Keith Funston surprised the Trinity community and Hartford in mid-May 1951, with the news that he would be leaving the College. On May 15, Funston had informed the Trustees that on the previous day the New York Stock Exchange invited him to assume its presidency, and that he would be resigning as soon as the Exchange offered him a formal contract. On June 16, he submitted his resignation to the Trustees. The Executive Committee of the Board accepted it on August 2, and designated Dean of the College Arthur H. Hughes acting president, effective September 7. A trustee committee soon began to seek Funston’s successor. 

Funston's Twilight and the Second Hughes Interlude

Although Funston's tenure as Trinity’s president was relatively short, many recognized it as highly successful. The Tripod succinctly summarized the central accomplishment of his administration as soon as news of the resignation became public. “President Funston,” the editor wrote, “has converted the administrative organization of the College from presidential-centered activity to a thoroughly modern and effective team operation.” The local press carried long columns of praise for his achievements, and many tributes appeared in Trinity publications. On October 23, 1951, Funston accepted appointment to the Board as successor to the late William G. Mather ’77, and as a trustee, the former president continued to offer the College the benefit of his counsel for many years. Florence S. M. Crofut, Hon. M.A. ’38, Connecticut author and philanthropist, expressed her personal appreciation for Funston’s service to Trinity when she presented the Funston Court, a sunken garden between the chemistry building and the new library.

Funston had won the respect of both the business and religious communities. He was a member of the boards of the Aetna Insurance Company, the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, and the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and on the
national scene had become a director of the B. F. Goodrich Company, General Foods Corporation, and the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation. He also served on the Connecticut State Commission on Government Organization, and enjoyed as well a sound relationship with the hierarchy of the Episcopal Church, serving on numerous Church commissions and committees, and as a trustee of the Church Society for College Work. Despite his involvement in the latter activities, however, Funston was always careful to stress that, although enjoying close informal relations with the Church, Trinity was a nondenominational college. 75

Organized alumni activities increased during the Funston years. The previously established local alumni groups met regularly, and new chapters began to form around the country. Funston made a point of visiting these groups on his travels, as did other members of the administration and the athletic coaches. Soon the Alumni Annual Fund became an important part of the College’s fund-raising efforts, and even though the goals at this time were never very large, each year brought in funds that helped balance the College’s budget. 59

This same period also saw the development of a rudimentary parents’ association. Although such an organization was not formalized until the following decade, the College held informal parents’ days regularly, and President Funston made a particular effort to keep parents informed of developments. In January 1948, the College began issuing the *Trinity Parent* as a service to help parents “become better acquainted with the college and the opportunities which it offers their sons.” 99 The Funston administration eventually abandoned the mimeographed publication, preferring the *Trinity College Bulletin* for the communication of news.

Funston’s Trinity College valedictory was the 1951 Commencement, and June 17 was a day of great celebration (IV-3). The president’s friend, Connecticut Governor John D. Lodge, delivered the Commencement address and received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, and the Rt. Rev. Robert W. Hatch, Suffragan Bishop of Connecticut, preached the Baccalaureate sermon, and was honored with the Doctor of Divinity degree. Other honorary degree recipients were: Beatrice Fox Auerbach (Master of Science), the owner of G. Fox & Co., the leading Hartford department store; Alfred N. Guertin ’22 (Master of Science), an actuary, insurance executive, and president of the Illinois Scholarship Foundation; Robert M. Brady ’90 (Master of Science), manufacturer and business executive; Alfred C. Fuller (Master of Arts), business executive and founder of Hartford’s Fuller Brush Company; Benjamin F. Fairless (Doctor of Laws), president of United States Steel Corporation; the Rev. Charles F. Whiston ’26 (Doctor of Divinity), Professor of Moral Theology at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific; and Martin W. Clement ’01, railroad executive and trustee of the College, upon whom Trinity conferred the Doctor of Humane Letters degree on the 50th anniversary of his graduation. 10

In his last official report as president, Funston described one of the more important accomplishments of his administration: “An effort was . . . made to reestablish
after the War's hiatus, Trinity's rich body of tradition. Pageantry appropriate to academic occasions has been fostered in the belief that it assists in the maintenance of traditions which contribute to high morale.11 The College had reinstituted the time-honored Matriculation and Book Ceremony for freshmen, and by vote of the faculty, established Honors Day that occurred for the first time on May 23, 1950, the last Friday in May. The intent of the Honors Day observance was to confer all prizes and awards at the same time with the exception of graduation honors, which continued to be announced at Commencement.12 Another new tradition inaugurated at Commencement in 1951 was the ceremonial headgear that trustees and other members of the president's party wore instead of the traditional mortarboards. The new "beefeater" hats (IV-4) evoked the costume in use for centuries at Oxford and Cambridge. Also on that occasion, the president's mace (IV-5) made its first appearance, and was carried in the academic procession by the Faculty Marshal, Professor John E. Candelet (Economics).

The symbol of the president's executive powers, the mace was the gift of the family of the late Owen Morgan '06, former Treasurer of the College, member of the Board of Fellows, and a trustee. The Morgan mace is rich in symbolism, and its components sum up much of the history and tradition of the College, with emphasis on both Pro Ecclesia and Pro Patria. Forty-four inches in length, the mace is made of ebony, signifying endurance; bronze, representing power; and gold, symbolizing dignity and glory. The fluted staff represents the various qualities of an enduring education. On the head or urn of the mace are six seals representing the sources of life and growth of the College: the Great Seal of the United States, the seal of the State of Connecticut, the Charter Oak, the original seal of the City of Hartford, the Washington coat of arms, and the seal of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut. Surmounting the Gothic urn is the Trinity College seal crowned by an eagle about to take flight, symbolizing the freedom and power of an educated person. Also engraved on the mace directly below the eagle is the statement of Charles Sigourney, one of the founding trustees, that the College, established in large part by laymen and clergy of the Episcopal Church, has as its purpose the development of outstanding character through a blending of "knowledge, wisdom, integrity, kindness, and Christian faith...."13

Three years later, Funston presented to the College a ceremonial presidential collar (IV-6) as a memorial to his grandmother, Maria Briggs Keith. The collar conveys much of the symbolism of the mace, and is a visible representation of the president's high office and authority. It is a reminder of the links modern higher education has with the universities of the past. The president's golden seal hangs from the collar, which consists of 20 replicas of the Trinity elms, and seven silver seals, including the six appearing on the mace as well as the Trinity College seal. The latter is superimposed on a triangle representing the relationship between the Episcopal Church and the College in 1823, and is crowned by a sun signifying enlightenment. In the lower corners of the triangle are the Book used at Matriculation and Commencement, and a
pair of student's hands extended to receive it, symbolic of the desire of youth to receive an education. 141

Even before the Commencement of 1951, the Trustees' Presidential Search Committee had begun its task. The initial steps involved developing criteria for the sort of person the Committee hoped to find, and narrow guidelines emerged. The Committee agreed that the new president should be a scholar able to lead the faculty in such a way as to "command the respect of the educational world." He would have to be an able administrator so that Trinity could continue to live within its budget. He would certainly require a "warm and pleasing personality so that the faculty, students, and citizens of Hartford might look upon him as a friend." Also, he should be a man of religious conviction and an Episcopalian, an aggressive man in the prime of life, a political conservative, "not allied with any 'pink groups,'" a family man, and "an alumnus of our beloved Trinity." 15 During the summer of 1951, a number of the Committee's members were on extended holidays, and the search made little progress. The remaining members announced that they had not begun to narrow the list of applicants, which eventually exceeded 100. 16

The names of several of those who were in the running soon became known. One was Charles T. (Chuck) Kingston, Jr. '34 (IV-7), a prominent Hartford insurance executive and former captain of the football team. Kingston said at the time that, while he did not seek the post, he would accept it if it were offered to him. By the fall, the Committee announced that they had reduced the list substantially, and among the leading names were those of William Goodwin Avirett, Vice President of Colgate University, and Frank Ashburn, founder and headmaster of the Brooks School, Andover, Massachusetts, neither of them an alumnus. Cholly Knickerbocker's syndicated column in the New York Journal-American noted that while Avirett was the favored candidate, Ashburn remained in the running, and that the name of Albert E. Holland '34 had made the list. 17 The leading contender throughout the search was Arthur H. Hughes. Although he had announced in October that he would not be a candidate, 18 the Tripod strongly urged the Committee to select Hughes, and a student poll gave him a large vote. 19 The Hartford Courant came out editorially for Hughes, 20 and a letter to the editor of the Hartford Times demanded to know: "Why is Hughes not elected president?" The writer argued that a man of Hughes's stature would "get back to spiritual values and away from our money-mad sense of values." 21

Hughes had already begun his second acting presidency. He refrained from announcing any plans for administrative or curricular changes, and in his address at the opening convocation of the 1951 fall term, dealt largely with religion, strongly urging more formal religious study in American colleges. "A religiously illiterate people," he said, "become an irreverent people, and irreverence will be followed by a decline of morals and living standards." 22 Hughes proceeded to carry out his many responsibilities. Listed in the College's Catalogue as "Acting President, Dean, Professor of Modern Languages, and Registrar," 23 he served in each capacity, teach-
ing at least one course in German in the fall and spring terms and acting as statistician for the Registrar's Office.

Hughes won the admiration of the faculty as well as the undergraduates, but despite the latter's support, student conduct was something less than both Hughes and Dean of Students Joseph C. Clarke desired. "Bottle Night" was a long-standing custom at Trinity, but it seemed to get completely out of hand during these years. Bottle Night came toward the end of each academic term, usually just before exam week, when residents of the dormitories along the Long Walk would drop to the pavement below the bottles they had collected during the term. Each such occasion required the grounds crew to work many hours, as literally tons of broken glass had to be gathered up and carted away. Also problematic was the first annual "Stunt Night," which occurred on December 5, 1951. The idea came originally from the Interfraternity Council, which, in addition to wanting to provide undergraduate entertainment, found the small admission fee a useful means of raising money for the student charity fund. Each fraternity put on a short skit, and between each performance there were songs by two undergraduate vocal groups: the Trinity Pipes and the Bishop's Men. Faculty members and administrators perhaps found the parodies of themselves entertaining, but the largely risqué and sometimes scatological humor led the Tripod to observe that "it seems to the Trinity College mind [that] whatever is obscene is funny." Stunt Night became a regular event on the College calendar, and continued for a number of years.

The fraternities, too, did much to tax the patience of Hughes and Clarke. Initiation week had become a source of concern, and Dean Clarke urged the fraternities to curtail their practices and devote their time and energies to working for such charitable groups as the Salvation Army. When the fraternities failed to reform, Clarke attempted to abolish initiation week, but excesses of one kind or another continued long thereafter. He also deplored "the break-down in college morals and support for the College," stating in a 1953 Tripod interview that on weekends vandalism of College property was becoming a considerable problem. Furthermore, the Hartford police had, on numerous occasions, arrested students for intoxication and other forms of unacceptable behavior in downtown Hartford. Acting President Hughes, while not condoning unacceptable student conduct, believed that much of what was going on at Trinity was occurring nationally, noting that there was an "unusually large incidence of student escapades ... throughout America," and that young people everywhere were struggling with fears and anxieties that resulted from international uncertainties. He found a reasonable explanation for such student behavior in the national draft of young men into the armed forces brought on by American involvement in the Korean War, and their resulting fear of a sudden departure from college.

Academic performance during this period reflected, to a considerable degree, undergraduate restlessness. Grade averages fell, and midway through the fall term of 1951, about half of the freshman class was failing in one or more courses.
year, in response, the College instituted a Junior Advisory System, whereby members of the junior class were assigned to advise freshmen in study methods and College rules and regulations, and to provide information concerning the draft. The program was highly successful as were other Hughes initiatives, which included a unique community relations effort and the strengthening of language instruction. The acting president instituted the popular series of weekly carillon concerts that guest artists continue to give on summer evenings. The first such concert on July 11, 1951, featured Roland Pomerat, organist at Christ Church Cathedral in Springfield, Massachusetts, and carillonneur at Trinity Methodist Church in that city. As would become the practice in the summers following, the audience brought folding chairs, and many enjoyed a picnic on the Quad before the concert began (II-9). In 1975, in cooperation with the College, Professor James R. Bradley ’57 (Classics) instituted an annual series of musical concerts performed by invited artists in the Chapel, preceding the carillon recitals.

In his role as a professor of German language and literature, Hughes continued to support his discipline, and worked to improve instruction in German as well as in the other modern languages. In 1952, he set up a language laboratory on the ground floor of Seabury Hall. Although hardly state of the art, the records, tapes, and listening equipment enhanced language learning considerably. Hughes also made an arrangement with the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst in Bonn, West Germany, whereby the College provided housing, plus a nominal salary, for an unmarried German university student affiliated with this educational program. For five consecutive years, young German students came to Trinity, spending either an academic year or college term teaching elementary courses in German. In one case, a German assistant even taught an intermediate course in French.

The grounds and instructional facilities of the College benefited greatly during Hughes’s brief term in office. In the spring of 1952, the construction of the Downes Gate formalized the Summit Street entrance to the Chapel parking lot. The gate was the gift of Louis Welton Downes ’88, Hon. ’13 (IV-10) of Providence, Rhode Island, a successful businessman and inventor who developed the enclosed fuse for use in electrical circuits. In 1913, the College had conferred on him an honorary Doctor of Science degree in recognition of his many contributions to the electrical industry. Simultaneously, the new library building was nearing completion. By the end of March 1952, the imposing task had begun of moving more than 275,000 volumes from the old library quarters in Williams Memorial, primarily with the aid of students. The new library was in use at the beginning of the fall semester, and the formal dedication took place on Saturday, November 8, 1952 (IV-11). Dr. Charles W. Cole, Hon. L.H.D. ’53, president of Amherst, gave the principal address, and among the distinguished guests were former president Funston, and the principal donor, Paul W. Mellon, who received a gold key to the building (IV-12).

The design of the new library resulted from the collaboration of College Librarian Donald B. Engley (IV-13) and the architect Robert B. O’Connor ’16, who had just
completed work on the Firestone Library at Princeton University. The Trinity College Library (IV-14) featured a spacious arrangement of book stacks, offices, workrooms, a periodical and smoking room, seminar rooms, study alcoves, and private carrels for faculty and student research (IV-15). For the first time in the College's history, there was also sufficient space to accommodate art exhibitions, and from the library's very opening, paintings and sculpture were on display as were interesting items from Trinity's collections.37 The old library quarters in Williams underwent conversion to office space in 1956.38

Concurrent with the opening of the new library, its resources increased impressively with the addition of the Watkinson Library, an extensive noncirculating research collection in the humanities (IV-16). Founded as a public library of reference in 1858 by the terms of the will of a Hartford merchant, David Watkinson (IV-17), it had been housed since 1866 at the Wadsworth Atheneum.39 President Funston and the other members of the Watkinson Library's Board of Trustees, including Wilmarth S. Lewis, Hon. L.H.D. '50, a prominent book collector of Farmington, Connecticut, had been instrumental in facilitating arrangements for the merger of the Watkinson Library with Trinity's library. Also, in the fall of 1952, Trinity made space available in the new library building for the Archives of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut which was under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Kenneth W. Cameron of the College's English Department, who had just accepted appointment as Diocesan Archivist. In 1974, he moved the Archives to Diocesan House in Hartford.40

Helping strengthen the library was an organization called the Trinity College Library Associates, which Donald B. Engley, then Associate College Librarian, formed in June 1951, with the cooperation of Jerome P. Webster '10, M.D., Hon. M '37, Hon. Sc.D. '68 (IV-18) and Wilmarth S. Lewis.41 With an initial membership of 40, the Associates soon grew in number, and attracted faculty, alumni, and scores of others whose sole connection with the College was an appreciation of books. In time, the Associates would publish the Trinity College Library Gazette, which Engley described as a "journal of bibliographical and historical information about the libraries and their collections."42

Acutely aware of what was going on in the wider academic world, Acting President Hughes had frequently served on accreditation teams of the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, and occasionally was an observer for accrediting agencies in other parts of the country.43 During World War II, Hughes had helped develop the Trinity-R.P.I. joint program in engineering,44 and later would assist in working out a similar arrangement with the Columbia School of Engineering.45 In 1952, Hughes brought Trinity into the New England Colleges Fund, an organization formed to solicit financial support for member colleges from business corporations. In addition to Trinity, charter members of the Fund were Amherst, Bates, Boston College, Colby, Connecticut College, Dartmouth, Emmanuel, Fairfield, Holy Cross, Middlebury, Smith, Tufts, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Wheaton, and Williams. The Fund
The brief interlude of Arthur H. Hughes's second acting presidency drew to a close in the fall of 1952. On October 11, the Trustees ended further speculation about the search for G. Keith Funston's successor when they unanimously elected Albert Charles Jacobs as Trinity's 14th president (IV-19). Jacobs was then 52 years of age, and had received his undergraduate education at the University of Michigan (A.B., 1921), interrupting his studies to serve as a U. S. Army private in World War I. He then pursued advanced study of law at Oxford (A.B., 1923, B.C.L., 1924, and M.A., 1927), and became a leading authority on property and family law, authoring several standard works. An experienced teacher, he had served on the faculty of Brasenose College, Oxford, as a lecturer in law, and joined the law faculty at Columbia University in 1927, becoming a full professor in 1936. During World War II, Jacobs was in charge of the Dependents Welfare Division of the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Naval Personnel, with the rank of Captain. He returned to Columbia in 1946, and became Provost of the University in 1947, following the appointment of General Dwight D. Eisenhower as Columbia's president. In 1949, Jacobs became Chancellor of the University of Denver, a private institution. He was the first modern Trinity president to combine a scholarly reputation with extensive experience in higher education administration.

Jacobs was an ardent Republican, and abhorred Communism, never missing an opportunity to denounce it as an evil force at work in the world. His unwavering devotion to free enterprise, furthermore, enabled him to develop a cordial relationship with the business community. Jacobs was a family man, and he and his wife, Loretta, had two daughters and a son. The new president was also a staunch Episcopalian, and had served on important agencies and commissions in both the Diocese of New York and the Diocese of Colorado. He strongly supported independent higher education, and had a particularly high regard for Church-related colleges. The qualities Jacobs evidenced fit the search committee's criteria, and although not an alumnus, he would become one of the College's most loyal "adopted sons."

The Trinity community and Greater Hartford welcomed the news of Jacobs's election. As word circulated of the circumstances under which he had left the University of Denver, however, some of the older alumni, especially the more ardent sports enthusiasts, became concerned as to whether Jacobs would fully support intercollegiate athletic competition. Jacobs had gone to Denver with the understanding that he would reorganize the University to improve its academic standing, and immediately upon arrival he made drastic changes. As Chancellor, Jacobs eliminated almost 300 courses that he regarded as marginal, discontinued the University's many large athletic scholarships, and reallocated the money to faculty salaries. As if in response,
Tradition and Progress

During his first season at Denver, the football team lost every one of its Mountain State Conference games, and attendance at sports events declined drastically. Contributions to the University's alumni fund dwindled, and as a Denver newspaper reported, Jacobs's popularity "plummeted wildly." 50

The awareness among the Trinity community and alumni that the new president had played varsity baseball at the University of Michigan, and was an avid fan of the Detroit Lions and Tigers as well as the New York and San Francisco Giants, soon dispelled fears that he was hostile toward college sports. 51 Jacobs spoke to the issue on November 8, 1952, when he addressed the Trustees, faculty and student body at a convocation in the Chapel. Athletics, he said, would continue to play an important part in Trinity's undergraduate life, and it was his conviction that "clean, hard-hitting competition is a great builder of American character." 52 Although hesitant at first to respond editorially to the new president's views on athletics, the Tripod staff soon perceived Jacobs's wisdom, expressing the hope that "academics would come first." The Tripod noted that "if American education has reached the point where an education is curtailed by the athletic departments and alumni associations, it is a bad indication of the values guiding higher education." 53

Jacobs also used his convocation address to set forth some of his basic ideas on higher education in general and Trinity in particular. Despite his Midwestern origins, he noted that he was glad to return East, and regardless of his previous connections with large institutions, happy to be at "a liberal arts college of moderate size enjoying the highest of academic prestige, with a distinguished faculty of scholarly teachers, and a splendid student body national in scope." 54 Jacobs even used the old expression of his predecessors, promising that Trinity would still be "the personal college." 55 He also stressed the value of the American way of life, a theme that would remain constant throughout his administration. Academic freedom, he noted, was academe's "specific application of the freedoms inherent in the American way of life." 56

Before returning to Denver to conclude his service with the University, Jacobs met briefly with alumni groups in New York and Philadelphia. When he visited Trinity in early December to participate in the observance of the Chapel's 20th anniversary, the Second Annual Stunt Night was underway, and one can only speculate about his reaction. The following March, Jacobs assumed office, and on the evening of his arrival, a crowd of several hundred students, including members of the choir and other vocal groups, serenaded him in front of the president's house. As the last notes faded away, Jacobs came to the door to express his thanks. The response was an encore, following which he requested one more song. Lord Jeffery of Amherst then filled the air, perhaps not the most appropriate choice for the occasion. 57

Jacobs's first weeks at Trinity were extremely busy. On March 12, he received his introduction to the Hartford community at a dinner for some 50 government and business leaders that Francis S. Murphy, publisher of the Hartford Times, hosted at the Hartford Club. Shortly thereafter the Trinity Trustees gave a welcoming dinner in
Hamlin Hall, Jacobs then addressed the 161st annual meeting of the Hartford County Medical Association, where his praise of the profession for its strong stand against socialized medicine won him the friendship of Hartford's medical community. In Chicago, he addressed the convention of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, warning his audience of the danger of international Communism and its threat to higher education, while at the same time urging American educators to avoid "Red Hysteria." Subsequently Jacobs expressed many of the same sentiments to a Weaver High School honors assembly. These public statements and others he made during this period reflected his belief that, as a distinguished liberal arts institution, Trinity was a bulwark against Communism. Another theme to which Jacobs frequently referred was the College's duty to preserve its Episcopal heritage. In an address to the 38th annual diocesan dinner of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut on May 19, 1953, he stated that while many colleges with church origins had settled for "a lowest common denominator type of religion... [.] Trinity... believes that it has carried out faithfully... the original intention of the College." The new president also found time to contribute an article to the Trinity College Bulletin entitled "The College, Scholarship, and Public Service" in which he proclaimed the value of a liberal arts education. "There has been and is," Jacobs wrote, "a tendency in higher education toward the practical which in the long run may be impractical." Only broad training in the humanities and sciences could provide "enlightened citizenship" and "enlightened leadership." These beliefs, too, became central to his articulation of the College's mission.

Jacobs's inauguration as the 14th president of Trinity took place on Saturday, May 16, 1953, the 130th anniversary of the chartering of the College (IV-20). About 1,000 delegates and friends assembled at noon in the Memorial Field House to begin the festivities. Here, amid a park-like setting with blue and gold decorations, they enjoyed a pre-inaugural luncheon to the accompaniment of chamber music performed by members of the Hartford Symphony. Following the luncheon, some 1,800 guests gathered just south of the Chapel Tower for the inauguration. Frederick L. Johnson '17 performed on the Plumb Memorial Carillon, and as had long been the custom, the First Company Governor's Foot Guard Band provided the music for the academic procession. After the inaugural formalities concluded, President and Mrs. Jacobs received the guests at the president's house.

The ceremonies on the Quad opened with A. Northey Jones '17 (IV-21), Chairman of the Trustee's Presidential Search Committee, presenting Jacobs for inauguration. Following his investiture by Newton C. Brainard Hon. M '46, Hon. LL.D. '59, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the new president delivered his inaugural address from the Chapel's outdoor pulpit. Next came greetings from Raymond C. Parrott '53 on behalf of the students, Harmon T. Barber '19 for the alumni, and Professor Lawrence W. Towle (Economics), Secretary of the Faculty, on behalf of Trinity's faculty, followed by remarks by Hartford's mayor, Joseph V. Cronin, Connecticut Governor
Figure IV-1
Arthur H. Hughes
in later life

Figure IV-2
The Funston Court

Figure IV-3
Honorary Degree recipients with President Funston, Commencement 1951.
Front row, from the left: Martin W. Clement, Class of 1901; Connecticut Governor John D.
Lodge; President Funston; Mrs. Beatrice F. Auerbach; Benjamin F. Fairless. Back row, from
the left: Rev. Charles F. Whiston, Class of 1926; Alfred C. Fuller; Robert M. Brady,
Class of 1890; Rt. Rev. Robert W. Hatch; Alfred N. Guertin, Class of 1922
Figure IV-4
The Trustees wearing the new befeater hats at Commencement 1951

Figure IV-5
The Ceremonial Mace

Figure IV-6
The Presidential Collar

Figure IV-7
Charles T. (Chuck) Kingston, Jr., Class of 1934

**Figure IV-8**
The Trinity Pipes, 1949-1950

**Figure IV-9**
Summer Carillon Concert

**Figure IV-10**
Louis Welton Downes, 
Class of 1888, 
Hon. Sc.D., 1913

**Figure IV-11**
Dedication of the Library, November 8, 1952
Figure IV-12
Former President Funston presenting
Paul W. Mellon (center) a gold key
to the Library while Acting
President Hughes looks on.

Figure IV-13
College Librarian Donald B. Engley

Figure IV-14
The new Library

Figure IV-15
The lobby and the George N. Hamlin
(Class of 1891) Memorial Reading Room
seen from the Library's main entrance.
Figure IV-16
The reading room of the Watkinson Library located on the third floor of the new Trinity College Library, Fall 1952

Figure IV-17
David Watkinson

Figure IV-18
Jerome P. (Dan) Webster
Class of 1910, M.D.
(Hon. M.S., 1937; Hon. Sc.D., 1968)
The Inauguration of

ALBERT CHARLES JACOBS

as the Fourteenth President of

TRINITY COLLEGE

Saturday, May the Sixteenth

Nineteen Hundred Fifty-three

The One Hundred Thirtieth Anniversary

of the Chartering of the College

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Figure IV-19

Portrait of Dr. Albert C. Jacobs
(Hon. Litt.D., 1968),
14th president of Trinity College,
by Alfred Jonniaux

Figure IV-20

The program for the inauguration
of President Jacobs

Figure IV-21

A. Northey Jones, Class of 1917
(M.A., 1920; Hon. LL.D., 1958)
John D. Lodge, and the Rt. Rev. Walter H. Gray, Hon. '41, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut. Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president of Temple University, newly appointed head of the U. S. State Department’s International Information Administration, and spokesman for the College’s sister institutions of higher education, then delivered an address on the importance to society of a liberal education in an age of increasing specialization. Concluding the ceremonies was the conferment of honorary degrees on Dr. Johnson (LL.D.), Earl D. Babst, lawyer and industrialist (LL.D.), and Prescott S. Bush, senior U. S. Senator (Republican) from Connecticut (LL.D.).

In his inaugural address, President Jacobs focused on a number of issues related to the central theme of the College’s role in the world. Fully sharing the conviction of his predecessors, Ogilby and Funston, he cited as one of Trinity’s unique strengths its location in “the splendid City of Hartford where freedom, culture, social conscience, and individual initiative, vital parts of the American heritage, long have flourished, . . . a community that means much to Trinity as Trinity does to it.” Jacobs went on to assert that the goal of the College was “to promote the intellectual, physical, moral, and spiritual development of the young men entrusted to our care so that they may become intelligent, self-reliant, upright, and enlightened citizens and leaders.” The College would accomplish this “high mission” through the curriculum, “subject to constant study for improvement,” and through a carefully selected faculty, “ever mindful that their primary duty is to stimulate thought and not the parroting of encyclopedic facts.” Also vital in carrying out Trinity’s mission were a pervading religious atmosphere through which, “in accordance with our Charter [ ,] we seek to intensify the ties of each student with his chosen faith,” and a student body, “national in character and limited in size without reference to race, color, or creed,” which would remain “small in number because we believe that the highest academic values can be conveyed only through close personal contact between teacher and student.”

Jacobs then stated his conviction that Trinity possessed “the requisite tools for the effective execution of our dedicated mission” that was vital to the nation’s welfare in view of the “life-death conflict with the dread forces of totalitarianism.” The existence of atomic weapons complicated the world scene, and future “citizens and leaders of wisdom, courage and vision, of understanding, resourcefulness and faith in God,” would face the challenges ahead, secure in the strength of a liberal education, the bulwark of freedom. Such an education could make a major contribution to the nation’s financial strength and prosperity. According to Jacobs, industrial leaders were increasingly aware that “the most difficult problem facing American enterprise lies in obtaining persons capable of sound judgment; that scientific and technical training alone no longer suffice.” Narrowly focused vocational and specialized education had resulted in “a loss of meaningful connection with the source springs of our heritage.” The generation of the “common man” had become a reality with “common” having come to mean “technically skilled.” By contrast, the liberally educated
man, although specializing in one field, was possessed of a mind conversant with many fields. For Jacobs, a Trinity education should “help create the uncommon man, the moral and spiritual man; the man who will search himself so that he may distinguish the values he considers really worth while [sic].” Viewed from this perspective, Trinity’s role in the current world was of enduring importance.

The Tripod staff may have seen an advance copy of the inaugural address or been advised of its emphasis, for in the issue of May 13, an editorial referred to several of the matters with which Jacobs dealt, in the form of suggestions. Firstly, the editorial called for an increase in salaries that would attract faculty of better quality. Secondly, although Trinity students had usually accepted the idea of increasing Trinity’s size, the editor urged a reduction in undergraduate enrollment by “increased selectivity” and by “drastically cutting” the number of Hartford-area students. Thirdly, to attract better-qualified freshmen, the College should provide more scholarship assistance similar to the Illinois scholarship program. Finally, the editorial suggested the abolition of compulsory chapel, and the improvement of the physical education program through provision of more informal sports.

Many undergraduates criticized the Tripod editorial, particularly the day students. A clarification appeared in the May 20 issue, stating that no offense had been intended, although the editors believed that many of the Hartford students were “of, but not in, the student body,” and that these students spent very little time on campus, with the result that “the over-all aspect of the student body” was weakened. There was, the Tripod insisted, “a definite schism” between local students and those who lived on campus. The Tripod then restated its original position. The editorials came late in the academic year, and opponents had no time to rebut them effectively. Temper cooled during the summer, and talk of town versus dorm did not recur when the fall term opened. In its September 30 issue, the Tripod again urged a smaller student body, this time arguing that fewer students would mean smaller classes and closer ties with faculty.

The institution that was now the focus of Jacobs’s energies had experienced an administrative transformation under former president Funston, and had benefited as well from the construction of new buildings and an increase in undergraduate enrollment. Enlarging the endowment, continuing the expansion of facilities, and broadening Trinity’s appeal to prospective students, particularly those from areas outside the Northeast, emerged as central challenges. The geographical distribution of the student body had begun to increase in the years following World War II, and although immediately prior to the war, 42 percent of the undergraduates were from Hartford and surrounding communities, this figure had declined to less than 25 percent by the early 1950s. Students from outside the Northeast and even from overseas were increasingly seeking admission to Trinity, a positive trend and an encouraging sign of the College’s growing national appeal. Regarding the physical plant, the new library was spacious and provided expansion room for the research collections. A new dor-
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mitory, later designated as Jones Hall, was under construction (IV-22), but an additional dormitory was a pending need as was a student center. The chemistry building was well equipped for teaching and research, and Hallden Engineering Laboratory was undergoing expansion. In contrast, the Biology, Mathematics, Geology, and Physics departments continued to occupy outdated and inadequate facilities in Boardman Hall and Jarvis Laboratory. Such inadequacies concerned many alumni, especially when Trinity was compared with other small liberal arts institutions. Alumni were annoyed also whenever Wesleyan, Amherst, and Williams referred to themselves as the “Little Three,” openly excluding Trinity.

Jacobs was well aware of the College’s strengths and weaknesses. From his perspective, Trinity’s greatest strengths were its campus and physical plant, despite the need for continued development, while the greatest weakness was a relatively small endowment. Trinity had been successful in the fund-raising campaigns it had undertaken during the previous half-century, and there had been a number of generous bequests. The College, however, had invested a large portion of the funds it received in buildings, including new dormitories that a more numerous student body required. While Trinity’s budget had shown a small annual surplus for many years, the endowment had not kept pace with the institution’s growth. In 1941, before America’s involvement in World War II, endowed funds amounted to just over $3.6 million, and by 1953, the figure stood at slightly in excess of $5 million, the ratio of endowment per student having declined. In 1941, endowment per student (with 556 undergraduates) was $6,476, while in 1953 (with 925 undergraduates) it was $5,420. Tuition, the other major source of income, was $400 per year in 1941, and stood at $600 in 1953, while the College’s actual operating budget had increased from the 1940-1941 figure of $404,026 to $1,337,700 for 1952-1953.

Some months before Jacobs’s election as president, the Trustees had authorized Acting President Hughes to engage the New York consulting firm of Marts and Lundy, Inc. to undertake a survey of Trinity’s fund-raising potential. The firm had previously assisted the College with the 125th Anniversary Campaign conducted during 1947-1948. Marts and Lundy’s report, dated November 6, 1952, included among its recommendations that Trinity establish an ongoing development program and undertake another fund-raising campaign. The report confirmed President Jacobs’s own sense of the financial picture, and increasing the endowment soon became one of his central priorities. The Board agreed that the College should embark on a major fund-raising effort, and that it should employ a qualified individual to set up a development program and direct a campaign. They turned to Albert E. Holland ’34, M ’58, Hon. ’66 (IV-23), who was then Assistant to the President, a position in which he had served under both Funston and Hughes. With his title augmented to include responsibilities as Director of Development, Holland accepted an initial assignment for the period from May 1, 1953 to September 1, 1954. In June, 1954, the Trustees appointed him Vice President in Charge of Development, and at
the same time designated Arthur H. Hughes as Vice President of the College in recognition of his long and outstanding service. In 1957, Holland’s title also became Vice President of the College.

Albert E. Holland ’34 was the ideal choice to oversee a development program. From the beginning of his administrative connection with Trinity in 1946, he had been involved with fund raising for various Hartford organizations, among them the Hartford Symphony Society and the Wadsworth Atheneum, and had successfully headed the Hartford Community Chest campaign. Holland operated on the principle that “it takes money to get money,” one that had been highly effective in community affairs and would produce remarkable results at Trinity. He had come to know Hartford well, and although a resident of the city for little more than a decade, was well-acquainted with influential members of the community. Holland, it seemed, knew everybody in Hartford, and everybody in Hartford knew him. His Hartford connections were most useful, and in his many short memos to Jacobs, Holland often suggested which members of the Hartford community were worth cultivating and which were not. Needless to say, he enjoyed the job, and early on indicated to Jacobs: “This Development work is most interesting.”

Based on the findings of Marts and Lundy as well as on his own experience, Holland prepared a report in which he discussed the principles guiding his approach to fund raising, and laid out a basic strategy for the College, including the requirements for establishing an ongoing development program. He also proposed the objectives for a long-range capital campaign. Three development committees, composed respectively of trustees, faculty, and members of the administration, considered and endorsed his report, and it received full Trustee approval at a special meeting on October 17, 1953. Holland’s ambitious campaign goal called for raising $8.2 million, with most of that amount dedicated to increasing the College’s endowment. Trinity would seek $3 million to improve faculty salaries and support scholarly and scientific research; $2 million would add new scholarships; $1.5 million would be for general operating expenses; $750,000 would construct and endow “a modest student center”; $200,000 would complete the transformation of the old library quarters in Williams Memorial into faculty and administrative offices; and the remainder would repay the loans the College had incurred to build the Jones Hall dormitory then under construction.

Over the course of the next two years, Holland set up a development program, energetically cultivated contacts in Hartford and beyond, oversaw successful Alumni Fund and Parents’ Association campaigns, and worked with President Jacobs on stimulating relations with local businesses and industries. In view of the success Holland had, and with Jacobs’s enthusiastic recommendation, the Trustees voted on April 23, 1955 to undertake “an intensive capital campaign” as a major step in moving toward the $8.2 million goal they had previously approved. They also authorized engaging Marts and Lundy as campaign consultants. Following a period of study and review
of the College's most pressing needs, the Trustees at their January 1956 meeting set an adjusted goal of $4.57 million for what they called the "Program of Progress" campaign. They further specified raising $3.35 million of the campaign's goal by June 30, 1957, and the remaining funds by June 30, 1958. Up to that time the largest campaign in Trinity's history, the Program of Progress also was the largest intensive campaign any college of Trinity's size had undertaken.88

The revised priorities that the Program of Progress embraced consisted of $1 million as "new endowment for faculty purposes"; $100,000 for remodeling Williams Memorial; $1 million for a new student center; $420,000 to retire the debt on the new Jones Hall dormitory completed in 1953; $1 million for a mathematics and physics building; $200,000 for library purposes; $500,000 for endowed memorial scholarships; and $350,000 for use as "unrestricted expendable funds."89 The campaign that ensued was highly successful, although it did not result in meeting the target figures for some of the priorities, especially the student center, and the mathematics and physics building. Funds raised amounted to $4,666,981, almost $100,000 in excess of the goal, and credit for this achievement went to Holland as well as to Martin W. Clement '01, the honorary national chairman, and Robert S. Morris '16 (IV-24), the national chairman. Particularly important was the dramatic increase in support from the Hartford area community, which contributed $1,732,850 in contrast to the $270,000 contributed to the 125th Anniversary Campaign in 1947-1948. Such a change was a sign that, as President Jacobs observed, Trinity had "finally become a vital part of the Hartford community."90

Local businesses and industries played an important part in helping the College achieve its Program of Progress goals. One of the major points Holland had made in his 1953 report on fund-raising strategies for Trinity was the importance of seeking support from Hartford's business community. Concurring strongly in Holland's view that this "community" was a natural College constituency, Jacobs believed that strengthening an already cordial relationship would benefit Trinity greatly. To this end, Jacobs began working closely with trustees Newton C. Brainard (president of Connecticut Printers, Inc.) (IV-25), and Lyman B. Brainerd '30, Hon. '71 (president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company) (IV-26), both members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.91

On October 19, 1953, the College entertained 150 Hartford-area business leaders at the "First Annual Business and Industry Dinner." Commemorating the 175th anniversary of the birth of Trinity's founder, the Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Brownell,92 and the 130th anniversary of the founding of Trinity, the event took place in Hamlin Dining Hall. The Honorable Raymond E. Baldwin, Associate Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court, a former Connecticut Governor and a Wesleyan graduate, acted as toastmaster. In his address to the guests, Jacobs pledged that Trinity would serve the community in new ways. There would be more participation in community affairs by members of the faculty and administration, as well as the offering of
graduate courses that would address the interests of individuals involved in Hartford's businesses and industries. Faculty would also be more available for consulting services. Jacobs indicated to his audience, however, that the College expected the business community to reciprocate. In a time when tax policies were having a negative impact on the sources of large endowments, the independent colleges had to seek corporate support. This, he said, was not asked “as a matter of charity,” but as “an opportunity to invest in the future of America, in enlightened self-interest.”

President Jacobs's words did not fall upon deaf ears, and the business community willingly responded by cooperating to bring itself and Trinity closer together. In the fall of 1954, the College organized the Trinity College Associates, “a cooperative effort for the benefit of business, industry, and higher education.” Membership consisted of firms that agreed to contribute $1,000 to the College annually, in return for which they received the designation “Associate.” By June of 1955, the Associates consisted of 21 Central Connecticut businesses and industries of varied size, and to accommodate this variation, the College soon introduced a sliding scale into the membership fee structure. The number of associates thereafter increased.

In response to such direct support from the business community, Trinity pledged to expand the graduate program by including more courses useful to corporate employees, particularly in the areas of economics, mathematics, and physics. For the benefit of corporate executives, the College also agreed to bring lecturers to the campus in such fields as economics and public policy, with a special emphasis on developments and challenges in New England. There would also be an effort to strengthen library resources in connection with developing a broad-based reading program of interest to junior executives.

Employees of Hartford-area businesses and industries soon took advantage of the additional course opportunities, and in many cases, the employer paid either all or part of the student's tuition fees. Several corporations made direct grants to the College to cover the added costs of graduate instruction, among them IBM, which paid for several student assistants, and United Aircraft Corporation of East Hartford, which contributed $35,000 to support the entire Trinity graduate program. Also, in 1956, G. Fox & Company, a major Hartford department store owned by Mrs. Beatrice Fox Auerbach, supported both graduate and undergraduate instruction by endowing the G. Fox & Company Professorship of Economics through a gift of $100,000 to the Program of Progress.

The lecture series designed for corporate executives began in October 1954, and was open to the public. Among the featured speakers were Alfred C. Neel, first vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston; Robert Brendt, vice president of the New England Power Company, and Henry L. Shepherd of the law firm of Shepherd, Murtha and Merritt, who spoke on “Taxes and Industrial Progress.”

Perhaps the foremost example of business and industry cooperation with Trinity was the creation in 1958 of the Capital Area Scholarships (later the Capital Area
Corporate Scholarships). As the Minutes of the College’s Board of Trustees state, “the full-tuition scholarships were to serve a two-fold function: as an expression of Trinity’s debt to the community, and also a desire to help needy young men in the community to receive an education of quality.”

Hartford-area corporations provided most of the funding for the Capital Area program, with slight additional support from Trinity. Under the terms of the Capital Area Scholarships, the College would admit 10 young men from the capital area annually. Each candidate had to possess several qualifications that, as President Jacobs described them, were absolute integrity and willingness to work hard, the admiration and respect of peers, the resolve to make something of one’s life, and a strong religious conviction, whatever the candidate’s creed.

The Capital Area program proved to be a tremendous success, and annually, a new group of students from Hartford and 17 surrounding towns had the opportunity to attend an independent college, something each Capital Area Scholar could not otherwise have afforded. Nearly 40 years later, in the 1995-1996 academic year, 10 corporations were contributing to what has become known as the Connecticut Scholars program: CIGNA Corporation, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Dexter Corporation, Duracell, Heublein, Inc., R. C. Knox, Northeast Utilities, Savage-Alert, Shawmut Bank, and United Technologies Corporation.

At the same time that President Jacobs was busily soliciting the cooperation of the Hartford business community, the Vice President for Development was making contacts with the corporate world at large. During the winter of 1953-1954, Albert E. Holland ’34 visited the headquarters of some 60 foundations and national business corporations. During much of this time, Holland worked from an office that he opened in New York City so as to be near the center of America’s corporate and foundation action. He soon discovered that Trinity lacked a sufficiently distinctive profile among national foundations and corporations, despite former president Funston’s personal connection with many corporate executives. Holland also learned that corporations and corporate foundations had cooled somewhat toward making charitable contributions, fearing opposition from stockholders who could conceivably object to giving away funds that they might feel were rightfully theirs. Fortunately, the New Jersey Supreme Court, in a June 25, 1953 decision stemming from a case involving Princeton University, had declared the legality of corporate charitable contributions.

Jacobs and Holland persevered, and alumni and friends of the College involved with the campaign continued to stress how important Trinity and other American liberal arts colleges were to the welfare of the nation as well as to the communities in which they were located. In 1955, with Marts and Lundy’s assistance, Trinity’s public relations staff prepared a color motion picture entitled ‘Neath The Elms. Narrated by Professor John A. Dando (English), the film briefly recounted the College’s history, highlighted the distinctive features of a Trinity education, and concluded with a segment on the institution’s needs as summarized in the Program of Progress campaign objectives. This and other public relations efforts, coupled
with Holland's tenacity, gradually achieved the desired result, and foundation and corporate support for the campaign began to develop. Early in 1956, the United States Steel Foundation included Trinity in the distribution of $1 million among 400 colleges and universities throughout the country. At the same time, the John Hay Whitney Foundation helped support the salary of a visiting professor, Louis Brand, the distinguished mathematician. The most spectacular gift to Trinity came during the academic year of 1955-1956, when the Ford Foundation distributed $500 million among the independent colleges of the United States, the grants being intended to "improve instruction." Trinity's share was $532,000, and the College compared favorably with other recipients. Yale received $4 million, Wesleyan $894,000, and Albertus Magnus in New Haven $111,300. During 1956-1957, Trinity received an additional $103,400 from the Ford Foundation.

Another important foundation gift to the Program of Progress occurred in 1958, and resulted in the creation of the George F. Baker Scholarship program at the College. Established by a prominent New York banker, the George F. Baker Trust had previously funded scholarships at a number of colleges and universities. The scholarships paid the full college expenses of young men interested in careers in business or industry. The intent was to attract young men of exceptional ability, and have them concentrate during their college years on work in economics and other disciplines that would provide an intellectual foundation for success in the business world. Recipients did not have to make a final vocational choice. The Trust continued to fund the scholarships until 1973, and over the span of 15 years, the College awarded three or four Baker Scholarships each year for a full four years of study.

As noted previously, the Program of Progress campaign not only reached its total dollar goal, but exceeded it, and went a long way toward making Trinity's name better known, particularly in the eyes of the corporate and foundation world. Corporations had contributed just over $737,000 to the campaign, and foundations in excess of $1.7 million. This level of support helped place Trinity in the lead among 14 small "quality colleges" in a 1958 J. Price Jones Company survey of direct gifts received during the 1956-1957 fiscal year. The College reported the receipt of $1,744,000 for the period, while Wesleyan was second with $1,657,000, and Williams third with $1,650,000.

A Second Natural Constituency

The conviction Jacobs and Holland shared that business and industry were a natural constituency was ultimately justified, and throughout Trinity's subsequent history the bonds between the College and the business community have remained strong. Both men also believed that there was a second natural constituency: the Episcopal community, which consisted of the laity and various Church-related groups, organizations, and institutions. In respect to the modern history of the College there is an important distinction between the Episcopal community and the Episcopal Church.
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Figure IV-22
Jones Hall

Figure IV-23
Albert E. Holland, Class of 1934
(M.A., 1958; Hon. LL.D., 1966)

Figure IV-24
Robert S. Morris, Class of 1916
(M.S., 1917; LL.D., 1965)
Figure IV-25
Newton C. Brainard (Hon. M.A., 1946; Hon. LL.D., 1959)

Figure IV-26
Lyman B. Brainerd, Class of 1930, Hon. LL.D., 1971

Figure IV-27
The Crypt Chapel Altar. Vice President Holland is shown addressing a group of students.

Figure IV-28
Dominic Cristelli and the St. Dominic kneeler end
Figure IV-29
The new carillon bells given in 1979
by Florence S. M. Crofut, Hon. M.A., 1938

Figure IV-30
The Rev. Dr. Eugene V. N. Geetichins

Figure IV-31
The Rev. Allen F. Bray III,
Class of 1949

Figure IV-32
Professor of Religion
Edmond L. Cherbonnier
Figure IV-33
Elsworth Morton Tracy Lecturer
and Professor of Religion
Theodor M. Mauch

Figure IV-34
The Rev. James Moulton (Mo)
Thomas, College Chaplain

Figure IV-35
The Rev. Dr. Alan C. Tull,
College Chaplain
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Figure IV-36
The Canterbury Club, 1958-1959

First Row: Snyder, T. C.; Cummings, F. J.; Liepis, R. F.; Canivan, J. T.; Brian, R. A.; Coogan, N. W.; Odlum, G. B.; Campion, P. S.


Figure IV-37
The Newman Club, 1958-1959
First Row: Fairbanks, G. W.; Backman, C. G.; Hunter, J. C.; Burdin, T. W.; Mills, P. R.; McRae, R.; Henriques, P. R.; Foster, J. S.

Figure IV-38
The Protestant Fellowship, 1958-1959


Figure IV-39
The Hillel Society, 1958-1959
Ties with the Church had existed since Trinity's founding, but from the turn of the century on, any formal connections had ceased. Lingering confusion on this point had prompted President Funston to issue a memorandum in 1948 on the relationship between the College and the Church. In it, he reaffirmed that Trinity was a non-denominational college that had "close informal relations with the Episcopal Church." In contrast, the relationship with the Episcopal community had remained strong, and Jacobs and Holland capitalized upon that strength in conjunction with Trinity's emerging development program. In December 1953, the College sent letters to "6,000 Hartford friends, past parents, and Episcopalians . . . to acquaint or reacquaint certain important publics with the aims and objectives of Trinity." J
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 Jacobs also firmly believed that the College should be of service to the Episcopal community. Within a month of the new president's inauguration, for example, the College was host to the nationwide Conference in Theology for College Faculty, a weeklong gathering of academic Episcopalians sponsored by the Synod of the Episcopal Church in New England, New York, and New Jersey, and by the Church Society for College Work. First held in 1950 at Hamilton College, and continued annually until the 1960s, the conferences were intended to discuss matters of moral and theological concern to Episcopal professors of all disciplines. In ensuing years, the College continued to host a number of conferences, educationally oriented programs, and anniversary observances directly related to the Episcopal community.

 Jacobs enthusiastically supported Trinity's observance of Christian Higher Education Day, and in time the celebration evolved into an unusual fund-raising venture. In 1947, the College had joined in an informal alliance with Hobart, Kenyon, and the University of the South in observing the day each November. The occasion was given new importance in 1954, when the National Council of Churches designated Sunday, April 25, as National Christian College Day, and in that connection, asked all church-related institutions of higher learning to pursue a common theme: "Christian Colleges for a Free America." Hobart, Kenyon, Trinity, and the University of the South agreed to pursue the theme collaboratively. Each Episcopal parish in the United States received an explanatory brochure on behalf of the four institutions that discussed the theme's significance, requested that there be some observance of the day, and urged parishioners to contribute to the colleges of their choice. The president of each of the four colleges preached the sermon in one of the larger churches or the cathedral of the diocese in which his college was located. On the first such occasion, Jacobs ventured beyond the Diocese of Connecticut and preached at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City at the 11:00 a.m. service, and at the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Garden City, Long Island, at Evensong. The wide publicity the services received resulted in a large attendance, and many in the congregations were alumni, parents, and students from the New York-New Jersey area.

 Thereafter, the presidents of the colleges worked closely in planning each annual Christian College Day observance, and in addition, sought each other's advice regard-
ing athletic matters, chapel observance, fund raising and other mutual concerns. When the University of the South withdrew from the arrangement, the remaining institutions became known as "The Three College Group." An informal organization, the Group soon concluded that a permanent arrangement could be advantageous to both the colleges and the Episcopal community. The Association of Presidents of Church Colleges, an organization that had existed briefly in the 1920s, consisting of the heads of Trinity, Hobart, Kenyon, the University of the South, and St. Stephen's College (later Bard College), may have served as a model for the Three College Group in broadening their membership. The Association of Presidents of Church Colleges was the brainchild of the Rev. Bernard J. Bell, Warden (President) of St. Stephen's College, and he had been the Association's leading figure throughout its short life. Although far from being a resounding success, the Association had succeeded in securing for each of the five colleges a grant of $10,000 per year for three years from the General Council of the Episcopal Church, the first and only grants Trinity ever received from the Church.

The Three College Group and five other colleges organized the Episcopal Church College Association in 1962, after several years of planning. President Jacobs urged the Trinity Trustees to accept membership, and on June 8, 1962, the Board voted to join the organization, soon to be known as the Association of Episcopal Colleges. In addition to Trinity, Hobart, and Kenyon, membership consisted of the University of the South, Bard, Shimer (Illinois), and three black colleges, St. Paul's (Virginia), St. Augustine's (North Carolina), and Voorhees (South Carolina). Early publicity releases emphasized that the Association received no funds from the Church and that it would be entirely self-supporting. Its stated purpose was to act as a liaison among member colleges and, through a Fund for Episcopal Colleges, to solicit financial support for the member colleges directly as well as collectively.

Membership in the Association was not popular at Trinity, where the belief prevailed that it would divert funds from the College. Such fears were soon realized in the form of a small booklet, *Their Precious Power*, which explained the basis for allocating the funds raised. The primary goal was to secure $50 million of "new, unrestricted endowment" for the institutions, over a period of 10 years, primarily from the Episcopal community. The secondary but vitally important goal was to strengthen endowed support for professorships, faculty fellowships, lectureships, scholarships for Episcopal students (with a specific fund for black students), student exchange, and library improvement. On all counts, Trinity would benefit to a lesser degree than the smaller, less-well-endowed member colleges. Several of the institutions had libraries severely lacking in resources, and faculty exchange was clearly to the advantage of the other colleges willing to participate. The objective of providing one four-year scholarship for each member college could hardly have been to Trinity's advantage. In years when funds raised were insufficient, the size of an institution's endowment would determine whether or not it received a scholarship, and the college with
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Despite such considerations, Trinity assumed a key position in the organization. When I. Dwight Fickes, a New York businessman and Episcopal layman, accepted appointment as Executive Director, Trinity provided temporary headquarters until the Association could locate permanently in New York City. The first formal meeting, coinciding with National Church College Day, took place in New York City on April 28, 1963. Albert C. Jacobs was elected president, and Kenneth C. Parker, the College’s Director of Public Relations, became secretary. Enthusiasm for membership in the Association soon waned when it became clear that the Episcopal Church Foundation, a major fund-raising arm of the Church, was beginning to assume responsibility for much of the Association’s work, and that such an altered alliance was not to Trinity’s advantage. The terms “Church-related college” and “Episcopal college,” used in the Association’s brochures, had become a hindrance to the College’s admissions program. Trinity was not an “Episcopal college” functioning as an educational extension of the Church, and terminology suggesting such a relationship was confusing if not completely misleading. At President Jacobs’s request, a trustee committee reviewed the membership question, and upon its recommendation, the Board voted on June 1, 1968, to withdraw from the Association effective June 30, 1969.

President Jacobs’s devotion to his faith and to the Episcopal Church carried over to the Trinity campus, and many undergraduates, as well as faculty and members of the administration, became active participants in several new religious programs and organizations. Unquestionably, the Chapel was the center of religious life at the College, and numerous gifts continued to add to its beauty and practical functioning. In 1955, for example, Bern Budd ’08 presented a free-standing marble altar (IV-27) for the Crypt Chapel in memory of his wife, and at their 26th anniversary service in December 1958, the Chapel Builders added an accompanying altar rail. One of the most moving gifts was a kneeler end donated by Dominic Cristelli, the Chapel custodian for many years. Dedicated at Evensong on January 7, 1955 to Cristelli’s patron saint, St. Dominic, the kneeler end featured carved details representing events in the lives of both the donor and his patron (IV-28). Cristelli had just two or three years of schooling in Italy, and had saved the funds for the kneeler end from his earnings. That same year witnessed a gift for a “Memorial Bell-Ringing Fund” from Florence S. M. Crofut, a long-time friend of the College, as noted previously. Miss Crofut stipulated that the income from her gift was to enable the College to attract distinguished performers for the summer carillon concerts rather than employ “a regular College carillonneur.” Miss Crofut enjoyed visiting the Chapel, and on occasion would attend a weekday or Sunday service. The carillon was a focus of her interest, and in 1979, she presented 19 additional bells, thus extending the original 30 bells to a range of four octaves (IV-29).

The incongruity President Jacobs noticed in the religious life of the College was...
that while undergraduates took pride in the Chapel as an architectural masterpiece, many of them seemed oblivious to its purpose. Chapel attendance was still compulsory, and students earned “chapel credits” for attending services not only in the Chapel but also in churches or synagogues in Hartford or their home towns. At the time of Jacobs’s inauguration, he ignored the Tripod’s suggestion that the College abolish compulsory chapel. The president viewed student resistance to compulsory chapel as a challenge, and immediately set out to develop a religious program that he hoped would be more to the students’ liking and bring more of them, as individuals, into the religious life of the institution.

Late in 1953, Jacobs appointed a Faculty Committee on Religious Life to study the entire religious situation on campus and make suggestions for its improvement. Proposals came quickly, and received prompt attention. In an effort to draw the fraternities more fully into the religious life of the College, an annual corporate communion was celebrated in the Chapel of Perfect Friendship for each fraternity on a day of special significance for the chapter. In addition, faculty and staff attended a corporate communion followed by breakfast on the first Wednesday of each term. Another proposal involved the establishment of a series of monthly Chapel convocations on the subject of “The Christian in the Academic Community.” The convocations were intended to foster faculty-student relationships, encourage greater faculty involvement in the life of the College, and integrate more closely spiritual and academic concerns. Begun in October 1955, the convocations consisted of half-hour lectures by different members of the faculty with discussion following. Among the topics were: “The Christian and Economics” by Professor John E. Candelet (Economics); “The Christian and Modern British Literature” by Professor John A. Dando (English); and “The Christian and Chemistry” by Professor Robert H. Smellie, Jr. ’42, M.S. ’44 (Chemistry). There was no chapel credit for attendance, which averaged 70.

The challenge of a new opportunity for service in his ministry led Trinity’s Chaplain, the Rev. Gerald B. O’Grady, Jr., to resign in 1955 to become rector of the American Church in Geneva, Switzerland. The Chaplain’s departure had an impact on the curriculum, and soon led to the establishment of the Department of Religion. In addition to his other responsibilities, O’Grady had served on the faculty as Assistant Professor of Religion. Shortly after his appointment in 1946, he developed semester-long courses on Christian thought and Christian ethics, as well as a yearlong introductory course on the literature and religion of the Old and New Testaments. In the years following, the Chaplain taught the survey courses and the Scriptures course on an alternating basis while continuing to conduct a full schedule of services in the Chapel, counsel students, and carry out other pastoral functions. In 1952, the College moved to lighten O’Grady’s taxing schedule by appointing as his assistant the Rev. Dr. Eugene V. N. Goetchius (IV-30). The latter also served as Instructor in Religion, and offered new courses on the Judeo-Christian sources of Western culture, the history of religions, and the philosophy of religion.
Goetchius left the College in 1954 to take a parish position in New York City, the Rev. Allen F. Bray III '49 became Assistant Chaplain (IV-31). Bray, however, did not engage in teaching, and O'Grady that year took on the full course load. Instruction in religion for the 1955-1956 academic year rested with a new member of the faculty, the Rev. Dr. Edmond L. Cherbonnier, Associate Professor of Religion (IV-32). Cherbonnier soon broadened course offerings, introducing the study of the religions of the Far East. With the appointment in 1956 of Dr. Theodor M. Mauch as Assistant Professor of Religion (IV-33), the Department of Religion became a reality, thus adding an important dimension to the College's curriculum.

Assistant Chaplain Bray assumed responsibility for the Chapel following O'Grady's departure. The College engaged the Rev. Dr. Kenneth E. Cragg, then teaching at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, to help Bray, but this arrangement came to an end when Cragg accepted appointment as Canon of St. George's Collegiate Church in Jerusalem. Bray had become increasingly aware that the chapel situation needed a fresh vision, and indicated to President Jacobs that he would like to leave the College to enter the Chaplaincy Corps of the U.S. Navy. Accordingly, on June 9, 1956, he submitted his resignation, effective July 1. Having unsuccessfully conducted a personal search for a successor to O'Grady the previous fall, Jacobs had appointed an official faculty-administration committee to seek a new chaplain. In the interim, the Rt. Rev. Lewis B. Whittemore, Hon. D.D. '57, retired Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan, assumed the responsibilities of the chaplaincy.

Selecting a new chaplain proved to be almost as complicated as choosing a new president. There was little agreement as to what qualities a new director of religious life at Trinity should possess. A consensus existed on only one point: the chaplain would have to be a priest of the Episcopal Church because of the diocesan status of the Chapel. The final choice was the Rev. James Moulton (Mo) Thomas, who accepted appointment as Chaplain in July 1956 (IV-34). An alumnus of Princeton, he had wide pastoral experience in West Virginia and Maryland, and had been highly successful in working with young people. Perhaps recalling former president Funston's comment that "pageantry appropriate to academic occasions ... assists in the maintenance of traditions which contribute to high morale," President Jacobs decided to make the installation of the new chaplain an occasion that would impress upon the students the great importance of the chaplaincy and the Chapel in the life of the College.

The installation service occurred on November 1, 1956 in a ceremony conducted entirely in Latin. The academic procession consisted of the College Marshal, representatives of the student religious organizations, the officers of the Classes of 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1960, the Medusa, the Senate, the faculty, the Trustees, the Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, the Chaplain-elect, the mace bearer, President Jacobs, the Bishop's Chaplain, and the Rt. Rev. Walter H. Gray, Bishop of Connecticut and a trustee of the College. Bishop Gray presented Chaplain Thomas with the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, the Canons of the Episcopal Church, the College Charter, and the
“Book” used at Matriculation and Commencement, following which President Jacobs presented the Trinity College Bachelor of Divinity hood, the tippet, the Canterbury cap and the Chapel key.\(^{150}\)

In brief remarks, Thomas outlined his plans for the Chapel. He would continue the daily services usually observed in an academic community, and would encourage faculty and student lay-readers to conduct as many of the short weekday services as possible. The Chaplain proposed less liturgical emphasis, brief sermons or homilies at every service, and more hymns. He also planned to invite alumni clergy of various denominations to preach when they were in Hartford.\(^{151}\) Beginning in the fall of 1957, a new schedule of services went into effect, including Sunday Evensong. President Jacobs, Dean Hughes, or one of the faculty or student lay-readers conducted the weekday services.\(^{152}\)

Chaplain Thomas soon introduced a number of innovations, the first of which was a Chapel Cabinet made up of the heads of the four student religious organizations — the Canterbury Club, the Newman Club, Hillel, and the Protestant Fellowship.\(^{153}\) The Cabinet’s first activity was to coordinate the observance of Brotherhood Week during February 1957, with a goal of working toward the elimination of social and religious intolerance and prejudice in American life.\(^{154}\) The following month, on March 7, the Cabinet sponsored Trinity’s first Seminary Day, intended to encourage men of all faiths to consider a full-time religious vocation. Some 60 students (Anglicans, Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants) heard representatives of the seminaries give short presentations on the general theme of “God’s Call in Today’s World.” The meeting was ecumenical, with representatives attending from several Episcopal seminaries on the East Coast, St. Thomas Seminary (Roman Catholic), Jewish Theological Seminary, the non-denominational Hartford Seminary Foundation, Union Theological Seminary, and Yale Divinity School.\(^{155}\)

Seminary Day’s focus was on students looking toward ordination or those seriously considering it. In contrast, another program called Embassy appealed to a broader audience of students seriously interested in religious matters but not necessarily having any vocational objective. As noted in the previous chapter, Chaplain O’Grady had introduced Embassy in 1951, and by the late 1950s it had become a two-day program involving clergy and laymen of various religious faiths.\(^{156}\) Chaplain Thomas regarded Embassy as one of the more significant components of the Chapel program, and continued to emphasize it as part of the Chapel’s Lenten observance although attendance was never very large in any single year.\(^{157}\)

These initiatives did not, however, succeed in revitalizing the religious spirit at the College. Undergraduate resistance to compulsory chapel became more intense than ever, and there was even the threat of a lawsuit over the matter. In a petition to the Trustees in 1958, students charged that compulsory chapel was a violation of their constitutional rights. The Board referred the petition to the Trustees’ Law Committee, which decided that the requirement was “legal and enforceable.”\(^{158}\)
Further reflection on the wisdom of the requirement led the Trustees to vote on June 12, 1959 to make weekday chapel attendance totally voluntary. Students still had to attend sabbath services at the Chapel or in a church or synagogue of choice nine times in each academic term.¹⁵⁹

Such a partial victory elicited little gratitude, and student dissatisfaction shifted quickly to another Chapel concern: the choice of Sunday morning visiting preachers. During the 1958-1959 academic year, there were 27 visiting preachers, most of them priests of the Episcopal Church. Among their ranks, the Rev. William A. Spurrier, Professor of Moral Science and Religion at Wesleyan, proved particularly popular with the students. At the other end of the spectrum were several clergymen who reportedly expounded what a letter to the Tripod described as “Sunday-school” religion, insulting to a college student’s intelligence.¹⁶⁰ The worst offender was a parish priest from another diocese who had appeared previously several times and had participated in Embassy.¹⁶¹ The response to such complaints was that the individual in question had been designated by Newsweek as “one of the ten greatest preachers in the United States.”¹⁶² The controversy was prolonged,¹⁶³ and on Sunday mornings dissatisfaction went so far that students read newspapers during the sermon. The Chaplain soon engaged fewer outside preachers, but his sermons were equally criticized.¹⁶⁴

It soon became apparent to almost everyone that the time had come to end required chapel attendance. Even the Chaplain agreed, and suggested that removing the compulsory element would allow the Chapel services to stand on their own and result in increased attendance. Not fully convinced, the Trustees appointed a Committee on the State of Religion at the College. Its members soon discovered that other colleges were eliminating similar requirements. The Committee reported its findings at the Board’s June 1964 meeting, and recommended ending compulsory attendance. President Jacobs and Bishop Gray attempted to defend the principle of required chapel, but their arguments were to no avail. One year later, on June 11, 1965, the Trustees voted to eliminate all chapel attendance requirements.¹⁶⁵

Frustrated at the Chapel situation, the Chaplain had resigned during the summer of 1964, and accepted a position as priest-in-charge of St. Stephen’s Parish in Middlebury, Vermont, and chaplain to Episcopal students at Middlebury College. The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Alan C. Tull as Chaplain and Instructor in Religion (IV-35) marked the College’s return to an earlier concept of the chaplaincy that integrated the position into the academic life of the College. Tull began his teaching duties in the fall of 1964, and his installation as Chaplain took place on April 29, 1965.¹⁶⁶

In view of Trinity’s informal relationship with the Church, and the jurisdiction that the Bishop of Connecticut exercised over the Chapel and the Chaplain, the College’s religious life had an Episcopalian emphasis. Regardless of this, the College strictly observed its Charter requirement not to impose any religious test upon trustees, faculty, officers, or students. There were several faiths represented in the Trinity community, and four organizations existed to accommodate undergraduate
religious affiliations: the Canterbury Club for Episcopalians, the Newman Club for Roman Catholics, the Protestant Fellowship, and Hillel for Jewish students. The Canterbury Club (IV-36) had a large membership, in 1958, for example, numbering 135 students.\footnote{167} All were members of the Episcopal Church "and affiliated branches of the Anglican Communion," and the activities in which they participated, under the guidance of the Chaplain, included "worship, study, service, prayer, giving, and evangelism," with the aim of strengthening the spiritual life.\footnote{168} The Newman Club (IV-37), at this time under the guidance of the Rev. Robert Callahan, also had a large membership. The club carried on an active spiritual and social life featuring study groups on religious subjects, weekly meetings, corporate communions, an annual dance, and mixers at Smith, Albertus Magnus, St. Joseph, and Hartford College for Women.\footnote{169} In 1955, President Jacobs reported that just over 18 percent of the undergraduate body (166 of 906) were members of the Roman Catholic Church.\footnote{170} Equally active was the Protestant Fellowship (IV-38) under the leadership of the Rev. Jack Grenfell, a young Methodist clergyman. The Fellowship held study groups, semi-annual dinners, and social gatherings, and was particularly active in the annual charity drive.\footnote{171} Rabbi William Cohen provided energetic leadership for Hillel (IV-39), the smallest of the campus religious societies, and encouraged students to participate in campus religious life as fully as Jewish law permitted. Hillel was well represented in both Seminary Day and Embassy, and rabbis and Jewish laymen were always participants in such occasions. Hillel members did not serve in any liturgical capacity at Chapel services, but the Chapel Cabinet did include Hillel representation, and in 1956, Milton Israel '58 served as Cabinet chairman.\footnote{172}

From the very beginning of his administration, President Jacobs continued to enhance the ties of good will that had existed for many years between Trinity College and Hartford's Jewish community. The delegates to Jacobs's inauguration included Rabbis Joseph Gitman and Abraham J. Feldman.\footnote{173} Rabbi Feldman later received an honorary Doctor of Sacred Theology degree at the 1953 Commencement,\footnote{174} and in the fall of 1963, the Trustees of the Congregation Beth Israel of Hartford established "The Rabbi and Mrs. Abraham J. Feldman Scholarship Fund."\footnote{175} Jacobs was always welcome as a public speaker before Jewish groups,\footnote{176} and Jews among the alumni as well as those with no tie to Trinity contributed generously to the Program of Progress, and have supported subsequent fund-raising campaigns.\footnote{177}

Alumni, Parents, and Convocations

President Jacobs and Vice President Holland believed that Trinity's alumni were a crucial source not only of moral but also of financial support. The College's continuing efforts to establish and sustain local alumni chapters throughout the nation were highly successful, and helped increase contributions to the annual Alumni Fund. Every Trinity matriculant was a member of the national Trinity College Alumni Association, and each received an invitation to join his closest local association. By
1957, the College could point to 22 active local alumni associations or clubs throughout the country from Boston to San Francisco. During the weekend of October 18-20, 1957, class agents, local officers, and Fellows of the College gathered for the first Trinity Campus Conference organized by the Development and Alumni offices “to help keep Trinity alumni fully informed as to the College’s activities . . . .” Concurrent with the second Campus Conference on September 26-27, 1958, was the first annual meeting of the Alumni Council, formed by the Trinity College Alumni Association as a year-round organization to advise the College administration on matters concerning alumni activities. Membership on the Council consisted of representatives of the local clubs, the class agents, and the Fellows, along with the chairman of the Faculty Athletic Advisory Committee.

Each issue of the *Trinity College Bulletin* devoted many pages to the reports of class agents, which included personal and local association activities. Some local associations merely met at cookouts, cocktail parties, informal suppers, or evenings at the home of one of the members. President Jacobs and other administrators, particularly those involved with admissions, often attended. The Hartford group met monthly for breakfast at a downtown club, usually with a faculty member or administrator giving a talk on the state of the College as it related to his office or department. The New York association, one of the largest and most active, enjoyed its annual “Spring Frolic” (IV-40) in late May at Meadowlawn, the estate of Dr. Jerome P. (Dan) Webster ’10, in Riverdale, New York.

While Trinity moved to strengthen its relations with alumni, the parents of undergraduates also became the focus of increased attention. During this period the College established Parents’ Day and organized the Trinity College Parents’ Association. The First Annual Parents’ Day on October 30, 1954, drew an unexpectedly large attendance of over 1,000 parents, and this gathering led to the formation of the Trinity Parents’ Association. Each year thereafter, Parents’ Day was one of the major autumn campus events, with greetings from the president, reports from the Admissions Office and the Treasurer of the College, informal seminars conducted by representatives of the academic departments, and coffee sessions at which parents could meet with their sons’ professors. Saturday morning classes were still the order of the day, and parents often attended classes with their sons. Although the parents were always glad to hear from President Jacobs each year, they were not always happy with what they heard. In 1957, for example, Jacobs informed them that student academic performance was far below its potential, insisting that an all-College grade of 75.1 was the result of a “lack of adequate motivation.” The annual gathering also was an occasion for the College to express gratitude for the financial support that parents generously provided in the Program of Progress as well as in the yearly Parents’ Fund solicitation.

Another event intended to strengthen the sense of community on campus and increase institutional self-awareness occurred on November 24, 1953, when President
Jacobs presided over the first of a series of all-College assemblies. More than 300 students, administrators, and faculty members learned about the current status of the institution’s internal affairs and its relationship to the larger academic world. Jacobs again took the opportunity to set forth his educational philosophy regarding the primacy of the liberal arts, his fears of Communism, and the needs of the College: more scholarships, improved faculty salaries, and a greater commitment to academic excellence. The assemblies did not prove successful in achieving the desired goals and were discontinued. Parents’ Day, the Alumni Association’s Campus Conference, and the assemblies reflected Jacobs’s belief that gatherings of this nature, whether open to the public or limited to the campus community, were the foundation for a vital academic life.

The high point of such events was a series of extraordinary convocations that brought to Trinity a large number of leaders in the academic community and government, and called the attention of the world to the College. A memorable day in Trinity’s history was October 20, 1954, when Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President of the United States, visited the campus. President Jacobs had served as Provost of Columbia University when Eisenhower was president of that institution, and the two had become close friends. During the Eisenhower administration, Jacobs was a frequent visitor at the White House, and he hoped to turn his friendship with the Chief Executive to the College’s advantage. Even before he was inaugurated as president of Trinity, Jacobs had invited Eisenhower to give the Commencement address on June 7, 1953. Eisenhower’s busy schedule prevented him from accepting the invitation, and Jacobs subsequently asked him to address the graduating class in 1954. Once again, Eisenhower’s schedule was full, but he promised to visit Trinity the following autumn. Delighted, Jacobs was determined to make the occasion one of the most spectacular in the College’s history. In an outdoor ceremony on the Quad, south of the Chapel, President Jacobs briefly addressed an audience of approximately 7,500, and conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon his distinguished guest (IV-41). Eisenhower responded with a short speech of acceptance in which he focused on the importance of a well-educated citizenry in working toward improved international understanding. He also expressed regrets at never having learned the Latin language, noting that in the text of the degree citation that the Senior Proctor, Hobart Professor of Classical Languages James A. Notopoulos, had just recited in Latin, the only words he recognized were “Dwight David Eisenhower” and “Ike.” The Chief Executive went on to observe that because the manner in which the citation had been read was so cordial, he was certain that it was complimentary. After the public formalities, Eisenhower attended a luncheon at Jacobs’s house, stopped briefly at a political rally in Hartford, and returned to his plane at United Aircraft Corporation’s Rentschler Field in East Hartford.

The Eisenhower visit was the first time that an incumbent President of the United States had appeared at Trinity, although Theodore Roosevelt had come to the College to receive an honorary degree in June 1918, nine years after he had left the White
Tradition and Progress

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House. Trinity took great pains to give the Eisenhower Convocation full publicity. The press recognized the event as one of national importance, and more than 250 representatives of newspapers, radio, television, and the wire services were present, including correspondents for some 35 newspapers from home and abroad. Trinity’s public relations staff set up a press room in the old library in Williams Memorial. Trinity fared well in the press reports. The Los Angeles Times noted that “Their academic procession was something to see—looked as if half the faculty had Oxford doctorates, and they had a fellow carrying a huge gold mace.” The London News Chronicle stated: “Trinity is a small, old and honorable university[,] and on the platform[,] in its calm and beautiful grounds amid the autumn leaves, the gowns, and mortar boards and the seated ranks of students and parents[,] Eisenhower was plainly well content” (IV-42).

In President Jacobs’s view, the Eisenhower visit was nonpolitical, but Connecticut Governor John D. Lodge, a Republican and friend of the College, was holding a mass rally at Bushnell Park in his campaign for re-election on the afternoon of Eisenhower’s visit to Trinity. After leaving the campus, Eisenhower stopped at the rally on his return to the airport, and appeared before a crowd estimated at 50,000. Well before the visit, Jacobs had made it known that he was a Lodge supporter and a member of the citizens’ committee to reelect the Governor, but pointed out that his support was personal and in no way represented an official position of the College. He responded to one critic of his partisan views, an alumnus, that if his political positions had harmed the College, he would gladly “step down and turn the reins over to someone more worthy.” As it turned out, Lodge’s Democratic opponent, Abraham A. Ribicoff, won the election, and at Commencement the following year, Trinity awarded the new Governor an honorary LL.D.

President Jacobs was a staunch Republican, highly respected in party circles. Shortly after arriving in Connecticut, he became a member of the state party’s Platform Research Committee, the policy-setting group. Rumors even circulated that Jacobs was a potential candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1956, although he insisted that he knew nothing about the rumor. It was certainly nothing new for a Trinity president to be interested in politics. One of Jacobs’s predecessors, Flavel S. Luther, an ardent Progressive, won election to the Connecticut State Senate on the Republican ticket, and served two successive terms (1906 and 1908). A Republican point of view had long been popular on the Trinity campus. In the Tripod’s postwar polls of political preference, Republican candidates had always emerged victorious by large margins, and in the poll for the election campaign of 1952, which brought Eisenhower to the presidency, Republicans had prevailed by a margin of four to one. That year there were several active political support groups among the undergraduates including a chapter of Connecticut Students for Stevenson, an offshoot of the Young Democrats Club, and “Ike for President” and “Taft for President” committees preceding the Republican National Convention. In January 1952, the Tripod reported the results of a poll of some 150 students regarding their perception
of the political tendencies of Trinity’s faculty. Fifty-one percent saw the faculty as conservative, 16 percent as liberal, and 33 percent indicated they “Did not know.”198 The *Tripod* itself questioned the validity of its own polls, the May 26, 1952 issue noting the suspicion that there had often been “considerable ballot stuffing.”199

Eisenhower’s popularity remained solid at Trinity, and when he ran for re-election in 1956, again versus Adlai Stevenson, a poll of both faculty and students gave the incumbent 77.9 percent of the vote to Stevenson’s 22.1 percent. The faculty portion of the poll gave Eisenhower 56.4 percent and Stevenson 43.6 percent.200 The culmination of campaign activities on campus was a well-attended debate held the week before the election. H. Dyke Spear, Jr. ’57 and Professor D. G. Brinton ‘Tripod’ (History) spoke for the Republicans, and Franklin L. Kury ’58 and Professor George B. Cooper (History) argued the contending point of view for the Democrats. Professor John A. Dando (English), the moderator, tactfully declared the result a draw.201

Jacobs found himself in a difficult position during the 1956 campaign when the Republican National Committee asked him to invite Vice President Richard M. Nixon to give a major address to the students. The expectation was that the College would host something similar to the Eisenhower visit, but President Jacobs was extremely cautious, feeling that any appearance by the Vice President would be overtly political. Jacobs asked Connecticut Democratic Chairman John M. Bailey whether his party could find an equally distinguished figure to visit the campus as well.202 Bailey did not take up the suggestion, and the matter was dropped, although hard feelings resulted from Jacobs’s refusal to cooperate with the Republicans. H. Meade Alcorn, the Republican Chairman, was incensed that Jacobs had approached Bailey, and had tried to “insulate [the students] against hearing the Vice President upon any such excuse.”203 Alcorn’s annoyance also stemmed from Yale University’s announcement that Adlai Stevenson would appear at Woolsey Hall.204

Vice President Nixon did eventually appear on campus, but not to make a speech. On Sunday, October 16, 1960, during his campaign for the presidency, Nixon was meeting in Hartford with senior staff members and his running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, to discuss strategy for the final push before the election, and for the last televised debate with Senator John F. Kennedy.205 It was Nixon’s custom to attend church wherever he happened to be on Sunday. There was much speculation among Hartford’s newsmen as to what his choice would be. Without public announcement, Nixon appeared at the Trinity Chapel for the 11:00 a.m. service, in the company of the U. S. Senator from Connecticut Prescott S. Bush2061 and Attorney General of the United States William P. Rogers. The press had no information as to where the Vice President would go, and even as the Nixon limousine left the Statler Hotel, the reporters were still unaware of his destination. The Nixon entourage arrived at the Chapel two minutes before the service, and was greeted by President Jacobs at the door. Word rapidly spread that Nixon was on campus, and by the time he emerged from the Chapel, a large crowd of undergraduates had gathered, including Anthony W. Rogers ’63, son of the Attorney General. Nixon spoke briefly to the gathering, com-
Figure IV-40
Dr. Jerome P. (Dan) Webster, Class of 1910 (right), and Director of Athletics Raymond Oosting at a Spring Frolic at Dr. Webster's estate, Meadowlawn, in Riverdale, New York, circa 1960s

Figure IV-41
President Dwight D. Eisenhower receiving the honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Trinity on October 20, 1954. Assisting are Chaplain O'Grady (left) and Dean Hughes, while President Jacobs looks on.

Figure IV-42
President Eisenhower and President Jacobs on their way to Vernon Street and the President's House after the Convocation

Figure IV-43
Vice President Richard M. Nixon receiving a freshman beanie from Michael N. Tousey, Class of 1964, on October 16, 1960
Trinity College Convocation

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1955
Hartford, Connecticut

ADDRESSES
by
The Honorable Horace R. Medina, Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals
General Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador of the Philippines to the United States

THEME:
"THE CHALLENGE TO LIBERAL EDUCATION"

Figure IV-44
Cover of the Trinity College Convocation program, November 10-13, 1955

Figure IV-45
President Jacobs with the Convocation's principal speakers

Judge Medina, Dr. Jacobs and Ambassador Romulo.

Figure IV-46
Honorary degree recipients at the Convocation

Participants in the 1960 Convocation panel session — seated (left to right): Charles H. Malik, Walt W. Rostow, Dennis W. Bogan; standing (left to right): the Rev. Dr. Johannes Lijje, James Reston, F. S. C. Northrop, McGeorge Bundy.

Ostrom Enders, Hon. LL.D., 1976, trustee of the College and president of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, was chairman of the 1960 Convocation. He is shown opening the evening panel discussion.
SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

The future of man during this scientific age of enlightenment, missiles and space probes was the prime concern of a Science Symposium, "New World Ahead — Interpretation and Prophecy," held in the Chemistry Auditorium under the auspices of the Trinity College Lecture Committee in honor of the sixteen Trinity College Associates.

Three top scientists participated in the symposium: Dr. Polykarp Kusch, Nobel Prize winner in physics and chairman of the department of physics at Columbia University; Dr. Mark Kac, professor of mathematics and engineering physics at Cornell; and Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Kusch and Dr. Kac shared the podium during the afternoon session and following an address by Dr. Bronk in the evening session, all three scientists submitted to a discussion period.

We Quote

Dr. Mark Kac
Professor of Mathematics
Cornell University

Dr. Kac: "... Science almost overnight changed from the avocation of a few into the profession of many. There is at present an enormous need for mathematical skills. The mathematical community has the responsibility to the society of which it is a part to help fill this need. It must, however, cope with this vast difficult task without destroying the basic integrity of the subject.

"... Our graduate schools are turning out specialists in topology, algebraic geometry or what have you, and there in turn go on turning out more specialists. There is something disconcerting and slightly depressing in the whole process... we no longer climb a mountain because it is there but because we were trained to climb mountains and mountain climbing happens to be our profession.

"... While serving reality we must not abandon the dream; while performing a task we must keep alive the passion.

"... The two great streams of mathematical creativity (pure and applied) are a tribute to the universality of the human genius. Each carries its own dreams and its own passions. Together they generate new dreams and new passions. Apart both may die."

Dr. Polykarp Kusch
Professor of Physics
Columbia University

Dr. Kusch: "... There is neither good nor evil in nature or in man's discoveries of nature. The good or evil arises in man's use of these discoveries. Science in itself does not generate the criteria by means of which a code of moral or of ethical conduct may be established, it does not establish all the elements by which wisdom of a policy may be determined.

"... I sometimes wish technology could un-invent some of the truly remarkable inventions... I personally could live quite happily without television... with cars whose maximum speed is, say, 50 miles an hour... without portable radios in the woods of New Hampshire.

"... Man cannot afford to abdicate his responsibility for making the decisions that affect his personal future and that of his civilization. The future of man does not lie so much with new knowledge of nature and new power over nature as it does with an increased ability of man to use the knowledge of science and the power of technology for valid human purposes."

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk
President
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

Dr. Bronk: "... I do not see this age of science leading to catastrophe. Only its change is there hope and growth. We must not stifle the curiosity of our youth... with outdated curricula... and I hope among our students there will be more learners, and not more who are taught and stop learning when they leave the classrooms.

"... One of the most tragic things I ever witnessed was two people frozen with fear on a mountain ledge. They were unable to go up or to go down. I don't want us to become frozen at the heights to which we have already ascended. If we become paralyzed with fear by the things we have done we will lose the initiative. We must continue up the great mountain.

"... I believe that people want to get ahead... and I believe the youth of all time will see a future of greater satisfaction."

Figure IV-50

Publicity brochure for the March 18, 1961 Science Symposium
menting on the excellence of the service and urging those who had overslept to be in the Chapel the following Sunday. Among the students the Vice President greeted was Michael N. Tousey '64, who presented his freshman beanie to Nixon (IV-43).

The Eisenhower Convocation had brought considerable public attention to the College, and such was also the case with a series of large-scale academic gatherings Trinity held in the ensuing years. From November 10 to November 13, 1955, the College invited a number of men distinguished in education, religion, and government to a convocation devoted to “The Challenges to Liberal Education,” in celebration of Trinity’s 133rd year (IV-44). As President Jacobs put it, the convocation’s objective was “to bring Trinity even more to the attention of the public, inspiring in our students, faculty, alumni, parents and friends a deeper appreciation of the College’s services and of its role in the community and in the nation.” The convocation coincided with the annual Business and Industry Dinner, and was provided with generous financial support from the Trinity College Associates. General chairman of the convocation was Peter M. Fraser, chairman of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and honorary chairman was Newton C. Brainard, senior trustee of the College.

The convocation opened on Thursday evening, November 10, with the Business and Industry Dinner. Dr. A. Blair Knapp, president of Dennison University, H. Mansfield Horner, chairman of United Aircraft Corporation, and G. Keith Funston '32, gave brief remarks on the theme of “Liberal Education and Our Industrial Civilization,” followed by James M. Symes, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who delivered an address entitled “Industry Looks at the Campus.” The Friday morning symposium, held in the Field House, with some 600 in attendance, focused on “Liberal Education and the Free Man,” and featured a panel of distinguished speakers chaired by Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, president of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. The panel consisted of: Dr. John A. Krout, Vice President and Provost of Columbia University; the Honorable Orie L. Phillips, retired Chief Justice of the 10th Federal District (Denver); the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Editor of The Christian Herald; and the Honorable Sir Percy C. Spender, the Australian Ambassador to the United States. All dealt with the ways in which liberal education contributed to the development of the free man.

The audience of approximately 1,000 at Friday afternoon’s session heard panelists address the theme of “Liberal Education and the Creative Man.” Vice President of the College Arthur H. Hughes presided over the panel that included: Lionel Trilling, author, critic and Professor of English at Columbia University; Dr. E. Wilson Lyon, president of Pomona College; Richard Eberhart, poet and lecturer at Princeton; Richard F. Goldman, composer and faculty member of the Juilliard School of Music; Dr. Perrin H. Long, physician and educator, College of Medicine of New York City, State University of New York; Robert Motherwell, artist and faculty member at Hunter College; Robert B. O’Connor ’16, Trinity trustee and principal in the architectural firm of O’Connor & Kilham; and Dr. Francis H. Taylor, director of the
Worcester Art Museum. Friday evening featured the Hartford Symphony Orchestra in concert under the baton of maestro Fritz Mahler, followed by the awarding of Alumni Citations to 17 distinguished graduates of the College. Keynote speaker was the Honorable Harold R. Medina (IV-45), Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, who entranced the 2,000 in attendance with his remarks on “Liberal Education and American Freedom.”

Saturday was Homecoming Day when approximately 400 alumni attended a morning session on “The Trinity Alumnus and His College.” The audience heard remarks from several well-known alumni: the Honorable Russell Z. Johnston ’16, M.A. ’19, Judge of Probate Court, Hartford, and president of the Trinity Alumni Association; the Honorable Alex W. Creedon ’09, a Hartford attorney; John B. Barnwell ’17, M.D., Hon. Sc.D. ’53, Chief of the Tuberculosis Division, Veterans Administration; Lewis G. Harriman ’09, M.S. ’17, LL.D. ’54, chairman of the board of Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, Buffalo, New York; Lispenard B. Phister ’18, prominent Boston attorney; the Rt. Rev. Lauriston L. Scaife ’31, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York; and Professor Robert H. Smellie, Jr. ’42 (Chemistry). That evening, 350 guests enjoyed the convocation dinner at the Hartford Club, and heard President Jacobs’s convocation message, “The Renaissance of the Liberal Arts College.” The 11 a.m. service in the Chapel on Sunday had as its theme “Religion and Liberal Education.” Officiating with Assistant Chaplain Bray was the Rev. Canon Henry K. Archdall, Visiting Lecturer at Berkeley Divinity School, and the preacher was the Very Rev. Lawrence Rose, Dean of General Theological Seminary. At the final session on Sunday afternoon the Honorable Carlos P. Romulo, the Philippine Ambassador to the United States, gave an address, “Ideas for the Future,” to an audience of 1,500, and the College conferred honorary degrees on 14 of the convocation’s principal participants (IV-46).

The convocation was a resounding success, and received much publicity in the local as well as national press. Professor Norton Downs (History) (IV-47), campus liaison to the convocation’s outside hospitality committee, summed up the reaction of many in the Hartford community to the event in an interview with William O. Richardson ’57 which appeared in the December 1955 issue of the Trinity College Bulletin: “Many, many people have told me how impressed they were with the fact that Trinity, Hartford, Conn. — could bring such a distinguished array of men to Hartford. I think, if nothing else [,] . . . the weekend dramatically showed Trinity’s place on the educational scale. And that place, all now agree, is very high.”

Five years later, on April 9, 1960, Trinity convened a one-day convocation whose theme was “The New World Ahead: Interpretation and Prophecy.” (IV-48) Sponsored by the College and the Trinity College Associates, the convocation had as its aim an exploration of “Society in the New World,” including the social revolution stemming from world population growth and the global community that was taking shape, and of “Man in the New World,” an attempt to discern man’s role in a chang-
ing society from the perspective of philosophy and theology. In concert with members of the convocation committee, Donald B. Engley, College Librarian and the convocation's executive director, organized the event, and Professor George B. Cooper (History) served as presiding officer at the day's three sessions. Featured speakers at the morning program, which focused on society in the new world, were Dennis W. Brogan, Professor of Political Science at Cambridge University; McGeorge Bundy, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University; and Walt W. Rostow, Professor of Economic History at M.I.T. The audience at the afternoon program on man in the new world ahead heard addresses by the Rev. Dr. Johannes Lilje, Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hanover, West Germany; Charles H. Malik, former president of the United Nations General Assembly and Professor of Christian Philosophy at the American University in Lebanon; and F. S. C. Northrop, Sterling Professor of Philosophy and Law at Yale University. At the concluding evening session, James Reston, chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Times, moderated a panel discussion in which the speakers participated (IV-49). The general public attended the convocation in great numbers, and the College soon published the text of the sessions for the benefit of the community at large.214

The following spring, on March 18, 1961, the College Lecture Committee sponsored a one-day science symposium in honor of the Associates, Trinity's corporate friends. Entitled "Interpretation and Prophecy," the symposium focused on the future of science, its transforming character, and its relationship to the world (IV-50). The invited guests heard papers by Mark Kac, Professor of Mathematics and Engineering Physics at Cornell University; Polykarp Kusch, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Physics at Columbia University; and Detlev W. Bronk, president of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.215

By bringing together some of the leading contemporary figures in the arts, the humanities and the sciences, the College had found a distinctive way to enhance its image in the eyes of the public, and to demonstrate unequivocally that it was a place of intellectual ferment. The coming years would bring even greater, more far-reaching ferment.
Endnotes

1. Executive Committee Minutes, May 17, 1951.

2. Trustee Minutes, June 16, 1951.

3. Executive Committee Minutes, August 2, 1951. Funston was installed as president of the Stock Exchange on September 10. The New York Times (8 September 1951) reported that there would be no formal ceremonies when Funston took office.


7. Memorandum to the Faculty from G. Keith Funston, April 21, 1948, Funston Presidential Papers, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford; The Living Church, 31 July 1950; unidentified clipping in Trinity College News Book, July, 1951-March, 1952, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford. Funston helped establish a scholarship to be named the Bishop Samuel Seabury Scholarship as a memorial to the first Episcopal bishop of Connecticut. The recipient was to be “an Episcopalian demonstrating Christian character, intellectual distinction, leadership ability, and need.” Chief among the donors were Trinity Church, New Haven, Christ Church Cathedral, Hartford, and the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City. The scholarships were not endowed but were supported on an annual basis by individual parishes. By the 1957-1958 academic year, 14 parishes in Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island were supporting the scholarships. Catalogue of Trinity College, 1958, 104.

8. The Alumni Fund goal for 1951-1952 was $50,000. Hugh S. Campbell '32, president of the Alumni Association, recorded at the time that “in the academic world, just as in the business world, the law of competition operates, and money attracts talent.” Clipping in Trinity College News Book, July 1951-March 1952, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford.


13. The Inauguration of Theodore Davidge Lockwood as the Fifteenth President of Trinity College, October 12, 1968, unpaged; Trinity College Bulletin XLVII (July 1950): 10.

14. A full description of the collar appears in The Inauguration of Theodore Davidge Lockwood as Fifteenth President of Trinity College.

15. Remarks of A. Northey Jones '17, Chairman of the Trustees' Presidential Search Committee, at Albert C. Jacobs's inauguration as 14th president of Trinity College.
May 16, 1953, *The Inauguration of Albert Charles Jacobs as the Fourteenth President of Trinity College* (Hartford: Trinity College, 1953), unpaged.


25. For a brief description of Bottle Night as it occurred during this period, see the April 23, 1952 issue of the *Trinity Tripod*. Two photographs accompanying the article show the piles of broken glass on the Long Walk pavement.


28. *Trinity Tripod*, 4 October 1953. One undergraduate had gone so far as to operate from his Vernon Street fraternity room a mail-order call-girl operation for which he was eventually arrested, convicted, and imprisoned. *The Hartford Courant*, 7 June 1953.


37. Trustee Minutes, October 14, 1950; *Trinity College Bulletin* LII (December 1955): 5.


41. Reports for the Academic Year 1950-1951 by the Dean, Librarian and Associate Librarian, October, 1951, 33-34.


43. Memorandum of Arthur H. Hughes to Glenn Weaver, November 24, 1986.

44. See Chapter III for a discussion of the Trinity-R.P.I. program.

45. The Hartford Courant, 21 January 1954; Trinity College Bulletin LII (March 1954): 37. The Trinity-Columbia program required three years of study at Trinity and two at Columbia.

46. Trinity Tripod, 19 November 1952. See the Treasurer's Annual Reports for each year following 1953.

47. Trustee Minutes, October 11, 1952.

48. The Inauguration of Albert Charles Jacobs, unpaged.

49. For a brief summary of Jacobs's career prior to Trinity, see Trinity College Bulletin XLIX (November 1952): 3.


55. Ibid.

56. Ibid., 24.

57. Unidentified clipping in Trinity College News Book, November, 1952-April, 1953, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford. Awaiting the new president when he sat at his desk for the first time was an envelope and a most unusual enclosure that President Luther had left for his successor, Remsen B. Ogilby. After Ogilby's death, Hughes discovered the envelope and presented it to President Funston, who in turn, passed it on to Albert C. Jacobs. What was called "Luther's Legacy" read: "To my successors in office, with my compliments—it has often comforted me." Inside was a postcard from Richard's Restaurant in Philadelphia bearing the epigram: "Life is simply one damn thing after
another." *Trinity College Bulletin* I (March 1953): 3. The envelope and card are in the Luther Papers, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford.


59. “Religion and Higher Education, An Address Delivered at the Dinner of the Diocese of Connecticut, May 19, 1953,” 4-5, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford. The Trinity College Archives holds a complete file of Jacobs’s public addresses and remarks. He read his formal addresses from typed (or occasionally handwritten) manuscripts. Informal remarks made at gatherings were later dictated to his secretary for the record.


61. The College published the entire proceedings of the occasion. Jacobs’s address appeared as an additional issue of the *Trinity College Bulletin* for July, 1953.


63. Ibid.

64. Ibid.

65. Ibid.

66. Ibid.

67. Ibid.

68. Ibid.


74. Catalogue of Trinity College, 1940-1941, 137; Reports by the Acting President and President of Trinity College, September, 1953, 9.

75. Catalogue of Trinity College, 1941-1942, 36; Catalogue of Trinity College, 1953, 45.


77. Trustee Minutes, June 14, 1952.


79. Trustee Minutes, April 18, 1953. Albert E. Holland earned an M.A. degree from Trinity in 1958, and in recognition of his devoted service to the College, the Trustees conferred on him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1966.
80. Trustee Minutes, June 11, 1954; Hartford Times, 2 June 1953. The title “Vice President” was a new one. There had not previously been such an office (or officer) at Trinity.

81. Trustee Minutes, November 16, 1957.

82. The Hartford Courant, 29 May 1953.

83. See the Jacobs Papers, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford.

84. Albert E. Holland to Albert C. Jacobs, February (?), 1954, Jacobs Papers.

85. Trustee Minutes, October 17, 1953. The full text of Holland’s report appears in the Minutes.

86. Ibid.

87. Trustee Minutes, April 23, 1955.


89. Five Years “‘Neath The Elms,” 34.

90. Ibid., 35; Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1958, 13.


92. Brownell was actually born on October 19, 1779.

93. The Hartford Courant, 20 October 1953.


95. Hartford Times, 2 December 1954.


100. Hartford Times, 2 December 1954.

101. Trustee Minutes, April 11, 1959.


107. A study conducted by Economics Department faculty found that the College was then “making a minimum annual contribution to the local Hartford economy” of $2 million. Hartford Times, 1 March 1956.
108. Five years "Neath The Elms," 32. The Trinity College Archives has a copy of the motion picture 'Neath the Elms.


110. Trustee Minutes, June 8, 1956.

111. The Hartford Courant, 12 December 1955.

112. Trustee Minutes, November 10, 1956.


116. Memorandum to the faculty from G. Keith Funston, April 21, 1948, Funston Presidential Papers.


121. See the Jacobs Papers for letters of Albert C. Jacobs to and from the presidents of Hobart (Alan W. Brown and the Rev. Dr. Louis M. Hirshson, Hon. D.D., 1959), and Kenyon (Gordon K. Chambers and F. Edward Lund).


123. See Bell Correspondence, Ogilby Papers, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford; Trustee Minutes, June 17, 1922.


125. Trustee Minutes, June 8, 1962, and October 20, 1962.


127. Ibid., 32.

129. Ibid.
135. The Hartford Courant, 10 January 1955. In 1954, the Chapel received a chair that had once belonged to Bishop Seabury, presented by a direct descendant, Virginia Osborn McKay, Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1954, unpaged.
139. Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1956, unpaged; Catalogue of Trinity College, 1954, 36.
140. Hartford Times, 1 October 1955; Trinity College Bulletin LII (December 1955): 5; Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1956, unpaged.
146. Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1956, unpaged.
149. Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1951, 14-15.
150. Trinity College Bulletin LIII (December 1956): 4-5; Trinity Tripod, 31 October 1956. The “Book” is a small, early-19th-century record book that all recipients of Trinity degrees touch during Commencement ceremonies. According to tradition, in 1827 at the College’s first Commencement, the Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, the president, had planned to have graduating seniors touch a copy of the Bible as they were awarded their diplomas. Realizing as the moment arrived that a Bible was not readily at hand, Bishop Brownell substituted in its place a small record book in which he had written out the order of the
Commencement exercises. The Book’s use at Commencement appears to have been inconsistent in the years following the Bishop’s presidency. During the 1946-1947 academic year, President Funston introduced additional ceremony in connection with the Book, and from that time forward it can be said with certainty that all Trinity graduates have touched it. At a College convocation in September 1946, Funston presented the Book to the Secretary of the Faculty, thereby symbolically entrusting the education of the student body to the faculty. At the following Commencement, the Secretary of the Faculty returned the Book to the president for the graduating seniors to touch. The presentation of the Book is now conducted at Matriculation in the fall, another tradition begun during the College’s earliest days and reflecting a medieval university practice in which the act of registering or enrolling for formal admission carried with it an obligation to obey institutional rules and academic regulations. At Trinity this has taken the form of having each freshman sign the Matriculation register, thereby attesting to the declaration of compliance with the College’s rules and academic regulations that is contained in Trinity’s Charter and Standing Rules.


153. A brief discussion of these organizations appears later in this chapter. In 1960, Chaplain Thomas established the Vestry, which, among other responsibilities, helped in the conduct of Chapel services by coordinating the involvement of student layreaders, servers, and ushers, etc.

154. *Trinity College Bulletin* LIV (February 1957): 80. At this same time, the Chaplain began what he called the Episcopal Round Table, which met in his house at 69 Vernon Street after each Sunday Evensong. Both students and faculty were invited to attend, in the Chaplain’s words, “a series of informal talks about the ways and teachings of the Episcopal Church,” intended as preparation for confirmation or as “a refresher course for all Episcopalians.” Leaflet Bulletin of the Chapel of Trinity College, February 3, 1957, Jacobs Papers.


158. Trustee Minutes, November 8, 1958.

159. Report of the President of Trinity College, October, 1959, 18; *Trinity Tripod*, 18 September 1959; Trustee Minutes, June 12, 1959.


162. Ibid.


164. See the *Trinity Tripod*, 20 November 1961, for an example of student reaction to the Chaplain’s sermons.
165. Trustee Minutes, June 12, 1964, and June 11, 1965. Hobart and William Smith Colleges had eliminated compulsory chapel in June 1964, Warren H. Smith, 


166. The Hartford Courant, 1 July 1964; Trustee Minutes, September 1, 1964; Trinity College Alumni Magazine VI (March 1965): 14; letter from the Rev. Dr. Alan C. Tull to his colleagues at Trinity College, January 25, 1990, copy in possession of Glenn Weaver.

167. Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1958, 35.


169. Issues of the Icy for the period provide information on the Newman Club.


171. See various issues of the Icy.

172. The Hartford Courant, 12 December 1956; Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1958, 36.

173. The Inauguration of Albert Charles Jacobs, unpaged.

174. Trinity College Commencement Program, June 7, 1953.

175. Trustee Minutes, January 18, 1964. Rabbis have had an important role in Trinity College functions throughout the years, giving invocations and benedictions at Commencements and convocations, and the College has continued to honor members of the Jewish community by the conferral of honorary degrees. At the 1983 Commencement, Dr. Gerson D. Cohen, Chancellor and Jacob H. Schiff Professor of History of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, became the first rabbi to deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon.

176. Among many such instances was President Jacobs’s appearance as the principal speaker at the April 27, 1960 banquet of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. On that occasion, former president Funston received the NCCJ National Human Relations Award. Hartford Times, 29 April 1960.

177. Hartford Times, 27 February 1956; The Hartford Courant, 1 March 1956. Several Hartford Jewish foundations have endowed scholarships, and various Jewish organizations have made significant gifts of books to the library. Hartford Times, 5 September 1955; The Hartford Courant, 26 September 1956. See also the Report of the President of Trinity College for following years.


180. Trinity College Bulletin LV (January 1958): 6. The most unusual local club, although one not officially recognized by the Trinity College Alumni Association, was the Trinity Club of the Virgin Islands. As reported in the Trinity College Alumni Magazine for
November 1959, the Club's annual meeting was held on August 22 at the home of Wayne A. Schoyer '54, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands. The Epsilon Chapter of Delta Psi was the fraternity with the largest representation (one). President Schoyer gave a brief address on "Why Trinity?" and the meeting concluded with the singing of 'Neath the Elms. It was undoubtedly the only Trinity Club to boast 100 percent attendance!


182. Trinity Tripod, 23 October 1957.
183. Trinity Tripod, 2 December 1953.
185. Albert C. Jacobs to the Honorable Joseph Campbell, June 1, 1954, Jacobs Papers.
186. Trinity Tripod, 21 October 1954.
187. See the text of Eisenhower's address in the Eisenhower Convocation Folder, Public Relations Office Files, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford.
188. Ibid.
191. Ibid.
195. Trinity Tripod, 15 October 1952.
196. Trinity Tripod, 1 October 1952.
198. Trinity Tripod, 9 January 1952.
199. Trinity Tripod, 26 May 1952.
203. H. Meade Alcorn to Kenneth C. Parker, September 18, 1956, Jacobs Papers.
204. H. Meade Alcorn to Albert C. Jacobs, October 3, 1956, Jacobs Papers.
206. Bush was the father of future President of the United States George H. W. Bush.


209. Ibid.


212. Ibid.

