "Tri-Delt," the sorority was chosen in competition with Kappa Kappa Gamma and Kappa Delta after the three were invited by the dean of students' office to make a presentation in the spring of 1980. The chapter has been housed in Davidson House since the fall of 1981.

**Delta Gamma (Epsilon Alpha chapter).** A national sorority founded at the Lewis School in Oxford, Mississippi in 1873, Delta Gamma became Union's second sorority with installation ceremonies April 8, 1978. It occupied the north wing of Potter House from the fall of that year.

The original motto of the founders was "Do Good," and the sorority has always placed a heavy em-

phasis on philanthropy and community service, especially services to the blind.

In April 2000, noting that the Union chapter's membership had fallen to twenty-four, including ten seniors, the national revoked its charter.

**Delta Kappa.** A freshman fraternity, Delta Kappa was established at Union about October 1872, having obtained a charter from the Yale chapter.

On November 14, 1872, the existence of the Union chapter was revealed when eight freshmen attended chapel wearing badges of the fraternity. The next morning sophomores appeared with "gigantic badges of tin similar in shape to those of the Delta Kaps" and a brawl ensued. Nothing more is known of this fraternity.

**Delta Kappa Epsilon (Theta Chi chapter).** A national fraternity founded in 1844 at Yale, Delta Kappa Epsilon was one of the strongest fraternities in the country when Union's chapter was chartered November 25, 1856; rushing was intense. After the Civil War, however, Union's enrollments were much reduced, and when four of the six members graduated in 1869, the chapter died.

**Delta Phi (Alpha chapter).** The third national fraternity founded at Union was started November 17, 1827, by nine seniors: Benjamin Burroughs, William H. Fonday, Samuel L. Lamberson, Samuel C. Lawrison, David H. Little, Thomas C. McLuary, John Mason, Joseph Masten, and William Wilson.

Tradition has it that the founders ensured the secrecy of their plans to create a rival to Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi by holding their first meeting under the Scotia end of the old Scotia bridge. Later they found it more comfortable to meet in North College.

At some time in the nineteenth century, Delta Phi had a hall on the third floor of 71 State Street. Around the turn of the century, the chapter moved frequently, occupying a house at 718 Union Street in 1895-96, rooms at the Van Curler Opera House on Jay Street about 1899-1900, and 229 State Street in 1901. The fraternity then took over 759 Nott Street from Phi Delta Theta, remaining there until 1912. After three years at 244 Union Street, Delta Phi moved to the present chapter house on the campus, at 1241 Lenox Avenue.

**Delta Phi House.** Delta Phi Fraternity built its house on the campus at 1241 Lenox Road in 1914/15.

Members were living in a rented house on Union Street when they obtained from the trustees on June 16, 1914, a ninety-nine year lease on a plot at the highest point of the campus, north of the site on which Phi Delta Theta had recently begun to build a house.

The Delta Phi house, designed by Frederick Lacy Comstock '90—already the architect of WELLS HOUSE (1909) and the BETA THETA PI HOUSE (1911)—was begun in September 1914 and completed in February 1915; the fraternity occupied it in early May 1915.

After obtaining additional land from the trustees, Delta Phi built a three-storey addition on the front in the fall of 1928. During the Second World War, a V-12 unit lived in the house, and immediately after the war, Ellis Hospital rented it as a dormitory for student nurses (1945/46). It was rehabilitated in 1946.

**Delta Phi Sundial.** On the occasion of its centennial, Delta Phi presented a sundial to JACKSON'S GARDEN; it was dedicated November 19, 1927.

Made of blue granite quarried in Rhode Island, the sundial bore an inscription ("*Horas non numero nisi serenas,*") chosen by President Richmond, who translated it: "I count only the unclouded hours."

The sundial was originally placed in a pathway, but was moved in the spring of 1928 to a nearby grass plot. Stolen in the mid-1980s, it was returned in May 1996.

**Delta Pi Nu (Alpha).** A local fraternity, Delta Pi Nu was founded at Union on October 23, 1923, by Ronald E. Mussey '26, with the encouragement of President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND and CHARLES WALDRON.

Members lived in North College until Delta Pi Nu bought a house at 1059 Gillespie Street in 1929. The fraternity disbanded during 1933/34.

**Delta Psi Delta.** On February 7, 1989, the Interfraternity Council rejected a proposal to establish a chapter of Delta Psi Delta, a co-ed fraternity which had chapters elsewhere, but was not considered national. After the period covered by this book, the fraternity was recognized.

**Delta Theta (Alpha chapter).** Founded at Union in 1920, Delta Theta was one of four local fraternities begun with the encouragement of the administration to accommodate the swollen enrollments following the First World War. An alumnus, Thomas Madden '18, and a senior, Collis Hudson '20, launched the fraternity by selecting twenty-five men, who held their first meeting February 21, 1920.

Members were housed in Middle Section, North College, until the fall of 1923, when Delta Theta became a chapter of SIGMA CHI and moved into a recently purchased house at 701 Union Street.

**Delta Theta Phi (Parker chapter).** A national law students' fraternity, Delta Theta Phi was founded September 26, 1913, at Baldwin, Dickinson and Northwestern universities through the amalgamation of three law fraternities: Delta Phi Delta, Alpha Kappa

Phi and Theta Lambda Phi. Union's chapter ("Parker chapter") of THETA LAMBDA PHI thereby became a chapter of Delta Theta Phi, but as it was the only chapter not at a law school, it withdrew from national affiliation and in 1915 became a chapter of LAMBDA CHI ALPHA. It had rooms in South Section, North College.

**Delta Upsilon (Union chapter).** A national fraternity founded in 1864 through the amalgamation of local non-secret societies (see EQUITABLE UNION).

Like some other members of the Anti-Secret Confederation, Union College's Equitable Union had apparently begun to call itself Delta Upsilon in 1861, but the chapter died out with the graduation of the Class of 1863. It was revived when Henry B. Waite, Hamilton '68, came to Union specifically to recruit neutrals for a reestablished chapter of Delta Upsilon; the new chapter began in 1869 with eleven members.

In 1881 national Delta Upsilon formally abandoned anti-secrecy as one of its principles, although the fraternity itself has continued to function as a non-secret society. In practice, this has meant that the fraternity's motto ["Dikaia Upotheka" = "Justice our Foundation"] is public and can be explained, as can the insignia and its symbolism. Each pledge is given this information at the time of pledging, instead of after initiation, and there is no secret grip or sign of recognition. Initiations and chapter meetings, while non-secret, are considered private events, open to guests only by invitation. The Union chapter has continued in recent years to state: "We are...proud of the fact that we are the only non-secret fraternity on campus."

Delta Upsilon once had a discriminatory clause in its national constitution; it was removed sometime before 1955. The Union chapter published a magazine entitled *The Open Visor* from 1920 until the 1940s. With the demise of the Williams chapter in 1964, the Union chapter became the oldest surviving.

**Housing.** During the nineteenth century, Delta Upsilon held its meetings first in the room of the Theological Society in North College, and later in various rented rooms in Schenectady. The fraternity bought a house at 103 Nott Terrace (the present site of the Senior Citizen's Center) in the spring of 1905, and members lived there until Delta Upsilon built a large house on the campus (the present LAMONT HOUSE) and moved there in the spring of 1910.

As fraternity memberships declined and costs escalated in the 1960s, Delta Upsilon, like several other fraternities, eventually could not manage the expense of maintaining their house. In 1967, in circumstances that remain in dispute, the fraternity turned the building over to the College, moving into the newly opened Fox House.

During the next two decades, Delta Upsilon, which had been founded in reaction to the abuses of early fraternities, passed through a period in which it came to exemplify, in the eyes of many observers, the abuses of late twentieth-century fraternities.

Following a long record of what the administration characterized as rowdy and anti-Semitic behavior and a particularly egregious incident on the night of June 3, 1976, Delta Upsilon was expelled from Fox House. After a year without group housing, the fraternity moved into Potter House in the fall of 1977.

Relations with the administration continued to deteriorate during the next nine years. In a dispute over the furnishings of the house, Delta Upsilon bitterly protested the College's position that they were now a new fraternity on campus. On January 28, 1981, the administration gave Delta Upsilon a "final warning," noting "an unacceptable pattern of misconduct that has developed over the past few years." The College finally expelled Delta Upsilon from Potter House in the fall of 1986 for violating social probation by holding an unregistered party at which students under the legal drinking age were present.

Members were then scattered through the dormitories, and the fraternity rented a second floor meeting room at 573 Nott Street. In 1988—its sesquicentennial year—Delta Upsilon bought the former American Legion building at 740 Union Street, planning to convert it to a fraternity house. Following objections from the neighbors, the Zoning Board rejected the plan, and the fraternity put the house back on the market in August 1989.

In 1995, Delta Upsilon was forced off campus as punishment for an exceptionally objectionable hazing violation.

**Departments, divisions and centers.** At Union, the faculty has been grouped by departments, the departments into four divisions, and the divisions into two centers.

**Departments.** We now take it for granted that within each academic discipline in the College will be found: 1) Several faculty members, one of whom is in some sense in charge and is compensated for performing administrative duties, including the provision of a constant stream of information to the administration; 2) Students majoring in that discipline; 3) Policies applicable only to students in that discipline; 4) Secretaries and sometimes other sub-professional employees; 5) Equipment, faculty offices, and other territory under the control of that discipline; 6) Budgets for expenses other than salaries; 7) Non-curricular programs and activities ranging from lectures and colloquia to picnics.

We also assume that the disciplines will have some formal role, other than that played by the faculty as a

whole, in the governance of the College, and that decisions to hire, tenure or dismiss faculty members will be initiated within their discipline.

None of these conditions, which make it desirable to group the faculty into departments, existed in the College's earliest days. Professors—the College started in 1795 with two plus the president, and still had only ten in 1850—routinely taught in more than one field; all students studied the same curriculum until 1828; faculty members had offices in their homes, which were usually on the campus; the faculty exercised its role in governance directly and not through representatives, and the president hired, promoted and dismissed faculty members without formally consulting their colleagues.

Tracing the history of departments is complicated by the fact that, long before it was used to specify a formal organizational unit, the term “department” was used loosely to mean “sphere.” Such phrases as “Professor Jones’s department,” or “the chemical department” did not have the connotations they do now. Departments in the modern sense gradually coalesced after there was something to administer, and it is impossible to date their beginnings precisely.

In 1840, for the first time, the College catalogue listed the faculty by “Departments of Instruction,” but this was really a break-down of the curriculum, not of the faculty members, nearly all of whom contributed to the work of more than one “department of instruction” (Yates was associated with four).

- 1) Rhetoric, Elocution, etc. - Under the care of the President, assisted by Professors Potter, Yates, Reed and Assistant Professor Nott.
- 2) Ancient Languages: Under the care of Professor Proudfit, assisted by Professors Yates and Reed, and Assistant Professors Foster and Nichols.
- 3) Modern Languages: Under the care of Professors Yates and Tellkampf.
- 4) Oriental Languages [i.e., Hebrew]: Under the care of Professor Yates.
- 5) Mathematics: Under the care of Professor Jackson and Assistant Professors Foster and Pearson.
- 6) Physical [i.e., Physics] Department: Under the care of Professor Jackson and Assistant Professor Pearson.
- 7) Physiology, Natural History, etc.: Under the care of Assistant Professors Nott and Pearson.
- 8) Moral and Political Science: Under the care of Professors Potter, Reed and Tellkampf.

The full titles of men with the rank of Professor were always different from one another; thus Proudfit, Yates and Reed, responsible for ancient languages, were Professor of “Greek and Latin Literature,” “Oriental

Literature,” and “Political Economy and Intellectual Philosophy,” respectively. This practice—originally European—of limiting each nominal field to one full Professor, continued at Union until 1931/32. Because one person could speak with the greatest authority in each field, some of the needs later served by the departmental system were accommodated.

The introduction of an engineering curriculum in 1845, under the direction of WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE, brought the College what might be seen as its first true department. Although it became the present Civil Engineering Department, Gillespie’s domain was usually called, in its early years, a school. It had its own admissions standards, curriculum, calendar and rules, and its description occupied a separate section of the catalogue.

An organization is most likely to elaborate its structure while confidently growing larger. Through the later half of the nineteenth-century, Union was shrinking, holding steady, or nervously regaining a little lost ground; but at the end of the century, under the presidency of ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND, the College began to return to health. One of Raymond’s innovations was the establishment of an Electrical Engineering Department in 1897. To organize and build up the new department, its programs and facilities, in 1902 Raymond named CHARLES STEINMETZ as head. Owing to these special circumstances, Electrical Engineering seems to have developed as a modern department sooner than other fields long a part of the College.

Because most departments had not yet acquired departmental trappings, they could be easily created, merged and dissolved as convenience dictated. Thus Greek and Latin were called separate departments until 1922/23, and a department of “the Bible” was maintained, 1916–28, to accommodate the single course on that subject taught by chemistry professor EDWARD ELLERY.

The 1912 requirement that all Union students declare a major did much to give departments an identity and to set the stage for the competition that would cause departmental identities to be taken so seriously in American colleges and universities. The “major” requirement, however, may itself have stemmed from the rise of graduate education and the influx of faculty members who, having earned a PhD, invested a strong loyalty in one discipline. Several tendencies reinforced each other, with the eventual result that some observers regarded departments as mechanisms for making education more effective, while others condemned them as fragmenting it to the detriment of students.

The allegedly harmful effects of the departmental system were addressed by the introduction in 1933 of the divisional system, discussed below, and by several reforms in the CURRICULUM—particularly the “Comprehensive Education” curriculum introduced in

1966, which attempted to encourage cross-disciplinary courses not associated with any department. Responding to the deficiencies of Comprehensive Education, however, its successor, "Liberal Learning" (1977), again emphasized departmental courses.

Beginning in 1956, some departments began to require seniors to pass Major Field Examinations; a few of these continued until about 1981/82. A departmental HONORS PROGRAM was introduced in 1966.

**Heads of Department.** The term "head" was apparently more commonly used in connection with departments than "chairman" in the early twentieth century. Under the divisional system, originally intended to replace departments with fields, the heads were at first designated "In charge of the field of..." but this non-title quickly gave way, by 1936/37, to "chairman." Beginning in the early 1980s, it became the common (but not universal) practice at Union, as at other institutions, to substitute the indisputably gender-neutral term "chair."

Heads of department have always been appointed by the president or the dean; by the 1960s faculty members frequently had some voice in the choice of a chairman, and about 1980 they began to be polled formally on the question. At about the same time, the terms of chairs were shortened from five years to three. In the early 1970s, some departments adopted the policy of rotating the position through their senior faculty, and such rotation became College policy about 1980.

By the early 1960s, or perhaps earlier, the heads of larger departments were compensated for the burdens of the office by a one-course reduction in their teaching load. This was later changed to a two-course reduction for large departments and a one-course reduction for small departments.

For several decades, department chairs have met from time to time, in an advisory capacity, with the dean of the faculty or provost.

**Divisions.** In 1934 the faculty's sixteen departments were organized into four divisions as part of a radical restructuring of the College's academic program, billed as "The Union College Plan for the Intellectual Advancement of Youth." The plan resulted from the convergence of several forces.

FRANK PARKER DAY became president of Union in 1928, on the eve of the Great Depression. The College's best-educated president up to that time, he took a great interest in curriculum and teaching. Day became ill within his first year, however, and his accomplishments in educational reform were limited to the introduction of an honors program, which was blocked from developing properly by Depression-era austerity.

In January 1933, Day underwent a gall bladder operation, followed by an extended convalescence in

Florida; he never returned to active duty, and the trustees forced his resignation in August 1933. Because these events were contemporaneous with the development of the "Union Plan," it is unclear how much Day had to do with the plan, though he praised it in his final report to the board. Dean Edward Ellery, rather than Day, may have selected the faculty curriculum committee which began meeting in January 1933 under the chairmanship of economics professor EARL CUMMINS. Certainly Ellery, by then acting president, enthusiastically reported the committee's proposal to the trustees in June and obtained their endorsement in October.

Cummins prepared the ground with an article in the April 1933 *Union Alumni Monthly* which argued, probably more pleasingly to the trustees than to Day, that the Depression was forcing the College to ask, not "How can we improve the quality of our educational work?" but "How can we economize without lowering the quality of our work?" Cummins proposed many changes which he claimed would save money, including the abolition of departments in favor of divisions and the consequent reduction in the number of allegedly over-lapping courses taught by different departments. The key elements of the "Union Plan" as approved by the trustees, however, related not to austerity but to making the College's offerings more attractive to students. Ellery (who hoped to become president) advocated these changes with a zeal that suggests paternity: Union would replace all College admissions requirements except English with divisional admissions requirements, which would pertain only to the applicant's ability to work within that division. The abolition of departments (and their requirements for a major) would encourage students to pursue individually-tailored topical majors.

Despite Ellery's aspirations, DIXON RYAN FOX succeeded Day as president, taking office shortly before the Union Plan was implemented. Throughout his time at Union, Fox exhibited no taste for radical educational innovation. When the faculty (except in the social sciences) retained departments as "fields," he made no objection, and departments gradually returned, although divisions remained as well. In 1936, editor CHARLES WALDRON complained in the *Union Alumni Monthly*:

The relations of the divisions to each other and to the Curriculum Committee remain awkward and inefficient. No real place has been made for faculty meetings, and the result of all this has been to stalemate those who like to think of the college in terms of the whole and to increase the isolation of those who do not.... [T]he college has lost the sense of unity the old faculty meetings gave us, and existing machinery does little to provide a substitute...

Aside from the purported educational advantages of the divisional structure, divisions gained an important place in GOVERNANCE. Division chairs—at first



appointed by the president, but from December 1965 usually elected for a three-year term—sat on the Faculty Council, together with two other elected representatives of each division. The Faculty Council routinely referred proposals to the divisions for discussion and an advisory vote. With changes in the governance system, the position of division chair lost much of its power, and the divisions as a whole ceased to play a vital legislative role (they continued to meet to discuss issues, but seldom voted). Most standing committees, however, continued to include representatives of each division, and division chairs sat on the Faculty Executive Committee and the Planning and Priorities Committee. One indication of the changed role of division chairs is that, though it was long considered almost essential that the position be filled by a department chairman in order to maintain lines of authority, division chairs in recent years have usually not been current department chairs.

**The Four Divisions.** The divisions, originally called “Language and Literature,” “Social Studies,” “Mathematics and Science,” and “Engineering,” experienced a few changes in composition and nomenclature over the years.

In 1936 the trustees accepted the president’s recommendation to change the first division to “Division of Language.” Ten years later the faculty renamed it “Division of Humanities” to accommodate the fine arts, until then outside the divisional structure. The members of the library staff with faculty status were added to Division One in 1967, and at the same time the Department of Philosophy was moved there from Division Two, joining Religion (which had made the same move in 1951). Those two fields were originally in the Social Studies division because philosophy department chairman HAROLD LARRABEE, a member of the Cummins committee, saw philosophy as a social science, and also, reputedly, because he did not want to be subordinate to HARRISON COFFIN, slated to be first chair of the first division. About 1979, the trustees named the division the Walter C. Baker Faculty of the Humanities.

Division Two changed its name from Social Studies to Social Sciences in 1964. In recognition of a large bequest from John L. Sherwood ’99, the trustees in January 1979 named the Social Sciences Division “The John L. and Florence B. Sherwood Division of Social Sciences.” Sherwood was President of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. in Brooklyn and long an associate of FRANK BAILEY.

Division Three was renamed the Division of Science in 1936.

Division Four brought together the fields of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Thermodynamics and Mechanics. Earlier attempts to force some administrative cooperation between them had failed,

and none of the three department chairmen would have accepted either of the other two as his division chairman before Day, in 1932, made ERNST BERG chairman of a combined department. Berg thus automatically became chairman of the division, but incoming president Dixon Ryan Fox allowed the departments to separate again in 1934.

In 1967, faculty members of the Physical Education Department, until then outside the divisional system, were added to Division Four.

**The Centers.** In 1964, the trustees grouped the divisions together into “centers” with their own deans. Divisions One and Two became the Center for the Humanities and Social Sciences (“Center One”), and divisions Three and Four became the Center for Science and Engineering (“Center Two”). Explaining the change, Provost Theodore Lockwood, its author, said, “The new design seeks to facilitate closer relations among the various departments by providing an administrative structure that cuts across those barriers separating one discipline from another.”

The first center deans were members of the existing faculty, history professor Neal Allen for Center One and physics professor Harold Way for Center Two. In 1966, Way retired and Allen stepped down, making way for deans James Palmer and Martin Lichterman, respectively, both hired from outside the College. During the next five years, they were the effective (and often unpopular) agents of widespread changes under the HAROLD MARTIN administration. In 1968 the positions of provost and dean of the faculty were abolished and the power of the center deans was increased.

The divisions maintained their identities throughout this period. At the end of 1970/71, Palmer having departed to become president of Metropolitan College, the trustees abolished the centers and their deanships, and revived the positions of Dean of Faculty (to which Lichterman was appointed) and Provost. The centralization which followed was subsequently modified to incorporate some elements of the center deanships. In 1974, Electrical Engineering professor Edward Craig became associate dean of the faculty, assuming specific responsibility for science and engineering; after two years, frustrated by the position’s lack of power, he resigned and returned to the faculty. He was named to the new position of Dean of Engineering in 1984 and succeeded in 1989 by Electrical Engineering professor Lawrence Hollander.

In 1981 two positions of associate dean of undergraduate studies were created and members of the faculty, one from the former Center One and one from the sciences, were appointed to them on a half-time basis. Other vestigial remains of the centers persisted in the make-up of tenure committees and in the election of faculty trustees.

**Des Forges, A. Van Vranken** (Aug. 25, 1904–Nov. 8, 1984). Professor of Civil Engineering, 1954–70.

Born in Vischer Ferry, New York, “Van” Des Forges was distantly related to Union president ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND, also a Vischer Ferry native. After graduating from Cornell in 1928 with a forestry degree, he worked in managerial and personnel positions for the New York Telephone Co., U.S. Steel, and New York Life Insurance. In 1935 he married Dorothea M. Townsend; they had two children. When he joined the Union faculty in 1954, he had been employed for the previous three years as a production supervisor at General Electric. He had also been operating Idylwilde [Apple] Orchards and Woodlands on his family farm in Vischer Ferry since 1944.

Des Forges was initially hired at Union to teach six sections of the freshman engineering drawing course required of all engineering majors. He later taught surveying as well. On a 1960/61 sabbatical leave he took courses at RPI which led to a Master of Management Engineering degree in 1962.

When Union’s curriculum began to reflect the environmental movement, Des Forges offered some courses in this field. On a sabbatical leave in 1967/68, he served as an environmental health studies consultant for the New York State Department of Health.

A voluble, extroverted man, Des Forges did not allow his limited academic background and lack of professorial temperament to inhibit his enthusiastic efforts to contribute to the College; a favorite theme was the necessity of integrating the disciplines. Believing that all students should know something of Union’s history, he devoted the first few minutes of his engineering drawing classes to reading aloud from Dixon Ryan Fox’s *Unfinished history of Union College*. If some students looked askance at him, at least a few found him exactly the accessible, friendly counselor they badly needed.

In retirement, he frequently spoke and testified on environmental issues, especially air pollution.

**Development Office.** The first person at Union responsible only for FUND-RAISING was former oil company executive Harold Van de Car ’38, appointed Director of Financial Development on August 1, 1948.

Following Van de Car’s resignation at the end of 1958/59, the position was filled for one year each by Vice-President Donald Millham and former Director of Public Relations Rowan Wakefield.

Wakefield’s successor, David A. Bergmark (1961–63), was followed by Stephen Holbrook ’56 (1964–66), Peter V. Ball ’59 (1970/71) and David J. Lamb ’66 (1971–76). Gordon L. Decker ’68 served from 1976 until the end of the period covered by this book.

Since a 1966 reorganization by President Harold Martin, the Development Office has reported to an administrator variously titled Special Assistant for External Affairs, Vice-President for External Affairs, Vice-President for College Resources, and Vice-President for COLLEGE RELATIONS.

**Dewey, Hartley Frederic** (Oct. 20, 1862–Aug. 22, 1945). Assistant treasurer of Union College, Dec. 15, 1908–Jan. 1, 1932.

When FRANK BAILEY became Union’s treasurer in 1901, he installed a deputy at the College with instructions to tighten the administration of the institution’s financial affairs. The first assistant treasurer, C.B. POND, carried out his responsibilities effectively but with excessive zeal. On his resignation in 1908, Bailey hired Hartley F. Dewey, who had been a railroad agent at Clayton, New York, for the previous nineteen years.

Dewey lived at SEVENTEEN SOUTH LANE, the house Pond had built, and oversaw the College’s local financial operations, including maintenance of buildings and grounds (see SUPPORT STAFF). Although he was less bellicose than Pond, he still reported directly to Bailey, to the annoyance of the presidents under whom he served. In 1931, President Frank Parker Day persuaded the sixty-eight year-old Dewey to retire effective the beginning of the following year, explaining later to the Board of Trustees that “I found [him] a difficult man to get any financial information from and a source of irritation to alumni, students, faculty and townspeople.” In his place, Day appointed ANTHONY HOADLEY as bursar-engineer.

Dewey’s daughter, Miss Ellen M. Dewey, ran the College BOOKSTORE from 1919 until 1932. His wife, Jennie Greaves Dewey, was an artist who held at least one exhibition at their home.

**Dewey Hall.** The humblest “hall” Union ever had, Dewey Hall was a twenty-four by ninety-six foot, one-storey, prefabricated building which stood from 1947 until 1963 on the south side of North Lane, opposite the Electrical Engineering building. It served as a recreation center and study hall for independents, and later as quarters for the Air Force ROTC. From 1948 until at least 1952, it also housed W2GSB, Union’s short-wave station.

In October 1946, as part of Gov. Thomas Dewey’s program to help New York’s colleges accommodate an influx of veterans in the aftermath of the Second World War, the State Department of Public Works constructed a utility building a few yards west of Bailey Hall. After it was furnished, the building was officially opened on January 7, 1947, as Dewey Hall—though for a while students acknowledged its gubernatorial paternity by calling it “Uncle Tom’s Cabin.”

The building was needed because many veterans were not members of fraternities and lacked a social center. As the College's enrollment returned to normal, Dewey Hall was slated for removal in the summer of 1950, but the arrival of the AFROTC gave it a reprieve. The ROTC faculty, with offices in the Alumni Gymnasium, used Dewey Hall for uniform storage and other purposes.

The ROTC moved to Hoadley House (the present FERRO HOUSE) early in 1963, and in April Dewey Hall was finally razed.

**Dining Facilities.** In its first years in the former Schenectady Academy building, the College did not take responsibility for feeding its students. President JOHN BLAIR SMITH reported in a July 2, 1798, letter, "the Students being boarded in different private houses is an advantage to their morals & their gentility of behaviour." By the time the 1802 edition of the College laws was prepared, however, it was necessary to prescribe student behavior in a College dining hall, and (old) WEST COLLEGE, to which the institution moved in 1804, also provided a dining hall. All resident students, tutors and professors were required to take three meals a day there, and the faculty was specifically charged with keeping order during meals.

The College Laws required the steward "to provide three good and well prepared meals of victuals each day...; the victuals to be prepared as is customary in common families, and the several articles, especially those for dinner[,] to be diversified as far as circumstances will admit." On the first Friday of each month, each student could "inform the Steward, which of the articles allowed for breakfast and supper he chooses, that the Steward may provide accordingly."

At the ringing of the bell, students entered the hall, where the food was already on the table, and at meal's end they departed together, by order of class. Students paid a separate bill for meals, but needy students could work in the dining hall for board.

To the extent that laws are engendered by actual rather than feared conduct, it may also be revealing that the 1802 and 1815 laws devoted several articles to keeping the Steward honest and to student accountability for broken furniture in the dining hall.

The College moved to the present campus in the fall of 1814 and quickly erected two boarding halls: South Hall, on the present site of the President's House, in late 1814, and North Hall, on the site now occupied by Ferro House, the following year (see NORTH HALL AND SOUTH HALL). Each was apparently operated as a concession by an independent manager, as the College began its long search for the least unsatisfactory way to manage dining facilities. By 1821, if not immediately, students were allowed the option of taking meals at any of several approved boarding houses in the city. The cost was a little high-

er but the food was reputed to be better, and many students chose this option. For that reason, and because the halls were rapidly deteriorating, they were eventually given up. The College razed South Hall in 1854 and converted North Hall to a faculty residence in 1862.

For the next three decades all students had to walk down into town for meals. This must have been particularly onerous on winter mornings, and in December 1884 the *Concordiensis* carried the over-optimistic report that "There is talk of establishing a breakfast room on the hill."

With the advent of fraternity houses on the campus, starting with Psi Upsilon in 1892, the lack of college dining facilities contributed to Union's high rate of fraternity membership; as the College emerged from the dire financial straits into which it had drifted in the late nineteenth century, this deficiency became a concern of the administration. When a mess hall constructed during the First World War became available at war's end, it was converted to a COLLEGE UNION, with a restaurant, serving non-fraternity members and some house-less fraternities. From 1920 until it closed in 1929, the restaurant was run by a succession of caterers, each of whom gave it up as unprofitable.

For the next seven years, until HALE HOUSE opened in 1936, the College was again without a dining hall. The *Concordiensis* noted in 1932 that "Union is one of the few colleges which does not have a student cafeteria," and in 1934 newly arrived President DIXON RYAN FOX observed, "If a fraternity house is the only place on the campus where a man...can eat an inexpensive meal with dignity, then it is the college that is at fault and not the fraternities."

Trustee WALTER C. BAKER '15 and his wife rose to the challenge, donating Hale House, a total renovation of South Colonnade which established a new standard of gentility for the campus. The dining hall initially served three meals a day; students were required to dress for dinner, which was served by student waiters in tails. All students living in dormitories were required to eat there five days a week.

When the Navy V-12 program took over the campus during the Second World War, the College had to expand the Hale House dining hall by constructing a large mess hall in the Hale House Close on the building's south side. Called the Hale House Annex, this structure remained in use until 1955. From 1942, Hale House was under the management of William South; during or immediately after the war, it became a cafeteria.

Increased postwar enrollments, combined with the administration's strong desire to require freshmen to live in the dormitories (as most other colleges had long done), instead of moving immediately into fraternity houses, led to the erection in 1950 of WEST COLLEGE. Over Student Council complaints, the trustees re-

quired freshmen to take five lunches and five dinners a week in the West College cafeteria. Although the requirement was reduced a couple of years later to four lunches and four dinners, it then gradually became more rigorous, despite options allowing pledges to take some meals with their fraternity. Since 1977/78 freshmen have had to pay for nineteen meals a week. With the opening of West College, Hale House became for a few years a faculty and staff dining hall, open only for lunch. Resident non-fraternity upperclassmen were expected to eat at West College. Hale House resumed serving dinner about 1954 and reopened to upperclassmen about 1957.

In 1949, the administration re-imposed the pre-war dress code for the dining halls, requiring all who ate dinner there to wear coats and ties. By 1967, the rule was frequently mocked by students who combined coats and ties with the most informal of shirts and pants; not long afterward it was abandoned.

**"We Want Better Food!"** Some measure of student discontent with food service was traditional. In December 1816, Elijah Smith, a former College steward who was operating a boarding hall for Union students—possibly North Hall or South Hall—hauled into court senior James D. Hallam, who had publicly accused him of having "cooked and dressed a pig that had died and laid out on a mill pond for a fortnight and gave it to us to eat." The outcome is unknown; one can only weigh the likelihood that students had already learned to make their complaints entertaining against the possibility that Smith would have invited an objective finding if he were guilty of so public an offense.

Students at North Hall reportedly pounded the table on at least one occasion in the 1850s, shouting "We want better food," but nothing is known of the food's actual quality; its gravest deficiency, then and later, may have been that it was not cooked by the mothers of the people who consumed it.

Although mid-twentieth-century discontent was mild by both earlier and later standards, protests again began to be heard after the opening of West College cafeteria, managed by William South. Freshmen chaffed under the compulsory meal plans, and fraternities resented the loss of revenue. In 1950, when the recently-opened West College cafeteria began charging an extra five cents for sandwiches with added lettuce, senior Sam Newcomer opened a stand to sell lettuce leaves for a penny.

Newcomer's stunt presumably inspired the "Great Orange Squeeze" in the fall of 1953. The *Concordians* opened a stand outside Bailey Hall at which staff members sold orange juice (with a cookie) for five cents, in protest of West College's increase of the price of orange juice to fifteen cents a cup. Named "Bill North's Cafe," in mockery of William South, the stand (which paid neither wages nor overhead) served 1,150 cups of juice in four days, then donated its total prof-

it of \$18.25 to campus charities. West College immediately rescinded its price increase, and the administration set up a committee to study the West College dining hall, which turned out to be losing money.

The following year, the College turned the management of its dining halls over to concessionaires. William South contracted to run Hale House, and Joseph Fleischman, President of Fleischman's Industrial Cafeterias, which had for several years run cafeterias for General Electric and the American Locomotive Co., was awarded West College. After South's retirement in 1956, Fleischman ran both cafeterias.

In 1960, student discontent again flared up. Freshmen marched in protest of West College food, and the administration investigated, with the result that in the fall of 1960 the College changed concessionaires, contracting with a national organization called Saga to run both dining halls and handle all hiring.

Saga gave up operation of Hale House about 1972 and the College continued to run it, calling it the College Commons, until 1988. About 1983, a doorway was opened from Hale House to Old Chapel, which was used as an auxiliary dining hall. With the renovation of the Carnegie Building as a student center in 1971, that building began to house eating places. From the beginning it had a pizza and sub shop; a restaurant/pub called The Dutch Hollow opened in the basement in 1976. For a while in the spring of 1978 five students ran a vegetarian restaurant called Naturally Yours on the first floor, and at about that time the Kosher Kitchen first opened in West College.

The year 1978 saw several changes. The College contracted with the catering firm R.S.V.P. to take over operation of the West College cafeteria from Saga and named Angelo Mazzone, who had successfully managed the Dutch Hollow Pub, as Director of Food Services, with responsibility for the Dutch Hollow, Hale House and the RATHSKELLER. When Mazzone left at the end of 1979/80 to open a restaurant in Schenectady, he was replaced by Janet Gray, who held the position through the end of the period covered by this book.

In other 1978 developments, Delta Chi, Delta Phi, Kappa Alpha, Phi Sigma Kappa, Psi Upsilon, Sigma Phi, and Alpha Delta Phi opened their dining rooms to independents who purchased meal plans. The following year the College also took over operation of West College cafeteria. From 1980 through the end of the decade, upperclassmen were required to buy "meal plans" for at least ten meals a week.

Conversion of the Student Center into the CAMPUS CENTER in 1988 provided the campus with both a 250-seat upperclass dining hall and a small cafeteria selling sandwiches and light meals. Since then the Hale House dining hall has been used only for special events. West College cafeteria continued to be reserved primarily for freshmen.

**Dormitories.** Union's first two homes, the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY building (1795–1804) and Old WEST COLLEGE (1804–14), provided dormitory rooms on their upper floors. Within two years after the opening of West College, a pair of two-storey dormitory buildings, called LONG COLLEGE AND EAST COLLEGE, were erected behind the main building.

When Union moved to its present location in 1814, the central portion of the first buildings, NORTH COLLEGE AND SOUTH COLLEGE, were designed as dormitories; except during periods of renovation, they have served that purpose down to the present. When enrollments exceeded the capacity of those buildings, students were allowed to live in approved rooming houses, but these were exceptions; President ELIPHALET NOTT believed it was important to keep students under close supervision in a residential college in order to build their characters and isolate them from corrupting influences.

FRATERNITIES began to erect campus houses in 1892, relieving the pressure on the College to build new dormitories during the first half of the twentieth century. This was a mixed blessing, however, as many administrators deplored the necessity of sending freshmen directly into fraternity houses at the outset of their college careers.

President ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND consulted an architect about a proposed dormitory in 1895, and his successors for the next half century considered such a building highly desirable, but the College could not afford to build it. President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND marginally increased student housing by adding dormitory rooms to the second floor of North Colonnade in 1910 and converting a former gymnasium to a small dormitory in 1914; it was later dubbed Old Gym Hall (see BECKER HALL).

The College's hand was finally forced by the influx of veterans returning from the SECOND WORLD WAR. Temporary dormitories thrown up in the pasture in front of North College (see VETERANS' HOUSING) and on the present site of Garis Field, west of the Field House (see DUTCHMEN'S VILLAGE), were not entirely razed until 1955. In the meantime, a new WEST COLLEGE, built with a federal loan and designed to hold 124 students, opened in the pasture in 1950. The institution's first permanent dormitory in 136 years, it housed freshmen, and permitted the College to require non-commuting students to spend their first year in dormitories.

West College was followed in 1960 by RICHMOND HOUSE (124 students), for upperclassmen, and in 1967 by DAVIDSON HOUSE AND FOX HOUSE (516 students). For a variety of reasons, several fraternities lost their houses in the 1960s, and the College provided them with housing. In 1961 it erected POTTER HOUSE and RAYMOND HOUSE (144 students) on Lenox Road to accommodate fraternities that had

given up houses in the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT. Ten years later it took over two former fraternity houses on Lenox Road, converting them to dormitories (HICKOK HOUSE and EDWARDS HOUSE) which were normally assigned to fraternities.

JOHN BLAIR SMITH house, formerly a faculty residence, became a women's dormitory in 1970, and WEBSTER HOUSE, built as the Schenectady County Public Library, was converted to student housing in 1973.

**Dormitory Life.** Many nineteenth-century records testify to the primitive nature of North and South Colleges. JONATHAN PEARSON called them "our dirty, repulsive old barracks." The buildings lacked indoor plumbing until about 1880, electric lighting until sometime in 1902, and central heating until 1902–3.

Students used stoves designed by President Nott. Firewood was stored in the rooms, and (contrary to regulations) the noise of firewood being split could be heard at all hours in the winter months. Later, when Nott's coal stoves were introduced, the fuel was stored in padlocked boxes in the brick-paved hallways. As the hallways were unheated, snow tracked up the rickety wooden stairs in winter sometimes became ice. The hallways were also unlighted, and it was common for students to rig tripwires in the darkness. By the 1850s, names were incised on every wooden surface. Residents often dumped the ashes from their stoves in the hallways and sometimes rolled the cast iron stoves down the stairs.

Oil lamps and candles originally lit the rooms; in the 1880s, an "oil man" was among the peddlers who went through the dormitories, but students often bought their oil downtown. When electrifying the dormitories was first proposed in 1892, many students objected, but by 1895 they had decided that unlighted stairways were too dangerous and began to demand electrification. It finally reached the lower hallways of North College in 1902, but sources conflict on whether all of both dormitories were provided with electric light the following year, or not until 1909.

Rooms were unfurnished; students could provide their own furnishings or rent them from college servants. There were apparently few constraints on decorating rooms. Students often painted large fraternity initials on their doors, and sometimes wallpapered the rooms. In the summer of 1907, the College redecorated all the rooms, using green, blue, brown or carmine burlap or kalsomine on the walls.

Reporting to the trustees in 1872, President AIKEN had summed up the situation:

The accommodations which we offer to our students are not what they should be either in public or private. Regard to health, & habits of neatness & refined culture should prompt us to improve our students' lodgings. Our supply of water is insufficient & inferior. And some of our other outside appurtenances might with a slight expenditure be

made much neater, & less offensive & injurious to health. I am not one of those who believe that students will only abuse good & decent accommodations for the relief of nature's constant wants.

Students still used chamber pots, and did not always dispose of the contents properly, nor did they always obey the regulations against urinating ("creating a nuisance") out the windows, in the hallways, and near the outside doors.

Sewer lines were laid across the campus in 1880/81, and at about that time indoor toilets were apparently installed in the dormitories, while bathing rooms were created behind the buildings.

In the fall of 1880, however, the *Concordiensis* deplored the situation both behind the dormitories and in the toilets:

We would respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to the condition of the sanitary arrangements of the college.... The iron screens [i.e., urinals] standing behind the colleges are a disgrace to modern civilization only surpassed by the heaps where ashes, sweepings, slops, refuse, —everything in fact that is cleaned from the recitation rooms and dormitories—rot and swelter and exhale their poisonous odors from the beginning to the end of the collegiate year. Then, too, the w.c. arrangement is the worst it has ever been our lot to witness, and should at once be overhauled and made fit for the use of respectable men.

The cess pits and garbage piles behind the dormitories continued to stink until President Richmond had them removed about 1910. The toilet rooms on the east side of the hallway on the second, third and fourth floor of each section were finally renovated in 1903 with a gift from FRANK BAILEY '85.

It was the responsibility of the college janitor to maintain fires in the bathing rooms, but this was not done effectively and the rooms were used no more than absolutely necessary. In the fall of 1888, the *Concordiensis* complained that not only were these rooms cold and the water either boiling or freezing, but "frequently one can scarcely breathe because of the coal gas in the rooms."

Until at least 1901, dormitory residents still had to carry water for drinking and casual washing up to their rooms from the hand pumps behind the buildings (See CAMPUS: Utilities).

In November 1882, President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, adding a carrot to the abundant sticks (see PARIETAL RULES), announced an anonymous gift to establish four prizes for student rooms—two for the most clean and healthful, and two for the most beautiful.

Many rules attempted to suppress noise in the dormitories, but sometimes the noise came from outside. In the fall of 1884, the *Concordiensis* announced, "The little dog which so long disturbed the midnight quiet of S.C. has at last been silenced." A professor having missed him with a pistol, a student used a shotgun.

Interior sound (and errant water) were blocked with the installation of corrugated iron ceilings in the dormitories in the 1880s; they remained until 1928 (perhaps later in some sections.)

The dormitories continued to deserve Pearson's epithet until well into the twentieth century. In 1910, a *Concordiensis* article scolded both the College and the students:

It is customary in well regulated households, we believe, to clean out the bath tub and even the bath room occasionally; not so in our little family shower-baths.... The students have been apt learners, not mere parrots. The college has taught the principle, the students have applied it. The dormitories are old and perhaps a bit dirty. Make them dirtier. Pile ashes in the halls. Throw stoves downstairs. Do anything in fact that will add to the generally down-at-the-heels look of things, or contribute to the discomfort of oneself and one's neighbors. The garbage boxes are not neatly covered as they should be, but open, and heaped high with all manner of unsightly stuff. Therefore throw dirty water, tin cans, papers, broken dishes, anything, everything out of your back window.

Newly-arrived President Richmond soon addressed part of the problem; "When I first came here," he later recalled, "because I removed the garbage piles and tin cans, I was accused by one of the alumni of dishonoring the traditions of Union College."

North College was gutted and rebuilt during the summers of 1929 and 1930, but only the middle section of South College could be renovated at that time; the north section was in such poor condition that it had to be closed. In the fall of 1936, residents of the south section petitioned the administration for the improvement of "deplorable living conditions," but although north section was rebuilt in the summer of 1937, south section had to wait until 1944, when it was hurriedly renovated after the Navy refused to house V-12 trainees there.

In the nineteenth century, dormitory rooms were the only possible places to study and the usual location of student meetings. Fraternities were often informally allocated blocs of rooms, and some of the major student societies were given permanent meeting rooms in the dormitories. Students occasionally operated businesses from their rooms, especially textbook businesses (see BOOKSTORE). In 1916, future trustee Wallace Girling sold shoes from his room in Middle Section, South College.

Except for a few unusually large or small rooms, dormitory rooms were occupied by two men until the 1937 renovation of North Section, South College. President DIXON RYAN FOX then decreed that single-occupancy rooms were best. At about that time, the College began furnishing all dormitory rooms with maple furniture of Early American design. Soon, however, these 120-to-272 square-foot rooms, intended for one, had to be assigned to two men, and during the

postwar housing crisis of 1946, they were sometimes used by four.

Fox and Davidson Houses, opened in 1967, offered a combination of suites and single rooms. Four students typically occupied a three-room suite.

Since the advent of coeducation in 1970, separate dormitories or floors of dormitories have been designated for male and female students. The College ceased to segregate freshmen in 1971. Since 1972/73, co-ed sections or floors have been designated in some living units, according to demand. Since the late 1980s, a few student living units have functioned as "theme houses," signifying some common interest on the part of the residents.

In 1987/88, the College equipped every dormitory room with data ports linked by fiber optics to the Computer Center.

College policy on allowing students to live off-campus, and the stringency of the enforcement of that policy, have varied over Union's history. Aside from the educational desirability of keeping students on campus, the College—especially after the opening of West College in 1950 eased the housing crunch—has had an economic incentive to ensure that its dormitories were filled. Since that time, freshmen (except those who commute) have always been required to live in dormitories, and upperclassmen have been allowed to live off-campus only during periods (such as the later years covered by this book) when insufficient on-campus housing was available.

Resident hall "maids" cleaned individual student rooms until the end of 1969/70.

**Doty, Joseph David** (July 25, 1895–July 12, 1980). Professor of History, 1928–61.

A native of Graham, Texas, Joe Doty entered the Polytechnic College, a small Methodist institution in Fort Worth, in 1912, and transferred to Southern Methodist University on the day it first opened in 1915. After graduating in 1916 (BA) with highest honors, he remained for another year to earn an MA in history (1917). Enlisting in the Army during the First World War, Doty was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 19th U.S. Infantry, assigned to duty in a machine gun company. In August 1918 he advanced to the rank of captain and command of a company.

Discharged in 1919, he immediately joined the SMU history faculty, but in December of that year he became the first SMU alumnus chosen as a Rhodes scholar. He studied from January 1920 until August 1923 at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he earned a B.Litt degree. After spending the summer of 1920 as Secretary of the Christliche Verein Jünger Männer, working with other Rhodes scholars among Russian prisoners of war in Germany, he devoted the two following summers to similar work in central Europe as Secretary of the Studenten Hilfe des Christlichen

Weltbundes. He later described those years as "one of the most interesting periods of my life."

Returning to the Southern Methodist University faculty in 1923, he taught history until departing in 1927 for graduate study as Harrison Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania. Doty had been advisor to the SMU yearbook, which in 1927 published a spoof of President Charles Selecman, a man described by SMU's historian as unable to "tolerate criticism." When Doty's leave was up, he learned that Selecman would not allow him to return to SMU, and he consequently had to seek a position elsewhere. He found one at Union College. He earned his PhD the following year with a dissertation on "The British Admiralty Board in Colonial Administration, 1689–1763," published in 1930.

President Frank Parker Day brought Doty to Union as the eventual replacement of department chairman JAMES WILLIAM BLACK. As soon as Black was gone in 1932, Doty rose to full professor and the chairmanship, which he retained until his retirement. In 1948 he was appointed to the John Bigelow Chair of History.

Although he spent a sabbatical year (1934/35) in England researching a proposed book, his dissertation and a few articles remain his only publications.

A careful historian and a superb teacher, Doty taught the Western European history survey course and English history, but during the Second World War he worked up the brilliant course in military history for which he is best remembered. In the days before overhead projectors, he labored to draw on the blackboard the battle formations of the ships-of-the-line for the Battle of Trafalgar, the Battle of the Nile (Aboukir Bay) and other historically important naval engagements. When the war's approaching end brought a flood of returning veterans, he broadened the course to include land battles such as Waterloo, and each army unit came to life under his dramatic lecturing.

Doty's classroom style was distinctive. He spoke very clearly but with a slight stutter, and many of his students long remembered some of his utterances, such as his habit of opening each course with "Gentlemen, in the course of this semester I shall spread before you a magnificent feast, and I trust you will not go away after having merely nibbled at the dessert," or his tapping a wall map with a pointer while saying with great emphasis, "But Prussia, gentlemen! Prussia was *on the make!*" He had always wanted to be a historian, and his lectures reflected his love for the subject.

He encouraged the students who founded the International Relations Club in 1935, and served as advisor to the Pre-Law Society from its founding in 1946 until he retired.

Kind to students, whom he often addressed as "Laddy," he was the object of much undergraduate admiration and the subject of many tales. According to

one unverified story he was part Cherokee. Another claimed that he would give an "A" to any student who could beat him at tennis; the latter was no mean feat, but the alleged reward was fictitious. He played doubles tennis well into the 1950s and also enjoyed handball, golf, soccer, and hockey.

A private person with a piquant sense of humor, Doty never married, ate sparingly, and didn't drink. He rarely accepted dinner invitations and faculty wives knew that "a previous engagement with a friend in the country" was a polite refusal. He dressed fastidiously in English tweeds and rode a bicycle to work from his Church Street apartment next to the Lower Mohawk Club: "it's a challenge to ride through downtown traffic.... I like the danger."

After retiring from Union in 1961, he continued for another fifteen years to teach courses in American Civilization at the ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

John C. Tway '48, a V-12 alumnus from Oklahoma City, established the Doty prize, given annually to an outstanding sophomore or junior in the history department.

—Joseph Finkelstein

**Dudley Observatory.** The Dudley Observatory of the City of Albany, since 1873 a component of UNION UNIVERSITY, was chartered on February 11, 1852, intended as a part of the University of Albany, a never-consummated national graduate university in New York's capital. Initial funding was provided by local citizens: the major benefactor, Blandina Dudley, widow of former Albany mayor and U.S. Senator Charles E. Dudley, eventually giving more than \$100,000. The observatory was inaugurated during the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Albany on August 28, 1856.

In their initial planning for the observatory, the trustees had depended for scientific advice upon Ormsby Mitchel, director of the Cincinnati Observatory and well-known popularizer of astronomy. But Mitchel withdrew early on and the trustees created a Scientific Council of four prominent scientists: Alexander Bache, director of the Coast Survey; Benjamin Peirce, Harvard mathematician and physicist; Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and native Albany physicist; and Benjamin Apthorp Gould, astronomer of the Coast Survey with a recent PhD from Göttingen. In 1855, the observatory became a station of the Coast Survey with assistants supervised by Dr. Gould, who was also appointed director of the observatory, responsible for setting up the instruments and making the institution scientifically operational. By early 1858, Gould, a pure scientist and a perfectionist with a difficult personality, had fallen out with the trustees over the slow pace of progress and the expenditures involved, as well as the question of access to the observatory by the trustees

and the Albany public. Following a considerable controversy, aired in the local press and in many pamphlets by the trustees, Gould, and the Scientific Council, the trustees had Gould and his assistants forcibly evicted from the observatory in January 1859.

The observatory had accomplished little astronomical research, and not much more was done in the next fifteen years, during most of which director George Washington Hough '56 worked on automated meteorological instruments, particularly a recording barometer. Dudley Observatory joined ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER's Union University on June 12, 1873, yet at the beginning of 1874 the salaries of all but the janitor were suspended "for the purpose of increasing the funds of the Observatory." At Potter's urging, the Army Signal Corps took over the observatory at no cost to the institution, with Lewis Boss eventually detailed to Albany to take charge.

By 1876, the endowment having increased, Lewis Boss was director with pay from the observatory. In the 1880s, Union College's astronomy class paid annual visits to the observatory. Boss would remain in charge until his death in 1912, promoting and supervising the construction in 1893 of the second observatory building on Lake Avenue in Albany, and engaging in important descriptive astronomy of both the northern and southern hemispheres. In Lewis Boss's last decade, much of this work was carried out under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution; it continued under the next director, his son Benjamin Boss, and led eventually to the publication of several massive star catalogues. When Benjamin Boss retired in 1956, he and his father had supervised the observatory for eighty of its first one hundred years.

During the next twenty years, Dudley Observatory investigated "space dust" under the directorship of CURTIS HEMENWAY, who was initially also a Union College physics professor. This research was primarily supported by grants, some of them quite large, from the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Because the space dust research required "clean" rooms and electron microscopes but no telescopes, in 1967 the observatory sold its second observatory building on Lake Avenue—the present site of the Capital District Psychiatric Center—and moved to a large warehouse-like structure on Fuller Road near the new campus of the State University. In 1964, Hemenway left Union to chair the State University at Albany's Astronomy Department, in addition to his Dudley position. About 1970, the observatory had more than one hundred employees, including SUNYA faculty and graduate assistants. But the NASA and NSF funding began to dry up in the early 1970s, and by 1977 Dudley Observatory, with only a handful of employees, was doing almost no research. SUNYA eliminated its astronomy department, and under pressure from Dudley's board



of trustees, Hemenway resigned his observatory position in December 1977.

No longer needing a large facility, but very much needing to increase its income, the observatory leased the Fuller Road property to SUNYA's Atmospheric Sciences Center in November 1976, and moved briefly to an office in a commercial building on Troy Road, then, in December 1978, to a leased Union College house at 69 Union Avenue, in the "GE Plot" adjacent to the campus.

Since Hemenway's resignation in 1977, the observatory has had no director; rather it has been operated by its trustees through their executive committee, usually with the assistance of an administrator and always with an archivist/librarian/executive secretary. From time to time, when the nature of their research rendered it appropriate, astronomers and historians from Capital District colleges and universities have been appointed to unpaid research positions in the observatory as well.

The observatory has functioned since the late 1970s as a quasi-foundation, supporting public education in astronomy, often through grants to the Schenectady Museum and Planetarium and to local public television, and funding research in astronomy, astrophysics, and the history of those fields, primarily through its annual competitive Fullam and Pollock Awards to individual scientists and historians.

The observatory also possesses a collection of rare books in mathematics and astronomy (housed in the Special Collections of Schaffer Library), a library of books and periodicals relating to astronomy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and a well-organized archive detailing the observatory's history. Historians of astronomy have found these collections especially useful, as have professors teaching the history of science at Union College.

—Jan K. Ludwig

**Dutch Reformed Church.** The vital role of Schenectady's Dutch Reformed Church in founding Union College is described at length in the articles on *FOUNDING OF UNION COLLEGE*; *DIRCK ROMEYN*; and *SCHENECTADY ACADEMY*.

When the College charter was granted, the church transferred to the College trustees the Schenectady Academy property and endowments worth about \$30,000. The church had hoped to run the College but it was compelled to give up the guarantee of control in order to gain sufficient support to obtain a charter.

Although about half of the first thirty-three trustees are estimated to have been members of the Reformed Church, no Union president has belonged to that denomination. Two serious attempts were made in the early years to elect Reformed Church clergymen as president: after the resignation of first president JOHN

BLAIR SMITH (a Presbyterian), the Rev. PETER WILSON declined the office in 1799, and on the death of the second president, JONATHAN EDWARDS (a Congregationalist), Romeyn proposed the name of the Rev. William Linn, who lost out to JONATHAN MAXCY (a Baptist).

Professor TAYLER LEWIS, Class of 1820, Union's only faculty member with standing as a Biblical scholar, was a member of the Reformed Church, and W.N.P. Dailey, Class of 1884, a Reformed Church clergyman, contributed to the history of both the church and the College. Professor JONATHAN PEARSON, Class of 1835, a Baptist, wrote the first substantial history of Schenectady's First Dutch Reformed Church.

See also: *PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH*.

**Dutchmen.** Schenectady was originally settled by Netherlanders, and the Dutch Reformed Church played a vital role in Union's founding, but the College was never in any sense Dutch. Its athletic teams were called the "Garnet" until twentieth-century sports journalists began to invent livelier sobriquets. Union became "The Dutchmen" as, eventually, did the high school teams of the nearby old Dutch community of Guilderland.

The smiling, pantalooned, pipe-smoking Dutchman with a U on his blouse, long used as an athletic insignia, was conceived by Mrs. Helen F. Jenkins, Bookstore Manager, and executed by "an artist in California," sometime before 1949. A wisp of smoke and a bowl haircut were added by Mrs. Bette Rugar of the Public Relations Office. The Dutchman was first used on a decal sold in the Bookstore.

From 1956 until 1991, Athletic Equipment Manager Robert M. Ridings dressed as the Dutchman (garnet pantaloons, jacket and cap, yellow wig, and clay meerscham) to assist in cheerleading at home football and basketball games and to salute Union touchdowns by firing a small cannon.

**Dutchmen's Village.** To house married students and young instructors during the severe housing shortage following the end of the Second World War, the College, aided by the Federal and State governments, in 1946–47 built nineteen temporary buildings on the approximate present site of Garis Field. The last of them were removed in 1955.

Of the many uncertainties facing the College at the war's end, perhaps the most difficult was the problem of housing. By October 1945, however, it was evident that the College would matriculate an increasing number of veterans, many of whom were married, and of those a significant proportion with, or expecting, children. A corresponding increase in the faculty would be required, and the new instructors would also need housing. The Navy programs were still using some

College dormitories, and the six off-campus fraternities had given up their houses at the beginning of the war. Moreover, very few apartments of any kind were available in Schenectady. The College considered buying a large building near the campus, but found that it would be prohibitively expensive to renovate, and that the use might be barred by the zoning laws.

The only solution was to build on the campus; several sites (immediately north of Butterfield Hall, in the Pasture, and at the corner of Nott Street and Lenox Road) were considered and rejected before acting president BENJAMIN WHITAKER and Comptroller ANTHONY HOADLEY chose the 3.2 acre plot on Nott Street, east of the house at 642 and surrounding the Delta Phi fraternity house.

The Border Construction Co. erected the first sixty-one units, and Anthony P. Miller, Inc., of Atlantic City, New Jersey, the remainder. The Federal Public Housing Authority paid for the construction, while the College and the State of New York shared the cost of preparing the site, building roads and sidewalks, and installing utilities. The first twelve families moved in on November 1, 1946, and a total of thirty-six apartments were occupied in the fall. Twenty-five more were occupied at the beginning of April 1947.

There were eventually seventy-eight apartments—of which forty-two were four-room units, and the rest three-room—occupied in toto by 325 adults and about 60 children below school age.

Though officially "Reconversion Housing Project for Veterans (F.P.H.A. no. N.Y. V-30195)," the project was dubbed "Dutchmen's Village" by the trustees on November 2, 1946—an apt name in that many of the residents saw themselves as a community apart. Although the apartments had all the predictable defects of cheap, temporary housing and the grounds were often muddy, spirits among both the students and the instructors were generally high.

The dormitories were made a little more village-like in 1949 when the Carpenter's and Painters Union, with help from the Chamber of Commerce, donated most of the labor to erect a fence along Nott Street and between some of the buildings. A few years later, however, the College was eager to tear down the rapidly deteriorating buildings as soon as possible rather than waste money trying to maintain them. The first seven structures were razed in October of 1953 to make way for the Memorial Field House; more were demolished in the summer of 1954, and the last in the summer of 1955.

To accommodate single students during this period, the College also built several temporary dormitories in the Pasture (see VETERANS' HOUSING).

**Economics Department.** Until near the end of the nineteenth century, what we call economics was generally known, at Union and elsewhere, as "political

economy." ("Political" in that it dealt with economic subjects primarily from a governmental perspective, it is consequently also considered an ancestor of the field of POLITICAL SCIENCE.)

Because course-level records of Union's first quarter century are sketchy, it is impossible to ascertain the extent to which political economy may have been taught during that period. By 1824 the standard course of study included lectures on political economy; under the revised curriculum of 1828, these were joined by recitation sections, and the subject became a required course for third-term juniors. The Rev. THOMAS REED '26 began teaching it in 1831 as Adjunct Professor of Political Economy and Intellectual Philosophy. That same year, the Rev. ALONZO POTTER '18, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, returned to the faculty as Professor of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, serving until 1845; though not known to have taught the subject, Potter was a genuine political economist. An excerpt from his 1840 book, *Political economy*, was being used in the department's History of Economic Thought course in 1990.

The text Union used by 1840, French economist Jean-Baptiste Say's *Political economy*, establishes the course recognizably as economics at a state-of-the-art level. A clear expositor of what we now call classical economics, Say is famous for "Say's Law," arguably overturned by the Keynesian revolution but still well-known. Lectures on political economy moved to the senior year, and all students also took moral philosophy, which was integrally related in its intellectual development to the later discipline of political economy (see PHILOSOPHY).

From 1840, the catalogues began to list "departments" (which were not departments in the modern sense, but courses of study; see DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS AND CENTERS); among these was a "Department of Moral and Political Science." All students were required to study "Say's *Political economy*, with lectures by the professor and dissertations by the pupils," though subsequent years saw minor variations between the requirements for the scientific and classical students. An 1852 listing of departments "organized or about to be organized" grouped political economy with logic, but the political economy requirement remained unchanged. In 1855 and 1856, the political economists evidently lost a bit of autonomy but discovered their voices: the required course in "Political Economy, composition and declamation" was listed under "Intellectual, Moral, and Political Science."

It is not always clear who taught political economy. Even before Reed shifted to Latin in 1849, his lectures had apparently been assigned for a few years (1838–43) to the German-born professor of political economy and German literature, JOHANN LUDWIG