CHAPTER V

New Directions 'Neath the Elms

From the time Augustus P. Burgwin, Class of 1882, set the words for 'Neath the Elms of Our Old Trinity to the tune of an old spiritual in his senior year, each graduating class had sung the alma mater's nostalgic verses at Commencement. So, too, did returning alumni, recalling the times they had shared as undergraduates. In 1880 and 1883, the Trustees authorized planting rows of elm trees on the Quad. The first plantings, carried out in 1881, were parallel to Seabury and Jarvis. At the suggestion of Frederick Law Olmsted, the foremost landscape architect in 19th-century America, the second plantings ran from Northam toward Broad Street as a border for a carriage drive then under consideration. Taken together, the plantings had the effect of creating a giant letter “T,” and as they reached maturity, formed a stately canopy over much of the Quad (V-1). Unfortunately, by the 1950s Dutch elm disease had ravaged the trees, and for several years, the College replaced the dead elms with new ones. Tree specialists fought the disease at considerable cost, but neither chemicals nor surgery were effective. Following the loss of three elms in the spring of 1955, the Trustees seriously considered replacing the dead trees with pin oaks. Oaks were hardy, and the white oak was Connecticut’s state tree, but singing ’Neath the Oaks was inconceivable! The Trustees wrestled with this problem for a decade, and in 1966 concluded that they would have to abandon the elms, no matter how beloved. At the suggestion of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, landscape architects, the Board’s ultimate decision in 1977 was that all new plantings would be Marshall seedless ash trees, noted for their graceful foliage, moderate height, and resistance to breakage during winter storms.

In 1954, the distinctive character of the Quad and the Long Walk led Richard S. Barthelmess ’17 (V-2), a famous star of stage and screen in the 1920s and 1930s, to suggest Trinity as the site for the background scenes of “Halls of Ivy,” a popular CBS television series starring Barthelmess’s friends, Ronald Colman and Benita Hume. The College’s location on a prominent ridge also made it a source of considerable geological interest. Professor Edward L. Troxell (Geology) (V-3), who retired in 1954
after 34 years on the faculty, had written a geological study of the rock strata underlying Trinity. Conceived with the layman in mind, and first published in 1923, *The Geology of the Trinity Campus* appeared in its third edition in April, 1950, and discussed in detail the campus’s unique features and its importance as a laboratory for the study of geological formations.61

**The Physical Plant Expands**

Although beautiful, the campus was far from perfect, and the arrangement of the existing buildings had resulted in odd juxtapositions and awkward gaps. North of the Quad beyond the Chapel stood the old gymnasium known as Alumni Hall. South of the Quad were Jarvis Science Laboratory, a relic of the 1880s, Boardman Hall, built in 1900, and the two post-World War II dormitories, Elton and Jones Halls. None of these structures had any architectural relationship to the buildings on the Quad, whose west side consisted of the Long Walk, formed by Seabury, Northam and Jarvis, dating from the late 1870s and early 1880s. Cook and Goodwin-Woodward dormitories, the chemistry building, and the library formed the Quad’s south side. Williams Memorial and the Chapel, separated by a wide empty space, bordered the Quad on the north.

Upon the Chapel’s consecration in 1932, its west facade, from the foot of the great Rose Window to the ground, remained unfinished, leaving an exposed brick surface that ivy vines had since covered. There had been no announced plans for facing the wall with limestone or for building a connecting link to Williams Memorial. Visitors to the campus would occasionally ask whether the College intended to extend the Chapel to the west. President Ogilby had given thought to extending Williams Memorial eastward to join the Chapel, but it was trustee Louis Welton Downes ’88 who conceived an imaginative way to fill the void.

Donor in 1952 of the Summit Street Gate to the Chapel parking lot, and a collector of antique clocks, Downes had long dreamed of a clock tower occupying the space between the Chapel and Williams Memorial. As far back as 1931, he had promised to provide funds to erect a replica of the famous Edward III tower at Trinity College, Cambridge, and over the years he conferred with his fellow Trinity trustees about the exact location and the material to be used in its construction. The Board readily approved the project in principle, and encouraged Downes to work out sketches of the tower’s appearance. Trained in engineering, Downes was a competent draftsman, and would frequently send the Trustees new sketches of his proposed tower. Several questions, however, delayed final acceptance of the project. Was the tower to be freestanding, or would there be connecting structures to Williams and/or the Chapel? Would Downes give the necessary funds at once, or would they be provided in his will? Finally, how could the building materials be made to harmonize with the two neighboring structures? In 1951, Downes submitted five plans to the Trustees, who at last made a choice.8 The final plan called for the tower itself to be built in a combination of brick and limestone, and for a brick connecting building in a harmonious
style to join the tower to Williams Memorial. An attractive cloister would link the tower and the Chapel, thus completing the northern side of the Quad. At the same time, limestone would be installed on the Chapel's west wall.9

Downes died on April 7, 1953. Ample provision for the clock tower was included in his will, but Downes’s heirs attempted to deny the Trinity bequest in court. By June 1954, the Downes estate was settled in favor of the College, and the Trustees engaged Philip H. Frohman, the principal architect of the Trinity Chapel, “to consult with them concerning the clock tower and terminal structure as they may affect the Chapel.”10 Harold B. Willis of the Boston firm of Collens, Willis & Beckonert was selected to carry out the actual design (V-4).11 Groundbreaking ceremonies for the tower took place on March 7, 1957,12 and on November 8, 1958, the Trustees met for the first time in the new Board room on its second floor.13 The tower’s brick and limestone exterior complemented both Williams Memorial and the Chapel, while detracting from neither (V-5).14 In the spring of 1961, the College erected an aluminum flagpole just south of the intersection of the walkways leading to the Chapel and to the Downes archway. It replaced the 1894 wooden pole to the east of Northam Towers, and helped call visual attention to the Downes Tower.15

While construction work on the Downes project was in its first stage, a large addition to Hallden Engineering Laboratory reached completion in September 1958.16 Then, on November 1, during Parents’ Weekend, ground was broken for a student center, with construction slated to begin the following spring after completion of working drawings and the raising of additional funds.17 A long-felt need, the student center had been one of the priorities of the Program of Progress. As previously noted, the campaign had not been successful in achieving the amount needed for the facility. Furthermore, estimated costs for the center had risen. By the fall of 1957, renewed efforts to secure funds for the project had fallen short of the target figure. Dean Arthur H. Hughes, however, declaring that a student center was “the most serious need on the Trinity campus,” urged that construction begin as soon as possible, and that the additional money needed be raised “either by voluntary subscriptions or by borrowing.”18 Later that fall, Raymond J. Wean, an engineer, inventor, and manufacturer, and a trustee upon whom the College had conferred an honorary Doctor of Science degree in 1954, contributed $100,000 for a student lounge in the center.19 By the spring of 1959, the campaign had ended, but funding for the center was still inadequate, and on April 11, President Jacobs recommended to the Trustees that the College use part of the bequest from William G. Mather ’77 to respond to a challenge grant of $100,000 recently received from the Kresge Foundation. As Dean Hughes later recalled, Martin W. Clement ’01 urged his fellow trustees to support Jacobs’s recommendation, and in his motion reportedly said: “Billy Mather was a bricks and mortar man. I move that we use $500,000 of his bequest [and] . . . name the student center for him.”20 The motion carried, and Trinity promptly moved ahead with construction of the William Gwynn Mather Student Center, also referred to as Mather Hall (V-6).21
The contract for the Center's design went to O'Connor & Kilham of New York, with Robert B. O'Connor '16 serving as the principal architect. The architectural style was eclectic, and attempted to harmonize the Gothic brownstone of Hamlin Hall with the less formal brick of Elton and Jones dormitories. The result, externally, was a compromise, and Hamlin suffered aesthetic loss when approximately a third of that building's Summit Street side was bricked over to accommodate an extension of the Mather Hall kitchen. Internally, the new facility was serviceable, and included the Washington Room for large gatherings, centralized student dining facilities, a game room, a bookstore (moved from the basement of Seabury), the campus post office, a student lounge, offices for the Tripod and other student organizations, and the "Cave," the snack bar previously located in the basement of Hamlin.

Mather Hall was a response to the needs of a student body whose size had stabilized at approximately 1,000 by 1960. President Jacobs had frequently stated that he was comfortable in a small-college setting, which he viewed as well-suited for promoting his ideas of education for citizenry and intellectual freedom. However, the limited numbers of students enrolled at small colleges, and the increase in enrollments at the larger colleges and universities, presented a dilemma. If the small-college ideal was valid, Jacobs reasoned, should not its advantages be made available to larger numbers of young men? Jacobs believed that Trinity should retain a broad liberal arts curriculum and be highly selective in admissions, offering a quality education to intellectually capable students without regard to their social or financial status. The Capital Area Corporate Scholarship program was but one example of putting this concept into practice. Furthermore, Jacobs held the conviction that although the College was located in a heavily populated area, it should draw its students from a national rather than a local or regional applicant pool. The establishment of the University of Hartford in 1959 lessened pressure to admit more local students, and as Jacobs noted, "the formation of a community institution has been filled by the University of Hartford, to whom it properly belongs."

In view of the conflicting pressures resulting from a larger student body, a selective admissions policy, and an increased number of undergraduates residing on campus, the Trustees appointed a trustee-faculty committee to study the size of the College. When the committee reported to the Trustees, Dean Hughes, its ranking member, observed that "the increasing cost of a Trinity education . . . makes more likely the desirable eventuality that the College will become 100% residential in nature." Several committee members recommended maintaining the size of the student body as it was, and supported an expansion of residential facilities. The Trustees voted to maintain the student body at 1,000 "until such time as the College shall have satisfied its needs concerning faculty, facilities, buildings and endowment for its present size." At the Board's meeting four months later, O'Connor & Kilham received authorization to prepare working drawings for a dormitory on the north end of the campus between Vernon Street and Allen Place. The Trustees decided to borrow
the money needed for the new dormitory. Hartford banks from time to time had
loaned money to the College at low rates of interest, usually as a means of facilitating
cash flow, and the loans had always been repaid promptly. The funding required in
this instance, however, was considerably larger, and the Trustees turned to the feder­
al Housing and Home Finance Agency, the first time in Trinity’s history that the
Board had sought assistance from the federal government. By the spring of 1962, the
contractors finished work on the block-deep North Campus Dormitory (V-7).
Unfortunately, student critics were unimpressed with its features, a Tripod reporter
referring to it as an example of the “neo-chicken coop” style.

Although the administration welcomed the new facility, the construction of addi­
tional dormitories would remain a priority, especially in light of the trend toward a
wider geographical distribution of the student body, which President Jacobs noted in
a special report released in 1963, commemorating the 10th anniversary of his
appointment to the presidency. In the decade following 1953, total undergraduate
enrollment increased by approximately 14 percent, from 915 (1953) to 1,044 (1963). During the same period, the number of students from Greater Hartford as
a percentage of the undergraduate body declined by over one-half, from 23.4 percent
to 10.9 percent. The number of students overall from Connecticut fell from 39.8 per­
cent to 28.9 percent, while the figure for New England also decreased from 50.5 per­
cent to 38.2 percent. In contrast, the enrollment of students from other states and
abroad rose from 49.4 percent to 61.7 percent. The number of states represented
increased from 29 to 41, as did the number of foreign countries, which more than
doubled from 6 to 13. By the early 1960s, as reflected in its undergraduate body,
Trinity had become an institution of national, and to some extent international
stature, and its resident student population had increased accordingly.

Following their decision in early 1960 to hold the size of the student body at
1,000 for the immediate future, the Trustees began planning for the eventual con­
struction of additional instructional and athletic facilities. A Trustee-Faculty-
Administration Committee on Goals prepared long-term budget projections that
formed the basis of an internal report it issued in February 1961. Included in the pro­
jections were the cost of constructing a building with classrooms and laboratory space
for the Mathematics and Physics Departments, a center for the fine arts, a building to
provide instructional space and laboratories for the Biology Department in addition
to general-purpose classrooms, and a new gymnasium-athletic complex to supple­
ment the Memorial Field House. After considering the report of the Committee on
Goals at the Board’s June 1961 meeting, the Trustees reaffirmed their earlier decision
about maintaining the size of the student body.

Although securing funds for a new mathematics-physics building had been among
the goals of the Program of Progress, the effort had not met with success. Such a facility
remained a critical need for the College. Of the sciences, the Chemistry Department
was the only one to have suitable quarters. The Physics Department occupied anti-
quated classrooms and laboratories in the Jarvis Science Laboratory; the Biology, Psychology, and Geology departments shared the greater portion of the outdated Boardman Hall; and although the Mathematics Department faculty had its offices in Boardman, they taught classes in rooms scattered widely over the campus. While the Program of Progress campaign was underway, President Jacobs had written to friends of the College, especially the Associates, urging contributions “toward construction of a ‘Physics Wing’ in the proposed new science building at Trinity.” In his annual report for 1956-1957, Jacobs declared a building for mathematics and the sciences to be a primary need, and in the final report on the Program of Progress, Vice President Albert E. Holland ’34 stated that “Funds must [now] be found for a science building.” Efforts to secure the $1.5 million needed went forward during 1960-1961, and at their meeting in June 1960, the Trustees authorized O’Connor & Kilham to prepare working drawings for the building. The following November, the Trustees approved the location of the new facility adjacent to Hallden Engineering Laboratory, and in January 1961 gave final approval to the designs. Groundbreaking ceremonies took place on May 14, 1962, and the contractors completed construction work during the summer of 1963. The Physics Department moved into the first two floors of the structure, while the Mathematics Department took over most of the third floor. The recently created Education Department also occupied quarters in the building, which the Trustees designated the McCook Mathematics and Physics Center in honor of the McCook Family (V-8). Over the years, 10 McCooks had attended Trinity, including the Rev. John J. McCook, Class of 1863, Professor of Modern Languages.

In its projections for the decade from 1961 to 1971, the Trustee-Faculty-Administration Committee on Goals took note of the federal government’s increasing involvement with higher education, and concluded that Trinity should “take advantage of this insofar as it does not bring interference with academic policies.” To assure that the College kept abreast of the growing number of financial programs the federal government was making available to colleges and universities, President Jacobs in early 1962 designated Professor Wendell E. Kraft (Engineering) (V-9), a retired Naval officer and former senior administrator in the U.S. Navy’s Bureau of Ships, as Trinity’s “liaison for college-government relations.” Soon thereafter, the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) helped the College outfit the physics laboratories in McCook. The NSF provided a matching grant under the supervision of Professor Robert Lindsay (Physics) (V-10) to supply basic instructional equipment, and the AEC’s nuclear science education program contributed a matching grant coordinated by Professor Albert J. Howard, Jr. (Physics) (V-11), which enabled the purchase of laboratory equipment for studies in experimental nuclear physics.

While construction was proceeding on the McCook building, the College had also undertaken plans to provide a new facility for instruction in music, fine arts and drama. For many years, music classes had been held at various locations on campus,
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and Professor Clarence E. Watters usually met with his students in the choir practice room of the Chapel or in the old chapel on the second floor of Seabury. Painting studios were located in Boardman, which also accommodated classes in art history. The study of drama at this period consisted of one full-year course offered under the aegis of the English Department. The Jesters, one of the most active campus groups, presented its dramatic productions in either the Chapel, a temporarily erected stage in Alumni Hall, or on the stage in the Washington Room of Mather Hall.

President Ogilby had once given thought to a building that would accommodate both the Jesters and the study of drama, but World War II brought an end to these plans. The idea of providing a satisfactory facility for the Jesters took on new life shortly after President Jacobs arrived on campus. In the fall of 1953, he met with Robert B. O'Connor '16 and Richard S. Barthelmess '17, the well-known actor, to discuss the possibility of transforming one floor of Alumni Hall into a permanent professional theater. Although no plan for such a project emerged, the meeting sparked considerable interest among both students and faculty, and suggestions soon arose to provide a new home for the arts in general. A year later, the faculty appointed a special committee to examine the place of the arts in a liberal education, and to explore requirements for instruction in music, fine arts, and drama. The committee reported that it regarded these disciplines as an integral part of a liberal arts education, that the College was inadequately equipped to support them, and that construction of an arts building, complete with theater, gallery, and music rehearsal rooms was long overdue.

Nothing immediate, however, resulted. Friends of the College, as well as faculty members and students, shared the hope that an arts building would be forthcoming, and several trustees began to stimulate interest in such a project. Their efforts were successful, and in June 1960, President Jacobs informed the Trustees that Trinity had received an anonymous challenge gift of $500,000 for a theater in the fine arts center, contingent upon the College’s raising an additional $1 million. The Board appointed a committee, headed by trustees Robert S. Morris '16 and Robert B. O'Connor '16, and Charles C. Cunningham, Director of the Wadsworth Atheneum, to lay plans for raising the challenge money, and authorized O'Connor & Kilham to prepare working drawings for the facility. At its November 1960 meeting, the Board gave final approval to the arts center’s location and east-west siting. The groundbreaking ceremony took place south of the library on June 9, 1962. Assisting Jacobs were trustees James L. Goodwin, Hon. '63 (V-12), Robert S. Morris '16, Robert B. O’Connor '16 and Henry S. Beers '18, Hon.’68, Dean Robert M. Vogel, John S. Waggett ’63, president of the student body, and professors John C. E. Taylor, Clarence E. Watters, and George E. Nichols III on behalf of the fine and performing arts faculty. The subsequent disclosure that James L. Goodwin had been the anonymous benefactor of the arts center raised the consideration of whether it should bear his name. Goodwin was the great-grandson of James Goodwin, one of the first contributors to the College at the time of its founding, and several Goodwins had served on the Board of Trustees.
Goodwin demurred, and at his suggestion the Trustees named the building for the late A. Everett (Chick) Austin, Jr., former director of the Wadsworth Atheneum, who introduced instruction in fine arts at Trinity during the 1930s as a part-time member of the faculty.  

A number of luminaries in the arts, including Salvador Dali, Alexander Calder, Aaron Copland, Virgil Thomson, Sir Osbert Sitwell, Bette Davis, and George Balanchine, endorsed the proposal to honor Austin. One of Austin's former students, Harris K. Prior '32, M.A. '35, then director of the Memorial Art Gallery in Rochester, New York, observed at the time: "Everyone who came in contact with Everett Austin changed somehow. They were made to see the world about them, for he brushed away prejudice and opened our eyes. It is fitting that Trinity honor him."

Recognition came to the principal donor when the Trustees designated the new auditorium the James Lippincott Goodwin Theater. In an effort to broaden student interest in the arts and in the activities of the Arts Center, the Trustees also created the James Lippincott Goodwin Fellows. As Professor George E. Nichols III (V-13), the first Director of the Center, described them at the time, the Fellows comprised a small number of juniors and seniors selected on the basis of their achievement in one or more of the arts. The initial group of Goodwin Fellows consisted of 13 members of the Class of 1966 and nine of the Class of 1967.

Dedication ceremonies for the Austin Arts Center occurred on May 15, 1965, with Mrs. Austin present as guest of honor. The College conferred honorary degrees upon Robert S. Morris '16, chairman of the arts center committee (L.L.D.), and Charles H. Morgan, Mead Professor of Fine Arts at Amherst College (Litt.D.), who had served during 1964-1965 as Visiting Professor of Fine Arts and acting chairman of a combined Department of Fine Arts. The Widener Gallery, bearing the name of its donor, George D. Widener, Hon. LL.D. '59, featured an exhibition of paintings gathered from the collections of several New England colleges, including Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Wellesley, Wesleyan, and Williams. The Hartford Symphony Orchestra concluded the day with a concert in the Goodwin Theater featuring compositions by Aaron Copland and Virgil Thomson, both of whom had premiered works at the Atheneum.

In addition to a 400-seat theater designed for plays, concerts, and lectures, the Center's facilities fully supported instruction in music, fine arts, and drama, and provided space for offices, rehearsal and practice rooms, rooms for listening to recorded music, exhibition galleries, and studios (V-14). Among the first student presentations in Goodwin Theater were the production by the Jesters of the musical comedy *The Fantasticks* in late April 1965, in cooperation with the Glee Club, and a debut concert the following fall by the revitalized Trinity College Orchestra under the direction of Baird Hastings, Lecturer in Music. Also that fall, the Jesters staged a production of *The Death of Bessie Smith* by Edward F. Albee '50. In 1974, the College conferred on Albee an honorary Doctor of Letters degree. The most recent visit to campus of the
three-time Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright occurred in December 1997 when he conducted a master class and reviewed plays by seven students enrolled in the playwriting course of Professor Arthur B. Feinsod (Theater and Dance). An anticlimax to the Arts Center story came on June 27, 1967 when a fire of undetermined origin gutted Alumni Hall, the old gymnasium. The blaze destroyed thousands of dollars worth of personal property students had stored there for the summer. All that was left in the fire’s aftermath were the exterior walls, which were demolished the following day on orders of the Hartford Fire Marshal. In addition to supporting the entire athletic program until the completion of the Memorial Field House, for almost 80 years Alumni Hall had been the scene of proms, tea dances, faculty receptions for students, undergraduate course registration, final exams and productions by the Jesters. Alumni Hall’s demise, however, was hardly catastrophic. Trinity athletes would soon move to a new athletic center, and the Jesters were enjoying the facilities of the Austin Arts Center.

Vice President Holland approached the raising of funds for the McCook Mathematics-Physics Center and the Austin Arts Center as two mini-campaigns, but these efforts formed part of a broader long-range development plan that the Trustees considered at their June 1961 meeting. Holland proposed a ten-year program beginning in 1961, with a projected yield of approximately $17.5 million, $8 million of which was to go to endowment, $6 million to building projects, and the remainder to underwrite the College’s operating expenses. The first phase of the program called for a capital campaign running from 1963 to 1966, with a tentative goal of $3 million for endowment, and $3.5 million for construction, including a new gymnasium-athletic complex and a combined biology-general purpose classroom building. The remaining funds would come from increased annual giving on the part of alumni, and from actively soliciting living trusts and bequests. As a suitable date to begin the campaign, Marts & Lundy, the College’s fund-raising consultants, suggested the fall of 1963, five years after the completion of the Program of Progress. Holland also proposed a special $10-million capital campaign that would run from 1971 to 1973, and conclude in the College’s 150th Anniversary year.

The Trustees’ Executive Committee approved Holland’s proposal, and raised the total to $19 million. Of this amount, they designated $6 million for construction projects, including the Mathematics-Physics Center and the Arts Center; $8 million in additional endowed funds to be used for faculty purposes (salary increases, research leaves, etc.), additional scholarships, and plant maintenance; and the remaining $5 million for the support of operating expenses. The Board adopted the Executive Committee’s recommendation on October 10, 1961 but did not set a capital campaign goal pending consultation with Marts & Lundy. In his annual report for 1961, President Jacobs clarified details of the development program, noting that income from 25 percent of the proposed $8-million addition to the endowment would eventually increase the amount of financial aid available to students on an annual basis from
$200,000 to $600,000, and that the capital campaign goal had been set at $6 million.\textsuperscript{62}

The Trustees postponed further consideration of a fund-raising campaign until Marts & Lundy had reviewed the College's financial condition, investigated its needs, and surveyed alumni, friends of the College, and leaders in the Hartford community. In March of 1963, the consulting firm issued a report stating that Trinity should undertake a capital campaign only after completing the fund drive for the Mathematics-Physics Center and the Arts Center, and that the campaign should take place during 1964 and 1965. In regard to new construction, the focus of the campaign should be the gymnasium and the biology building, both of which had become much-needed facilities. As an incentive for donors, Marts & Lundy noted that the College needed the stimulation of a major challenge gift from a foundation or an individual. Finally, the report concurred in the timing of a 150th Anniversary campaign, provided there was a strong need by the end of the decade for additional resources.\textsuperscript{63}

While the conclusions of the Marts & Lundy report were under review, the Trustees were considering a recommendation of the Board's Executive Committee to increase the size of the undergraduate body by 25 percent. The Trustees' decision three years earlier to hold the student body at 1,000 had reflected the sense that Trinity needed to improve its facilities and strengthen its finances before any expansion in the institution's size was feasible. The completion of the North Campus Dormitory was a major step in addressing the issue of improved student housing, as was initial planning for another dormitory south of Elton and Jones Halls. As far as instructional facilities were concerned, the new Mathematics-Physics Center was in use, and construction of the Arts Center was in its last stage. From the perspective of finances, the dimensions and timing of a capital campaign remained undecided, but it was clear that the College would soon be mounting a major fund-raising effort to increase the endowment, improve faculty compensation and research support, and provide a new athletic complex and science building. Expansion of the College also reflected the sense of institutional obligation that President Jacobs and the Trustees believed Trinity had in responding to the increased enrollment pressures colleges and universities were then experiencing. In his annual report for 1963-1964, Jacobs noted that "although Trinity, like all independent colleges, cannot play the leading part in meeting quantitative problems of higher education, it has the moral obligation to offer to as many gifted students as possible programs of the highest quality. Within a few years over 80 percent of our students will be seeking graduate degrees. We will encourage these young men to enter those professions that will enable them to make felt the influence of the liberal arts. In this way our diminished quantitative participation will be offset by a rising qualitative contribution." At their January 1964 meeting, the Trustees approved the Executive Committee's recommendation to increase undergraduate enrollment by 25 percent in a phased process, which would result in expanding the student body from 1,000 to 1,250 between 1965 and 1970.\textsuperscript{55}
Figure V-1

The Quad and the rows of elms paralleling the Long Walk, circa 1920
Richard S. Barthelmess, Class of 1917 (center), with his friends, former President and Mrs. Flavel S. Luther in 1926. Then living in southern California, the Luthers visited the Hollywood set of The Amateur Gentleman, a feature film in which Barthelmess starred, based on the novel by Jeffery Farnel. The photograph is from one of Barthelmess's scrapbooks in the Trinity College Archives.

Professor of Geology Edward L. Troxell playing the stonophone, a xylophone-like instrument of his design created from rocks chipped to musical pitch.
Figure V-4
Collens, Willis & Beckonert Clock Tower perspective

Figure V-5
Downes Memorial Clock Tower with the flagpole
Figure V-6
O'Connor & Kilham Mather Student Center perspective

Figure V-7
North Campus Dormitory shortly after its completion

Figure V-8
McCook Mathematics-Physics Building
Figure V-9
Captain Wendell E. Kraft,
U. S. Navy (Retired)

Figure V-11
Jarvis Professor of Physics
Albert J. Howard, Jr.

Figure V-10
Brownell-Jarvis Professor of Natural Philosophy and Physics
Robert Lindsay
Figure V-12
James Lippincott Goodwin, Hon. LL.D., 1963

Figure V-13
Professor of Theater Arts George E. Nichols III with Jesters' members Peter V. Fish (center) and Steven J. Cool, both of the Class of 1962

Figure V-14
O'Connor & Kilham Austin Arts Center perspective
At a special dinner on May 26, 1964, President Jacobs announced that the College was embarking on an ambitious 10-year development program with the goal of raising $24.9 million. Of this amount, $6 million of new endowment would be devoted to faculty purposes; $5 million of new endowment would be allocated to general purposes; $4 million in endowed funds would support increased financial aid for students; $1 million in endowment would benefit the library; and the College would seek $3 million for dormitories, and $5.9 million for other construction projects. The program would culminate on the College’s 150th Anniversary in 1973. The program’s first phase would consist of a capital campaign to commence outside of Hartford in October 1964, and then focus on Greater Hartford in 1965, thereby avoiding interference with fund-raising campaigns Hartford Hospital and the Wadsworth Atheneum would be conducting. Henry S. Beers ’18 (V-15), retired chairman of the Aetna Life Insurance Company and a trustee, would serve as the campaign’s national chairman, and G. Keith Funston ’32, former president of the College and a trustee, would be the national honorary chairman. The dollar goal of the capital campaign remained to be set.

Having previously approved the general goals of the capital campaign on April 11, 1964, the Trustees established the campaign’s priorities at their June meeting. The major priorities were: 1) construction of a new gymnasium and athletic fields, and of a life sciences center for biology and psychology; 2) additional endowed funds for the Watkinson Library; and 3) endowment for faculty purposes. In his annual report for 1964-1965, President Jacobs indicated that the College would seek $3 million in federal loans for dormitory construction, and that over a period of 10 years, a projected $5 million in bequests and trusts would be allocated to general endowment, thus leaving $16 million as the goal for the campaign. In view of this amount, the Trustees decided to mount the campaign in two phases: the first to begin in the autumn of 1964, as previously agreed, with completion scheduled for 1967; and the second to begin in the early 1970s, and conclude in 1973 on the College’s 150th Anniversary. At their meeting in January 1965, the Trustees established $7 million as the goal of the campaign’s first phase, with $1.9 million allocated for faculty purposes and financial aid, $2.2 million for the gymnasium, $2.4 million for the life sciences center, and $500,000 in endowed funds for the Watkinson Library.

A Leadership Conference held at Trinity on October 9-10, 1964 for members of the administration, faculty, students, campaign leaders among the alumni and friends of the College, and invited guests, inaugurated the fund-raising drive. President Jacobs declared that the campaign initiated the final decade of the “Decisive Quartern,” a term describing the 25 years between 1948 and 1973, and marking the quarter century between the College’s 125th and 150th Anniversaries. Confident of the campaign’s success, Jacobs pledged that “with the potential at our command, we can, as we approach the 150th Anniversary of our College, make Trinity the very exemplar of America’s small liberal arts institutions.” By June 30, 1965, pledges of
$2 million were in hand, of which slightly over $1 million had been paid. That same month, the Ford Foundation, impressed with the College’s record of achievement during the preceding decade, and noting the campaign’s progress, presented Trinity a challenge grant of $2.2 million, stipulating that an additional $6.6 million be raised between July 1, 1965 and June 30, 1968. The Ford Foundation, however, would not allow the College to credit toward the challenge the $1 million in funds actually received during the campaign’s first year. As President Jacobs later observed, this had the effect of causing Trinity to undertake “an entirely new campaign.” He went on to state, “Trinity believes that it can raise outside of Hartford through the generosity of alumni, friends, corporations and foundations a total of $4,400,000, or enough to match the Ford grant two of the required three times. The College expects that Greater Hartford will match the third $2,200,000.” In light of the Ford grant, the Trustees extended the campaign’s first phase by one year, from 1967 to 1968.

The College made good progress in meeting the Ford Foundation’s challenge, raising $2.18 million and $2.42 million, respectively, during the fiscal years 1966 and 1967, ending on June 30. On April 6, 1968, President Jacobs reported to the Trustees that the College had successfully met the Ford Challenge, and that the new goal had become “Ford plus a Million” by June 30. At the conclusion of the 1968 fiscal year, Trinity succeeded in achieving its revised fund-raising goal. The specific endowment priorities of the campaign’s first phase, however, were undersubscribed. This prompted J. Kenneth Robertson, Treasurer of the College, to note that “No need in the future can be more important to the College than a substantial increase in its endowment resources.” Trinity delayed pursuing the second phase of the campaign because President Jacobs retired on June 30, 1968, and the new administration undertook a fresh assessment of fund-raising priorities.

The four-year fund-raising campaign enabled the construction of several new buildings to proceed. President Jacobs had noted in his annual report for 1960-1961 the pressing need for a new athletic facility. Freshmen and sophomores continued to use the antiquated Alumni Hall (1887) for required physical education classes that the Memorial Field House (1948) could not accommodate because of its dirt floor, removable basketball court and bleachers, and the pressure from other sports. George M. Ferris ’16, Hon. ’75 (V-16), an investment banker, trustee and former undergraduate athlete, agreed to chair a steering committee for the facility. The committee soon recommended to the Trustees’ Building and Grounds Committee a site for the new structure just north of the Memorial Field House. This location would require a new layout for the athletic fields that the steering committee had also taken under consideration. Pending the completion of plans for a capital campaign, the project remained on hold. In the spring of 1964, the Trustees authorized the initial design stage to begin. In late 1963, Robert B. O’Connor ’16 had resigned as a trustee because of the pressure of other responsibilities, and subsequently indicated that he would no longer serve as architect to the College. The following April,
Jeter & Cook, a local architectural firm, received approval to design the athletic facility. With funding assured, and pressure on the Memorial Field House mounting as a result of the destruction of Alumni Hall by fire in June 1967, construction began on the new building in March 1968. The contractors completed their work early in the fall of 1969, and on October 11, the College dedicated the complex, naming it the George M. Ferris Athletic Center. The following day, the Ferris Center hosted its first public event when an audience of 2,000 attended a concert by the folk singer Pete Seeger.

The Ferris Center contained a gymnasium-auditorium with basketball and tennis courts that converted into an open area for concerts, convocations, and indoor commencements; a physical education unit for intramural basketball as well as volleyball, fencing, tennis, and physical education classes; and at the complex’s center, a third unit housing locker rooms, an equipment room and training room, and wrestling, exercise, and crew rooms, including a rowing tank, the latter reflecting a revival of competitive rowing. On either side of the connector between the gymnasium and the locker room unit were the offices for the physical education staff. As Director of Athletics Karl Kurth, Jr. noted, the Ferris Center would immeasurably enhance the continuing contributions collegiate athletics and physical education programs were making to Trinity’s general educational objectives.

At the April 1964 Board meeting authorizing Jeter & Cook to design the Ferris Center, the Trustees also approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee to appoint the firm of Douglas Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates of New Haven as architects for the life sciences building. For many years, the Biology and Psychology departments had occupied the outdated Boardman Hall of Natural Science (1900). Groundbreaking for the new structure occurred on October 30, 1965, in conjunction with a daylong convocation, “Reflections on the Future: The Life Sciences,” at which prominent specialists in medical and psychological research presented their views on the future of the life sciences, especially in the fields of genetics, cancer research, aerospace health, and psychology. Cornerstone-laying ceremonies took place on April 6, 1968 as construction work neared completion. Following remarks by President Jacobs and Professors M. Curtis Langhorne (Psychology) and J. Wendell Burger (Biology), Lyman B. Brainerd ’30, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced that the new building would be known as the Albert C. Jacobs Life Sciences Center in honor of the retiring president.

The Center was ready for occupancy late the following fall, and featured classrooms and laboratories for study and research in biology and psychology, and a spacious auditorium.

The decision by the Trustees in January 1964 to increase undergraduate enrollment by 25 percent resulted in the need for additional dormitories. The following April, the Trustees authorized O’Connor & Kilham to undertake their final project for the College, a dormitory with capacity for 250 students. Financed through the federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, and located just south of Elton and Jones
Halls, the South Campus Dormitory (V-19) featured single rooms as well as multi-man suites. Construction proceeded during 1965, but labor strikes hindered progress and the structure was not ready for occupancy until the fall of 1966. The following January, the Board voted to designate the dormitory’s three units (A, B and C) as Wheaton, Jackson, and Smith halls, respectively, in honor of three former presidents of the College. The new dormitory was not sufficient in itself to provide adequate capacity for the phased increase in the size of the classes the College was admitting, and in October 1965 the Trustees approved the Executive Committee’s recommendation that Jeter & Cook prepare preliminary plans for a 128-bed dormitory located between Vernon Street and Allen Place, just west of the North Campus facility. As with the North Campus and South Campus dormitories, the College made arrangements for financing through the federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. In January 1966 at the request of the Building and Grounds Committee, the architects received Trustee authorization to prepare working drawings for the new building, an eight-floor high-rise structure with 16 one-man rooms on each floor, arranged in four suites, each consisting of a study lounge and four individual bedrooms. Despite protests from students that new space for social activities was an urgent need in the Vernon Street-Allen Place sector of the campus, a feasibility study concluded that a social lounge was not appropriate in the new dormitory. Construction work began in early May 1967, and the High Rise Dormitory was ready for occupancy in September 1968 (V-20).

Two other important construction projects were undertaken during the 1960s. For many years the Buildings and Grounds staff had carried out their responsibilities without the support of a modern, spacious, and well-equipped facility. In April 1966 the College engaged Jeter & Cook to design a two-level maintenance building with an equipment garage, shops, storage space, and offices to be located at the southeast corner of the campus on New Britain Avenue. Construction began in May 1967, and by the fall of 1968 the College had transferred all buildings and grounds operations to the new structure. The other project involved renovating the library. Little more than a decade after its completion, the library faced the need for additional space to accommodate not only independent study and honors work but also gradually expanding undergraduate enrollment, and for more shelving to house the growing collections. Conversion of the basement level would provide space for the book stacks and study areas, and air conditioning of the entire building would improve comfort and enhance preservation of materials. In September 1965 the Old Dominion Foundation, which had made possible the library’s construction in 1952, awarded the College a grant for $440,000 to underwrite the renovation and air conditioning. The addition of stacks for 100,000 volumes brought the library’s capacity up to 600,000, and 100 study carrels increased reader seating to 450. Contractors completed the renovation work in the fall of 1967.
Student Activities and Social Life

While the College was raising funds and enlarging its physical plant during the late 1950s and 1960s, the student body was busily pursuing academic studies as well as a host of extracurricular activities. The well-established drama group, the Jesters, achieved new heights under the imaginative direction of Professor George E. Nichols III. Productions by the Jesters attracted increasingly large audiences, and enjoyed critical reviews worthy of professional companies. Performances were well attended, whether the offering was Shakespeare, light comedy, contemporary serious drama, or works by students, including Lee Kalcheim '60, who became a playwright and Emmy-winning writer for television.\(^9^6\)|\(^7\) In addition, Nichols and the Jesters mounted productions of such avant-garde works as Samuel Beckett's *Endgame* and Eugene Ionesco's *Chairs* (V-21). The Jesters also scheduled performances for local high school and prep school students, on one occasion presenting *Hamlet*, so that, as Nichols explained, young people could encounter Shakespeare in a way that was "a genuine service to the community."\(^9^7\) Also popular among audiences on- and off-campus were the weekly screenings of feature films that the Cinema Club (later the Trinity Film Society) began to present in the mid-1950s in the chemistry building's auditorium. Since 1970, the Film Society's successor, Cinestudio, has offered high-quality films, especially foreign releases and others not usually shown in local theaters, and the Hartford public has responded enthusiastically.\(^9^8\)

Radio Trinity, WRTC, experienced a number of changes during this period. From its beginning in 1947, WRTC had been a totally student-run operation, at first licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as an AM station with transmitting power adequate to reach the campus and the immediate neighborhood. Early in 1955, without FCC permission, the student staff increased the wattage to such an extent that broadcasts could be picked up as far away as Springfield, Massachusetts. After the FCC issued a second warning, the regulatory agency forced the station to leave the air in March.\(^9^9\) Following a silence of almost three years, WRTC resumed broadcasting in January 1958 as an FM station under strict FCC guidelines. The station's staff agreed to provide programming of high quality with broadcast time devoted primarily to classical and semi-classical music and educational and public service programs.\(^1^0^0\) Faithful to its promise, the WRTC staff devoted the station's programming to recorded music, faculty talks and interviews, and live broadcasts of Trinity lectures and sports events. For a brief period beginning in February 1959, the station carried programs of the Educational Radio Network (ERN) made up of non-commercial stations in Boston, Albany, and New York City, devoted, as its managers put it, to offering "mature program material aimed at a discriminating audience."\(^1^0^1\) The FCC later authorized increases in WRTC's broadcast power, listening hours expanded, and programming became more diversified.\(^1^0^2\)

Other student extracurricular activities flourished during Jacobs's presidency. In the 1950s, formal debating enjoyed renewed popularity, and the reorganized
Atheneum Society produced some of the most respected undergraduate debating teams in the Northeast. In the spring of 1957, Robert L. Prince '59 and David B. Leof '60 were co-winners of the American National College Debate Tournament at Brooklyn College, and winning second place among the 248 speakers was Franklin L. Kury '58. The Atheneum's faculty adviser was Professor John A. Dando (English) (V-22), whose course on Shakespeare was particularly popular with students. Dando brought to his teaching and work with the Atheneum a background in drama and broadcasting. Before coming to Trinity in 1950 following graduate study at Columbia University, he was briefly a member of a Shakespeare acting company in Canada, and hosted a radio program on literature for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In Hartford, he developed a popular WTIC-AM radio show, “Behind the Pages,” which critically assessed major literary works, and in the late 1950s, briefly broadcast a similar program for WCBS in New York. At the same time, Dando created and became the moderator of a successful WTIC-TV (Channel 3) panel quiz show, “What in the World,” which aired until 1975.

Undergraduate musical organizations also became increasingly popular. Particularly active was the Glee Club (V-23), which presented concerts in the New England and Middle Atlantic states on its annual spring tour. Several concerts also occurred each year on the campuses of women’s colleges when the Trinity vocalists joined the glee clubs of the host institutions. One of the Glee Club’s musical highlights each spring was the outdoor concert performed in the Funston Court. To the accompaniment of the Trinity Band, Professor Clarence H. (Pete) Barber (Music) led the Club in “standards,” folk songs and show tunes, and Willard B. Green led the instrumentalists in “marches, classics, and light concert selections.” Smaller vocal groups such as the Pipes, the Bishop’s Men, and later the Chanticleers, the Trinidads (V-24), and the Folksingers, were extremely popular, performing at campus functions and at colleges and universities throughout the Northeast. During spring vacation, one or more of the groups would perform on Caribbean cruises. Each fraternity also maintained a singing group, and one of the highlights of late spring was the Interfraternity Singing Contest in which the fraternities competed for a prize cup provided by trustee Robert S. Morris '16.

The most unusual musical organization was the Trinity Pipes and Drums (V-25), begun in the fall of 1957 by Henry G. Hood, Instructor in History. Hood was an accomplished performer on the piano and harpsichord as well as on the bagpipes, and he carefully instructed the original seven pipers and two drummers in such standards as Scotland the Brave and Blue Bells of Scotland. Each piper had to provide his own instrument and uniform, and Hood generously offered assistance. The Pipes and Drums became popular immediately, and eventually the group numbered over 20 performers.

Although Hood had intended the Pipes and Drums to be “entirely independent of the College,” the group’s activities quickly became a part of Trinity life, both visually and audibly. In addition to other occasions, the Pipes and Drums often played
before and after Sunday Evensong,\textsuperscript{109} and frequently led academic processions.\textsuperscript{110} Practice sessions usually occurred late at night on the athletic field or in the parking lot between the Field House and Broad Street, the latter location preferred because of the resonance the building provided. Although the instrumentalists favored the location, residents of the apartment buildings across the street sent repeated protests to the College regarding their loss of sleep. Hood left the College at the end of the 1959 academic year to accept another teaching position, but the Pipes and Drums carried on, and the group continued to perform until the late 1960s.\textsuperscript{111}

In the early 1960s, Trinity undergraduates had the opportunity to participate in two new activities: the Crown Investment League, and a literary magazine, the \textit{Archive}. On October 4, 1963, Henry Crown, a Chicago industrialist, contributed $4,000 to the College to establish an investment league in which “students should participate as much as possible in the decisions involving the investment of funds.”\textsuperscript{112} Peter J. Schaefer ’64 provided the initial student leadership for the League, with Professor Ward S. Curran ’57 (Economics) (V-26) acting as adviser. The League encouraged students to learn the challenges of portfolio selection and management, with an emphasis on capital appreciation and diversification. By 1965, the funds were invested equally in common stocks and an interest-bearing savings account. During the 1964-1965 academic year, 10 to 12 students were engaged in the selection of securities, with William J. C. Brown ’66 serving as president.\textsuperscript{113} The \textit{Archive}, begun in 1962 under the editorial direction of Jonathan Tiefenbrun ’63, with Professor Eugene W. Davis (History) (V-27) as adviser, carried nonfiction articles, ranging from historical studies and literary criticism to perceptive discussions of issues in the social sciences and sciences, often accompanied by illustrations.\textsuperscript{114} A complement to the \textit{Trinity Review}, which featured student fiction and poetry, the \textit{Archive} later provided the inspiration for \textit{The Trinity Papers}, a collection of exceptional undergraduate writing on a wide range of topics, which the College first began to publish in 1982 on an annual basis.

The fraternities and the Brownell Club experienced great popularity during the 1950s and early 1960s, and continued to serve as the focus of student social activities. By 1962, there were 11 fraternities on campus, all affiliated with national organizations, with the exception of Q.E.D., founded in 1960 by several undergraduates, including George F. Will ’62, Hon. ’79. The Interfraternity Council, composed of one representative from each of the fraternities, governed the recruitment of new fraternity members in a process known as rushing. The I.F.C. also regulated procedures for pledging and initiating members, and promoted harmonious interfraternity relations. In the spring of 1957, continuing problems with poor academic performance among fraternity members led the I.F.C. to institute a rule, effective September 1958, raising the academic grade average for pledges to 70.\textsuperscript{115} Designed to strengthen fraternities academically by establishing higher standards for new members, the measure received the enthusiastic approval of Dean Joseph C. Clarke, who stated that the fraternities
“are to be congratulated for taking this very progressive step on their own. It certainly proves that they are concerned about their academic standing.”

Fred H. Werner ’58, editor-in-chief of the *Tripod*, also commended the action, observing that it represented “the most significant and unified action of our Interfraternity Council. It proves that fraternity men have not forgotten their academic obligations, and are constantly battling to prove that Greek Letter fraternities justify their existence.”

The I.F.C. incorporated several revisions involving rushing in its new constitution approved in May 1957, but later liberalized rushing rules. Also facilitating fraternity recruitment of new members was the Mason Plan, which John A. Mason ’34, then Assistant to the President, introduced in the spring of 1957. The Plan allowed groups of freshmen to visit fraternity houses over a three-week period in the spring, prior to being rushed the following fall.

As previously mentioned, new fraternities were organized on campus after World War II, and such activity carried on into the 1950s. In the spring of 1956, the Kappa Psi chapter of Phi Kappa Psi received national affiliation, becoming the 60th chapter of the 104-year-old fraternity. For its house, the 26-member chapter acquired 118 Vernon Street, formerly occupied by Alpha Theta. Previously known as the Trinity Commons Club from the time of its founding in 1931, Alpha Theta had organized in May 1952, but disbanded in 1954 after unsuccessfully seeking national affiliation.

In October 1956, Alpha Delta Phi relocated to a house one door removed from its former location, and by 1963, was in a new building adjacent to Ogilby Hall. Other fraternities celebrated local or national anniversaries during this period. In March 1955, Psi Upsilon marked the 75th anniversary of its affiliation with the national organization, and on March 1, 1957, Pi Kappa Alpha held a dinner in its house at 94 Vernon Street on the national fraternity’s 89th birthday.

Such occasions were opportunities to focus on the community service activities of the fraternities. One of the guests at the 1957 Pi Kappa Alpha dinner was Dr. Edmund B. Boatnner, head of the American School for the Deaf in West Hartford, Connecticut, and a member of the national fraternity. The previous year, Pi Kappa Alpha had hosted a picnic for the students from the American School, an idea that had grown out of a conversation with Dr. and Mrs. Boatner at a fraternity gathering. At the March 1 dinner, Dr. Boatner was pleased to learn that Pi Kappa Alpha would again host the picnic in May, and observed: “Last year’s picnic was a great success. I particularly appreciate the spirit which animated these fraternity men in providing such a nice outing for these handicapped children, and I must say that I was impressed with how much fraternities have advanced in this respect since my undergraduate days. The fact that college fraternities of today are devoting time and effort to helping out with humanitarian problems is making the fraternity experience of greater value to the community, the college and the members themselves.”

Other community service events in which the fraternities participated included the I.F.C.-sponsored soap box derby, held each spring for several years.
Fraternities entered homemade racers fabricated from odds and ends, and contestants on the Vernon Street course attributed victory to sheer luck and a vehicle that held together long enough to cross the finish line at Broad Street. In the 1956 derby, won by St. Anthony Hall, the entries included a coffin packing case, a bathtub, and other strange contraptions. One observer noted that all the entrants left the starting line more or less together, but D.K.E.'s entry, the coffin case, fell apart at the sound of the gun. Crow's bathtub also encountered difficulties getting underway when a 50-pound anchor, carried for ballast and safety, fell off, nearly capsizing the craft with its two goggled crewmen. Brakes were rudimentary, and during the early years, fraternity brothers teamed together to stop the vehicles, bales of hay later serving the same purpose. Despite its hilarity, the race had a serious purpose, and each fraternity contributed funds toward sponsoring an underprivileged child in the Hartford Soap Box Derby held under the auspices of the Hartford Times and the Chevrolet Motor Company. The sponsored youths helped judge the Vernon Street derby.125

Another annual fraternity event, although unconnected with community service, was the "Gismo Contest," also I.F.C.-sponsored, held in the fall for many years in conjunction with Parents' Weekend. Vying with one another in originality, each fraternity created an elaborate animated outdoor display showing Trinity inflicting defeat on the opponent in that weekend's football game. As the Tripod reported, Delta Phi, winner of the 1956 contest, used as its theme the Suez Crisis, then unfolding on the international scene, and "portrayed the Bantam Rooster whizzing across the Suez in hot pursuit of a Coast Guard vessel." The Delta Phi gismo surmounted a large reproduction of the Tripod masthead whose headline proclaimed "Col. Jessee Stops Coast Guard."126 Alpha Delta Phi placed second "with the theme of a Rooster pounding an anvil and sending a football riding up a wire with a background of a gridiron and finally coming to rest in the breadbasket of a Coast Guard Bear at the top" (V-29). Judges of the contest were the wives of faculty members, and on this occasion Mrs. Mitchell N. Pappas, Mrs. Edmond L. Cherbonnier, and Mrs. Gustave W. Andrian officiated.127

A matter of concern to the College's fraternities in the fall of 1957 was the effort of Trinity's Alpha Chi chapter of Theta Xi to help Amherst's chapter reestablish its national affiliation in the face of suspension for pledging a black student. The matter brought home to the Trinity campus the sometimes awkward nature of the relationship between a national fraternity and its chapters, and called attention to the wide-ranging social implications of the policies some national fraternity organizations were imposing on local chapters across the country. The Tripod contended that, in certain instances, the fraternities at Trinity had been unable to exercise full freedom in seeking new members "because of national fraternity policy which bars men on racial grounds." The Tripod went on to allege that "external pressures also have been exerted to keep members of religious groups to prescribed minima by fraternity officials."128 Furthermore, the editors maintained, "While it may be said that many houses have no discriminatory clause explicitly stated in the national constitutions, 'gen-
tlemen’s agreements’ and ‘fraternity tradition’ prevent local houses from exercising free choice . . . The *Tripod* Executive Board believes that each fraternity at Trinity should have complete and final autonomy concerning the acceptance or rejection of candidates. We believe fraternity men are fair-minded when given the opportunity to weigh the qualifications of all rushers equally.” The *Tripod* concluded by suggesting that the College consider the advisability of formulating a policy statement on fraternity membership.129

President Jacobs firmly supported fraternities at Trinity, and in his annual report for 1961-1962, noted that “under proper climate, even in this day of amazing change, fraternities have much to offer. In helping Alma Mater effectively to educate our youth they can render immeasurable service . . .”130 He went on to state that “If fraternities are to survive and to play a useful role, they must face up fairly and squarely to changing conditions. They must justify their place in a highly competitive world. No longer can they survive on their laurels of yesteryear. The challenge particularly is to the individual chapter as to the effectiveness of its role in its own collegiate environment.”131 The Interfraternity Council, reflecting actions contemplated or recently taken by a number of colleges and universities in the Northeast in regard to fraternities, voted unanimously on December 11, 1961 in favor of local autonomy in the selection of fraternity members, and presented a resolution to the Trustees and President Jacobs urging them “to support local autonomy for fraternities, that they be free from all external pressures in the selection of members.”132 On that same date, the Student Senate voted “to eliminate discriminatory clauses on the part of certain fraternities, that is, any restrictive clauses in fraternity charters which limit the selection of members on the basis of race, religion and creed,” and forwarded its resolution to the Trustees for consideration.133 Such action was prompted in large part by the unsuccessful effort of George F. Will ’62 during Delta Phi’s national convention the preceding summer to persuade the fraternity to repeal the Christians-only clause in its charter. Will’s unwavering stance on this issue led him and a number of other undergraduates to found Q.E.D., as previously noted.134

At the Board of Trustee’s meeting on January 6, 1962, there was agreement that President Jacobs should appoint an ad hoc committee of trustees to study the situation and recommend appropriate action. Accordingly, on January 30, the president requested that Henry S. Beers ’18 chair a committee of fellow trustees consisting of Lyman B. Brainerd ’30, the Rt. Rev. Walter H. Gray, and Barclay Shaw ’35.135 Taking into consideration the morality of the situation and consistency with the principles of the College Charter, the committee examined the local autonomy of Trinity’s fraternities and discriminatory clauses in charters, related issues which Douglas L. Frost ’59, Assistant Director of Development, noted at the time in an article in the *Trinity College Alumni Magazine*.136 The committee consulted with representatives of student government, individual undergraduate fraternity groups, and alumni representatives of many of the fraternities on campus, as well as a number of other alumni, and reviewed
Figure V-15
Henry S. Beers, Class of 1918, Hon. LL.D., 1968 (right), and President Jacobs at a press conference concerning the "Ford Plus $1 Million" Campaign

Figure V-16
George M. Ferris, Class of 1916, Hon. LL.D., 1975 (left), and President Theodore D. Lockwood, Class of 1948, standing before the nearly completed Ferris Athletic Center

Figure V-17
The Ferris Athletic Center with the Trowbridge Pool and Memorial Field House behind
Figure V-18
The Albert C. Jacobs Life Sciences Center

Figure V-19
The South Campus Dormitory complex
The Jesters' production in February 1961 of Eugene Ionesco's The Chairs, starring Peter V. Fish, Class of 1962 (right), and Amelia G. Silvestri, then a member of Trinity's Public Relations staff. Produced in tandem with Ionesco's play was Samuel Beckett's Endgame.
Figure V-23
The Glee Club with Professor of Music Clarence H. Barber (center, first row) in the spring of 1957.

Figure V-24
The Trinidads in their first year, 1959-1960 (left to right): Edward H. Raff, Jr.; Starr E. Brinckerhoff; John S. Peake, Jr.; James T. Hendrick; Charles J. Minifie; Lockett C. Pitman; Richard D. Field; Peter C. Stanley; and Lloyd L. Reynolds. All were members of the Class of 1963.
New Directions Neath the Elms

Figure V-25
The Trinity Pipes and Drums, circa the late 1950s

Figure V-26
Ward S. Curran, Class of 1957, George M. Ferris Professor of Corporation Finance and Investments

Figure V-27
Professor of History Eugene W. Davis with his faithful companion, Hallie Mande
Figure V-28
Soap Box Derby on Vernon Street, circa late 1950s

Figure V-29
Gismo Contest entry by Alpha Delta Phi, fall 1956

Figure V-30
Medusa Tapping, spring 1960
the actions taken by several other colleges in the Northeast, before submitting its report and a proposed policy statement that the Trustees approved at their April 6, 1963 meeting. The report noted that restrictive provisions in fraternity charters and by-laws were “inconsistent with the spirit of the policy established in Trinity’s charter of 1823.” Although recognizing in the opening paragraph of the statement that the Trustees had “no jurisdiction over the policies of national fraternities in their activities outside the College,” the committee affirmed unequivocally the principles of local autonomy and nondiscrimination in the membership selection process. The statement stipulated specifically: “THAT the undergraduate members of each fraternity chapter at Trinity College shall have the sole right to select their own members, subject only to such scholastic and disciplinary standards as the College administration may establish and, furthermore; THAT no person shall be denied membership in any fraternity at Trinity College because of any by-law or other regulation which prohibits such membership for reason of race, color, creed, or national origin.” If the national organizations, after being properly notified about the statement, refused to let the chapters exercise freedom of choice in selecting new members, the College was prepared to take appropriate action of an unspecified nature. No incidents occurred involving disputes with the national organizations, and the Trustees’ statement met with broad approval among the student body.

Throughout this period, the Student Senate, a deliberative body representing undergraduates, played an active role. Prior to 1958, the Senate consisted of one representative from each fraternity as well as the Brownell Club, and one representative of on-campus independents unaffiliated with fraternities. Every spring, two juniors from each group stood for election. By the early 1960s, following revisions of its constitution carried out in 1958, 1959, and 1961, the Senate had become considerably more representative of the undergraduate body, and membership consisted of 18 rising seniors, six rising juniors, and three rising sophomores. The highest-ranking officer of the freshman class served on the Senate in an ex-officio capacity until the Senate elections took place in the spring. Each fraternity and social organization entitled to representation could nominate two candidates from the rising senior class, and independents could nominate eight rising seniors. From the combined total of rising seniors, the student body could elect 18, there being a minimum requirement of at least one representative from each fraternity and social organization, and at least three representatives from the independents. In addition, the students could elect six rising juniors and three rising sophomores. The president of the Senate, who also automatically became president of the student body, was elected from the rising senior senators by a simple majority vote of the body, as were the other officers.

The Senate’s principal functions consisted of serving as a forum for discussion and debate on issues of concern to the undergraduate body ranging from the academic program to social life on campus; “maintaining a high level of conduct among the students of the College”; supervising student extracurricular activities, including
clubs and campus organizations; exercising control of all funds the College administration made available for student organizations; and establishing the calendar of student events such as the three major dances held each year, and the class and Senate elections. In connection with its disciplinary functions, the Senate had "authority to deal with violations, subject to the policies and regulations established by the Faculty and its Committee on Administration," and generally delegated its powers in this regard to the Medusa, an honorary student organization formed in 1893 to uphold the College's traditions, and composed of seniors who had been "tapped" for service at the end of their junior year by the graduating Medusa members (V-30). Medusa's functions gradually evolved over the years, and by the post-World War II period, had come to include enforcement of College regulations governing student conduct, with the power to recommend suspension, dismissal, or expulsion. In such cases, the Senate acted as the final student court of appeal, and a resulting penalty had to receive the approval of the Dean of Students or the Faculty Committee on Administration. In carrying out their disciplinary function, the Senate and Medusa consulted regularly with the Dean of Students "to insure the fullest cooperation ... in maintaining gentlemanly conduct among all students as individuals, as members of social organizations, and as members of the College Community."

A major issue the Senate took up in the late 1950s was a proposed honor code, which received considerable support from the College administration. Growing concern on campus with academic dishonesty had prompted the Senate's Rules Committee, under the leadership of Michael E. Borus '59, to investigate honor systems in place at other colleges and universities. On February 9, 1959, the Senate unanimously approved an honor code that Robert F. Spitzmiller, Jr. '59, chairman of the special Honor System Committee, had drafted. In remarks to the Senate, Dr. O. W. Lacy (V-31), recently appointed Dean of Students, stated that undergraduates should "take more and more hold on their own government. There is not a single action at Trinity College that the students could take which would be more effective in this regard."

Applying only to student academic conduct, the honor code the Senate proposed to introduce would be enforced by Medusa. The responsibility for honorable behavior rested with the individual, who, if observed in the act of cheating, was expected to report his misconduct to Medusa within 24 hours. At the end of this period, at least two witnesses had to confirm to Medusa that the incident had occurred. Aware of the drawbacks enforcement posed, the Senate believed such procedures addressed as much as possible the problems of informing and of abuse of the code for personal vengeance. Prior to seeking the faculty's approval of the code, the Senate discussed its provisions before a special meeting of the student body, considered a number of revisions suggested at the meeting, and then brought the revised code to a campus-wide referendum held on February 26 in conjunction with the Senate elections. The referendum's results revealed that the Senate had considerably overestimated
student willingness to have the code instituted. Only 55 percent of the student body favored the code, although slightly more than 70 percent of those voting did believe that there should be some kind of honor system at Trinity. The *Tripod* editors expressed regret that substantial support for the code was not forthcoming from the undergraduate body, and Karl E. Scheibe '59, the Senate’s outgoing president, as well as the rest of the retiring senators, proposed that the newly elected Senate take up the issue again. Two years later, on March 22, 1961, despite a strong *Tripod* editorial, students once again failed to show sufficient support for an honor code. Some 882 students, or 91 percent of the undergraduate body, voted. Of these, 488 or 55 percent were in favor, while 394 or 45 percent were against the code. Further efforts to develop an undergraduate honor code never materialized.

Another Senate initiative in the early 1960s was a student evaluation of the College. The idea of Arthur F. McNulty, Jr. '62, the Senate’s president, *Trinity College, An Undergraduate Evaluation* was an exhaustive study of five principal areas of student concern, and was compiled for the Trustees in the conviction that “Trinity College is one of the finest schools in the nation [.] and this report is an attempt to improve further this institution.” Eight months in preparation, the 78-page evaluation was the work of a nine-man editorial board, based on the research of approximately 40 students, mostly upperclassmen. The editors were careful to state that they had made no attempt to seek the administration’s assistance on the project in the belief that “such communication might alter the tone and hence the purpose of the evaluation.” The areas selected for study were: the physical plant, with specific attention paid to academic and student facilities, present and planned; the Trinity undergraduate, including his background and preparation for college, the admissions process, student involvement in intellectual life on campus, the concept of a liberal arts education, and student morality; the curriculum and the faculty, with brief assessments of each academic department; a review of social and cultural activities; and an analysis of Trinity’s image in both ideal and realistic terms. Two appendices addressed the issues of student religious life and the College’s health services. Embodying what the editors considered constructive criticism, the comments in the *Evaluation* were frank, and there were many suggestions offered for improvement across the spectrum of topics covered.

With reference to the physical plant, the *Evaluation* concluded that crowded conditions continued to be a problem in several buildings. Further reliance by the College on the architectural firm of O’Connor & Kilham, whose designs for the North Campus Dormitory, the Mathematics-Physics Center, and the Arts Center were seen as departures from previous standards, would imperil “the architectural harmony which gives Trinity its traditional character and makes it one of the most distinctive small college campuses.” Regarding the undergraduate body, the editors decried what they saw as student indifference to the aims of education in general and a liberal arts education in particular, noting, however, that the situation was similar at many
other colleges and universities. Based on their findings at Trinity, the editors claimed that “the undergraduate does not have any concept of what education involves, nor does he give many indications of wanting to find out.” A proposed remedy for this state of affairs was “that the Trinity undergraduate become more involved in those fields which are the interest of the educated man.”

Coming under particularly close scrutiny were the curriculum and the faculty, which the editors considered the primary focus of their evaluative effort. Ranging all the way from “respected by the undergraduate body” to “basically a weak department,” the departmental evaluations included assessments of strengths and weaknesses. This section of the Evaluation served as the prototype for a series of course evaluations that the Senate began to sponsor in the mid-1960s, and which continued to be compiled sporadically until the early 1980s. Among other conclusions the Evaluation reached were that social opportunities for freshmen were inadequate, and that fraternities should become less a way of life and begin functioning more as social outlets. Finally, in regard to external perceptions of Trinity, there was a need for the College to project a more distinct image to the public and prospective students.

Reaction to the Evaluation on the part of the Trinity community was mixed. Most students found it interesting and informative. Before its publication, the editorial committee sent the Evaluation to members of the administration and to the chairmen of academic departments to forestall the element of surprise. Some faculty were mildly complimentary of the student effort, while others were upset, particularly in response to comments directed at their departments. Cited in the press as a novel example of student initiative, the Evaluation elicited a guarded but positive response from President Jacobs, who stated that it “shows considerable maturity on the part of those who wrote it.” He went on to observe that some of the student criticisms stemmed from funding limitations at the College as well as from a lack of “understanding of the facts which would have led to different conclusions.”

In his report for 1961-1962, Jacobs reflected further: “Those responsible for preparing the ‘Undergraduate Evaluation’ were serious in purpose—to comment objectively on the various operations of the College as they saw them and to set forth such weaknesses as in their opinion existed . . . . The ‘Undergraduate Evaluation’ is what its name indicates—a student survey. It should be considered as such. The constructive criticism contained therein is warmly welcomed. Such criticism as is justified is being given careful consideration by the College. An institution that does not welcome constructive and honest criticism cannot in this day of rapid change continue to progress. For such criticism the College is deeply grateful.”

One of the concerns addressed in the Evaluation was student social and cultural life. In an effort to explore this area further, and to develop proposals for programs that would lead to constructive change, in January 1966, the Senate undertook an extensive survey of the social attitudes and behavior patterns of Trinity undergraduates. Based on the responses of students to a comprehensive questionnaire, the result-
The 67 Social Evaluation, appeared in May 1967. It identified areas "which need further attention and study rather than suggesting specific programs for alleviating some of the difficulties which the data indicate are present." Several suggestions were made, however, primarily as a way of stimulating further discussion. All aspects of student social life and behavior came under consideration, and ranged from extracurricular activities to dating, sexual behavior, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The major conclusion reached was that the fraternities filled a social void, a state of affairs that resulted from lack of attention on the part of the College over many years. In order to rectify the situation, Trinity's administration had to "take responsibility for providing students with all activities which the fraternities now provide," including "dining, lounge and study facilities far more extensive than presently exists [sic] as well as a program of social and cultural activities that does not rely upon the fraternities and the city." In an effort to lessen the impact fraternities were then having on the student body by default, the College needed to provide independent social facilities. The College took no action on this suggestion, and more than a decade would pass before the relationship between the fraternities and the climate of social life on campus became the focus of further examination.

Regarding student consumption of alcoholic beverages, the Evaluation found that the incidence of drinking was high on the part of all Trinity undergraduates. Heavy drinking (especially of beer) emerged as a much more common practice among fraternity men than among independents, and drinking in general was identified as a central part of fraternity life. Nonetheless, it was clear that "nearly everyone drinks beer or liquor regardless of fraternity or independent status, academic class, or controlling regulations." The point about regulations was telling. On October 19, 1964, with full support from the Trustees, President Jacobs had announced that the College was prohibiting under-age drinking in an effort to reduce student consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus and to adhere strictly to the provisions of Connecticut State law. The administration's concern about the increase in drinking by Trinity students under the age of 21 had been growing, and other colleges and universities in New England were considering the imposition of restrictions. The College's legal counsel had indicated the need for a firm decision in light of the "Darien Incident," in which an automobile accident the previous September in Darien, Connecticut had claimed the life of a 17-year-old male passenger. The driver, also under the legal drinking age, was intoxicated, and the police determined that both youths had attended parties at which parents had served alcohol. Basing his decision on strict interpretation of the Connecticut Statutes, a judge ordered the arrest of the parents involved.

The administration had discussed the new drinking regulations with the Senate, the Medusa, and the fraternity presidents in advance of the formal announcement, and claimed that the imposition of restrictions was not a surprise to the campus community. The student body reacted unfavorably, but with a degree of restraint perhaps
unexpected. As President Jacobs observed in remarks he made at the New York Alumni Association's Annual Dinner less than a month later on November 17, "My regard for the Trinity undergraduate... has increased. We live on a campus in which dissent is not discouraged—where every individual, student or faculty, knows he has the right, unafraid, to express his point of view. The students, I can assure you, have recognized this right in recent weeks. But they have done so without rancor, without subterfuge and not infrequently with bright good humor. You may have heard that one young campus musician greeted our announcement by climbing to the Chapel Tower and rendering on the carillon the plaintive strains of *Drink to me only with Thine Eyes.* Some of the small signs and slogans on the bulletin boards commenting on the action have been rare examples of 'dry humor.' And then there was the petition in the *Tripod.*" Jacobs was referring to a student petition of protest that appeared in the November 10 issue. Signed by a large percentage of the student body, the petition stated that "the administration failed to consult all areas of student opinion for free and open discussion." In fear that "further restrictions upon the non-academic freedom of students" might be forthcoming, the petition urged the administration to engage in full consultation "before it chooses to pass new rules and regulations which affect the personal freedom of students." On October 26, in response to the new drinking policy, the Senate prepared a plan, subject to the administration's approval, that allowed students 21 years of age or older to drink in their rooms, and that established guidelines for the enforcement of the restrictions for those under 21. The Senate also approved the proposal by Frederick C. Prillaman '65, president of the Interfraternity Council, empowering the I.F.C. to handle complaints about fraternity violations of the restrictions, thus relieving Medusa of responsibility in this regard. In connection with enforcement, President Jacobs declared in his annual report for 1964-1965 that "We are not going to become a police state. I would not allow this. And I do not think it will be necessary as time goes on." The president concluded his observations about the drinking policy by noting that, in his estimation, the decision had been timely and sensible, and that there was considerable evidence that the College's image, locally and nationally, had improved as a result of the action it had taken. Notwithstanding, over time, there was no substantial reduction in student consumption of alcoholic beverages, as the 1967 social evaluation clearly confirmed.
Another focus of student interest was the College’s athletic program, which received President Jacobs’s full support. Early in his administration, he stated: “I love intercollegiate athletics, . . . and I believe that when athletics are properly conducted, as they are at Trinity, they play an important role in the effective training of our youth,” but, he was quick to add, the College “must not tolerate any overemphasizing of the program.” Jacobs’s philosophy was a synthesis of Remsen B. Ogilby’s love of sports for their own sake, and G. Keith Funston’s concern about professionalization and the exploitation of student athletes. The president’s enthusiasm for sports led him to attend as many home football, basketball, and baseball games as possible, as well as games played at nearby campuses. His devotion to baseball was such that he often played a few innings at first base in the annual game held at this period between the faculty and D.K.E.

The addition of several new members to the physical education faculty during the 1950s strengthened the coaching staff and coincided with renewed student interest in a number of sports long-since absent from the program or accorded secondary or informal status. Roy A. Dath (V-32) came to Trinity in 1952 to coach soccer, tennis, and eventually squash. Karl Kurth, Jr. (V-33) also arrived that year, assuming responsibility for track and cross-country as well as assisting with football. In 1966, Kurth became Director of Athletics upon the retirement of Raymond Oosting. Robert D. Slaughter (V-34) began coaching the swimming team in 1951, and served as a trainer, and Charles J. McWilliams (V-35), who arrived in 1957, became the varsity basketball coach when Oosting relinquished that responsibility to concentrate on directing the athletic program. That same year, Chester H. McPhee and Robert E. Shults joined the staff (V-36). McPhee coached lacrosse as well as freshman football and freshman swimming. Shults began as coach of freshman and junior varsity teams in soccer, basketball and baseball, and eventually became the varsity basketball and baseball coach. With the augmented coaching staff in place, Trinity proceeded to compile an enviable record in intercollegiate competition, achieving 81 wins and 39 losses in varsity sports during the 1965-1966 academic year.

Roy Dath’s varsity soccer team recorded its first undefeated and untied season in 1956, becoming the New England co-champions with Brown University, and receiving the designation of Intercollegiate National Champion. The National Soccer Coaches Association named senior co-captain Douglas B. Raynard ’57 as starting center on the First All-American Team, with co-captain Donald H. Duff ’57 and Brendan T. Shea ’59 receiving honorable mention. Raynard and Duff also were selected for the First All-New England Team. In 1959, Alexander M. Guild ’61, then a junior, had already broken all scoring records at Trinity, and the center-forward was named to the United States Olympic Soccer Team. For several years in succession, the soccer team posted an excellent winning record, advancing several times to post-season competition. In the fall of 1967, the team (V-37) presented Dath his 100th victory in an 8-1 season and led by veteran players Michael J. Center ’68,
Samuel H. Elkin '68, Alan Griesinger '68, Robert H. Loeb III '69, and Stephen Peters '68, emerged victorious over West Point in post-season play, but suffered defeat at the hands of Long Island University.\textsuperscript{183}

In football, Daniel E. Jessee's teams continued to be successful. With the outstanding play of fullback Charles C. Sticka and quarterback Robert H. Alexander, both of the Class of 1956, the 1954 and 1955 teams (V-38) were undefeated. Later, Roger A. LeClerc '60, linebacker, center and kicker, joined the NFL's Chicago Bears.\textsuperscript{184} In 1966, at the conclusion of Jessee's final season, the Football Writers of America named him Football Coach of the Year. Prior to the opening of the game with Amherst on November 5, President Jacobs designated Trinity's football field the “Daniel Jessee Field.” Amherst won the game, but a week later, the team achieved the coach’s 150th career win (versus 76 losses), defeating Trinity's perennial rival, Wesleyan.\textsuperscript{185} The following year, Donald G. Miller, who had come to Trinity in 1965 as assistant football coach after assisting at Amherst for six years, became the head football coach, and began to compile a winning record that, by 1994, would surpass Jessee's.\textsuperscript{186}

The baseball diamond and the basketball court rivaled the gridiron when it came to outstanding play. Sticka and Alexander were also the mainstays of the baseball teams during the mid-1950s. Myron W. (Moe) Drabowsky '57 became one of Jessee's most effective pitchers, thrilling Trinity fans on May 10, 1956, when he struck out 16 batters in a no-hit victory over Wesleyan (V-39).\textsuperscript{187} In the following decade, the 1962 team had an 11-5 season under Coach Robert E. Shults, who took over the team while Jessee was on sabbatical leave. Jessee retired from coaching in 1967, with a career record of 239 wins in baseball. Shults then became the varsity coach, and led the team into the 1970s.\textsuperscript{188} Basketball also experienced its share of victorious moments. As noted in the previous chapter, the teams in the late 1940s and early 1950s under Raymond Oosting were highly successful, and Coach Charles J. McWilliams's 1960 team with John C. Norman '62 had a 14 and 4 record.\textsuperscript{189} Later in the 1960s, under Shults, the teams recorded several winning seasons, and featured such outstanding players as Barry J. Leghorn '64, James F. Belfiore '66, Joseph A. Hourihan '66, Donald C. Overbeck '67, Joseph J. Pantalone '70, and Howard B. Greenblatt '71.\textsuperscript{190}

Competitive rowing made its reappearance as an intercollegiate sport during the Jacobs years. In 1959, Thomas F. Bundy, Jr., John M. Meyer III, and C. Baird Morgan, Jr., all of the Class of 1962, revived interest in rowing. The College had not competed in the sport since the late 1870s following the drowning of a crew member, and although occasional efforts to reintroduce rowing had been made in the 1930s, it was not until 30 years later that such an initiative proved successful and lasting. In 1960, Lloyd L. Reynolds and David O. Wicks, Jr. of the Class of 1963, lent their energy and enthusiasm, and with the encouragement of President Jacobs, who had been an oarsman at Oxford University in 1923, the Trinity College Rowing Association came into existence. Crew became an unofficial informal sport, initially lacking the College's financial support. Members of the Association labored diligently to obtain needed
equipment, especially a shell, and eventually were able to use a donated tobacco barn on the bank of the Connecticut River in South Windsor as a temporary boathouse.  

With Morgan as coach, the crew team emerged victorious over Clark University on April 20, 1961 in their first intercollegiate race on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Massachusetts. Such an auspicious beginning soon prompted Trinity to become a charter member with Clark and Amherst in the New England Small College Rowing Association. Word of the new endeavor quickly spread among faculty, staff, and friends of the College, and four leading supporters soon emerged: John A. Mason '34, Trinity’s Alumni Secretary; Professor Norton Downs (History); Clifton M. Bockstoce, a Hartford businessman and later the College’s Vice President for Financial Affairs and Treasurer; and the Rt. Rev. Walter H. Gray, Bishop of Connecticut and a Trinity trustee. During the 1962-1963 season, they and other enthusiasts helped organize the Friends of Trinity Rowing. The competitive record gradually improved, and in 1963, crew officially became an informal sport. Three years later, the College accorded it formal status.  

During the early 1960s, several coaches worked with the crew, and in 1967, Norman T. Graf (V-40), a former Yale coach, came to Trinity as Assistant Registrar. He brought enthusiasm and fresh ideas to rowing competition, technique, and training, stabilized the program, and assured a bright future for crew at the College. A new boathouse also contributed greatly to enhancing the sport. The College procured a site on Riverside Drive in East Hartford through the cooperation of the Hartford Electric Light Company, and the Friends of Trinity Rowing raised the needed funds, which included a generous contribution from Miss Grace Bliss, an ardent supporter. Groundbreaking for the boathouse occurred on April 7, 1965, and the following October, at the suggestion of Professor Downs, the Trustees designated the new structure the Bliss Boathouse. Its dedication took place on November 18, and in his remarks, President Jacobs welcomed use of the facility by the recently revived Hartford Barge Club.  

By 1969, the crew team had achieved a level of performance that led to an invitation to enter the Ladies’ Challenge Plate for college eights at the 130th Henley Royal Regatta in England. Trinity lost in the finals to the University of Amsterdam, and a coxed-four crew and a pair-oared duo also lost their races, but in a decade, rowing at Trinity had achieved an international pinnacle in competition. Two years later, the College eight barely lost to the University of London in the Ladies’ Plate finals. In 1973, with a record of 21 intercollegiate wins and one loss, the heavyweight eight took the top honors in the New England Championships, and the pair without coxswain, consisting of Richard C. Ricci ’73 and David I. Brown ’73, drawn from the College eight, took their second consecutive title in the U.S. Intercollegiate Rowing Association’s championships. Trinity again contested for the Ladies’ Plate that year, losing by three-quarters of a length to the University of Wisconsin. In 1976, persistence and determination had their reward, and victory came to Trinity and Coach
Graf in the Ladies' Plate, when the heavyweight team, including David I. Greenspan '77, coxswain, and Charles A. Poole '77, stroke, out-rowed Queens University, Belfast (V-41). In 1978, however, fortune shone on the Yale team at Henley when they defeated Trinity. Since that time, competitive rowing at the College has continued to be a challenging sport, and soon after Trinity became coeducational, women's crew began to grow in popularity.

The Academic Program and the Faculty

With regard to the academic program, increasing concern in the late 1950s on the part of the administration and the faculty about the undergraduate curriculum's cohesiveness led to a comprehensive review. Although the last major revision had occurred slightly more than a decade earlier, the curriculum was always undergoing some degree of change. As Frederick Rudolph, a historian of higher education has noted, from the earliest period, college and university curricula were "in constant motion. Old purposes seemed never to be cast aside, even as new ones were added. New knowledge entered the course of study even as old knowledge lost validity." Dean of the College Arthur H. Hughes observed early in 1959 that Trinity’s curriculum regularly experienced minor alterations, including the introduction of new courses as well as modifications of requirements for a major or, on occasion, a degree. One change involved the introduction in the fall of 1958 of a five-year engineering program, which enabled an engineering student to earn a B.S. degree from Trinity at the end of four years, and after completing six courses in one of three specific areas of study, receive a B.S. degree in either mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, or engineering science. Another change was the establishment a year later of a major in religion. However, as Hughes noted, it was "seldom indeed that we illuminate our whole course of study in order to discuss the harmony of the entire structure and its logical symmetry." The number of courses offered had increased considerably during the decade, the Dean reported, and although "I have not been aware of any conscious attempt on our part to fertilize the Trinity curriculum, yet it has grown by a process of galloping parthenogeny to the point where many of us find ourselves in the predicament of the Sorcerer's Apprentice." Under the provisions of the curriculum then in place, a student took the equivalent of five yearlong courses each academic year for a total of 20 courses before graduation, and could choose from 321 options consisting of 215 one-semester courses and 106 full-year courses.

In May 1958, the faculty authorized the Curriculum Committee under the chairmanship of Professor George B. Cooper (History) "to study the problem of improving the academic standards of the College including the relevancy of comprehensive examinations in the senior year," and in the process, link qualitative improvements with more effective use of academic resources. The result of this preliminary review was faculty approval in November 1958 of "a thorough study and critical appraisal of the whole curriculum." To provide the basis for such a study, President
Figure V-31
Dean of Students O.W. Lacy

Figure V-32
Coach Roy A. Dath

Figure V-33
Director of Athletics Karl Kurth, Jr.

Figure V-34
Coach Robert D. Slaughter
Figure V-35
Coach Charles J. McWilliams and the 1959-1960 varsity basketball team

Figure V-36
Coaches Chester H. McPhee (left) and Robert E. Shults at their retirement in 1994
Coach Roy A. Dath and the 1967 varsity soccer team


Coach Daniel E. Jessee and the 1955 varsity football team
Figure V-39
The 1956 varsity baseball team with Myron W. (Moe) Drabowsky, Class of 1957

Figure V-40
Crew Coach Norman T. Graf
Figure V-41
The 1976 varsity crew, winner of the Ladies' Challenge Plate at the Henley Royal Regatta.
Figure V-42
Brownell Professor of Philosophy
Harry T. Costello

Figure V-43
Associate Professor of English
Kenneth W. Cameron and "Bucephalus"

Figure V-44
Northam Professor of History
George B. Cooper

Figure V-45
Seabury Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
E. Finlay Whittlesey
Jacobs the following February asked for specific recommendations from the academic departments. Shortly thereafter, a subcommittee of the Curriculum Committee began to work out a new curriculum in detail. The subcommittee consisted of Professor Cooper as chairman, and professors J. Wendell Burger (Biology), Robert H. Smellie ’42 (Chemistry), Frederick L. Gwynn (English), and Walter D. Leavitt (Romance Languages). The subcommittee presented its completed report to the faculty in December 1959.  

It was Hughes’s view that a revised curriculum should have all freshmen take the same core courses, while “the Sophomore year . . . might take on divisional aspects, and the Junior and Senior years might concentrate on supervision by departments.” In addition, during all four years of a student’s education, the curriculum should provide “a well-conceived balance between the sciences and the arts.” Hughes also believed that upperclassmen should have the opportunity to pursue honors work and independent study, and to accomplish this goal, he called for reducing the five-course per year requirement to four courses per year, preferably for all students, but at least for upperclassmen. In a related observation, Hughes hoped that, in time, the scope of the curriculum could be broadened, based on his firm belief “in the basic soundness of a program of non-Western civilization in the framework of a liberal arts curriculum. American education must make a strong effort to develop new curricula consonant not merely with America’s fateful involvement in world affairs but with the spectacular emergence into importance of great new societies whose culture did not seem to have the same value and meaning for Americans as the more traditional cultures of Western Europe and the Mediterranean.” In consequence, “the educated man must absorb . . . a new body of knowledge for which the conventional undergraduate curriculum makes but insufficient provision.” The revised curriculum that emerged from the review process did not include such an initiative, but Hughes’s hopes would become reality within a decade.

The proposed new curriculum incorporated several important changes, which, as Professor Leavitt stated at the time, had an effect that was “more one of tightening, reducing and clarifying in a sincere attempt to re-emphasize Trinity’s educational goals: to develop the student’s ability to reason, to use his imagination, to communicate his ideas, and to further his capacity for continuing self-education.” The principal changes the subcommittee recommended were: a reduction from 20 to 18 in the number of full-year courses or their equivalent required for graduation; the requirement that candidates for the baccalaureate degree take six basic courses during their freshman and sophomore years, in order to provide a common body of knowledge as a foundation for concentrated work in a major field during their junior and senior years; an intensification of study in the major during the junior and senior years, which was to be accomplished by taking a minimum of four courses in the designated field, four elective courses in related fields of interest, and pursuing opportunities for more independent study in the form of research projects, theses, seminars, and
tutorials; and finally, the introduction at the end of the senior year of a general examination in the major. The new curriculum would take effect in the fall of 1960. A further recommendation called for eliminating the B. S. degree in the belief that a single baccalaureate degree was sufficient for a college of Trinity's size.216

The faculty approved the proposed new curriculum in December 1959 and sent it to the Trustees for their consideration. At its meeting on January 16, 1960, the Board voted to retain the B. S. degree for students in science disciplines, and although approving in principle the other changes, tabled further consideration pending receipt of additional information from the Curriculum Committee on several points.217 At their June meeting, the Trustees reaffirmed the retention of the B. S. degree, and stipulated that the curriculum include a course in philosophy, which previously had been mandatory as one of the basic core requirements. Following further study, on October 15, 1960, the Board approved the new curriculum, which was to take effect with the freshman class entering in the fall of 1961.218 The faculty gave its final approval to the details of the philosophy course on February 14, 1961, and later in the spring adopted the rules and regulations necessary to implement the new curriculum.219

Other curricular revisions soon occurred, but on a smaller scale. In April 1960, while the faculty's proposals were under consideration, the Trustees approved the establishment of a Department of Modern Languages, previously designated Romance Languages. This action strengthened language instruction at the College, as did the installation during 1962 of a state-of-the-art language laboratory in the basement of Seabury. The laboratory featured 20 listening stations and a dial-in-system that allowed a student to select from a number of tapes.220 In other action, the geology major was phased out because of the lack of student interest, a national as well as local trend, and by 1967 reference to the study of geology no longer appeared in the Catalogue.221 In addition, the Trustees authorized the creation in January 1964 of a Department of the Arts that embraced the former departments of Music and Fine Arts as well as the study of drama previously associated with the English Department.222

In the early 1960s, the faculty adopted new rules and regulations pertaining to academic standing and academic discipline, and authorized the change from numerical to letter grades beginning with the fall term of 1964.223 Early in 1967, at President Jacobs's request, the faculty also took a fresh look at the curriculum, based on five years of experience, and examined a range of other issues related to the academic program. As a result, several readjustments were made, ranging from changes in the academic calendar such as ending the fall semester before Christmas rather than in January, and discontinuing Saturday classes, to eliminating the pre-medical major, which medical schools no longer favored, preferring instead a broader academic preparation.224 To carry out the curricular review, the faculty appointed a special committee whose recommendations would eventually transform the undergraduate educational experience at Trinity.225

Beyond their contact with students in the classroom and as advisers, the faculty
sought additional ways in the 1950s and 1960s to broaden undergraduate intellectual horizons. One such effort was undertaken by Harry Todd Costello, Brownell Professor of Philosophy (V-42). Costello retired in 1956 after having served at Trinity for 36 years, and was the last faculty member to occupy a bachelor apartment in Seabury Towers. Known affectionately as “The Sage of Seabury” as well as “Butch,” he taught a number of courses, including the history of philosophy, social ethics, and the history of scientific ideas, which were especially popular and highly regarded. He published widely but is perhaps best recalled for compiling *Books for a College Student’s Reading* that appeared in five editions: the first in 1925, the last in 1958. It was an extensive annotated guide that reflected Costello’s boundless reading, and attempted to survey the best literature in all areas of inquiry that he considered fundamentally important in broadening an undergraduate’s education. Remarkable for its breadth and diversity, the guide served many years as the foundation for a general reading course.226

Many other members of the faculty during the Jacobs years contributed to the advancement of scholarship in their fields. The Rev. Dr. Kenneth W. Cameron (English) (V-43) was steadily contributing to the literature on several major 19th-century American authors, particularly Emerson and Thoreau. He was also instrumental in founding and editing two journals that soon became of primary importance to the scholarly community and that continue to be published: the *Emerson Society Quarterly* (later known as *ESQ: A Journal of the American Renaissance*), and *American Transcendental Quarterly*. As noted earlier, his literary pilgrimages to historic sites associated with famous New England authors became legendary, as did his ever-present bicycle, which he named “Bucephalus,” after Alexander the Great’s faithful steed.227

Northam Professor of History George B. Cooper (V-44) also was instrumental in the establishment of a scholarly journal, *The Journal of British Studies*, which made its appearance in 1961 as the result of sponsorship by Trinity and the Conference on British Studies, a national organization of specialists in British history. Of wide interest to American and Commonwealth scholars, and devoted to publishing articles exclusively on English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, and imperial history, the *Journal* had its editorial office at the College. With Cooper serving as managing editor, the publication soon established an international reputation.228† Noted for his formidable intellect and keen wit, Cooper deftly synthesized in his classroom lectures extensive reading and an extraordinary depth of understanding of British history as well as of European history in general. Active in local politics, Cooper polled the highest number of votes when he was elected to Hartford’s Board of Education in 1959 on the Democratic ticket. He served on the Board until 1965, and was its president from 1961 to 1963. Close to state Democratic Party chairman John M. Bailey and former Connecticut governor, cabinet member, and U. S. Senator, Abraham A. Ribicoff, Cooper chaired the Governor’s Bi-Partisan Committee on Redistricting of the State Senate from 1959 to 1961, chaired Hartford’s Charter Revision Commission in
1961, and from 1962 to 1965, served on the National Cancer Advisory Council of the U. S. Public Health Service. In recognition of his distinguished service to Trinity, Cooper was appointed Secretary of the College in 1974, and upon his retirement in 1983, received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree.229

Various foundations and scholarly organizations awarded summer research grants to faculty during this period. In 1959, the Danforth Foundation provided research support for several faculty members, including Professor J. Wendell Burger (Biology), whose work then centered on the function of the rectal gland in the spiny dogfish, a small common shark; Professor Clarence H. Barber, Jr. (Music), who was studying French music; and Professor E. Finlay Whittlesey (Mathematics) (V-45), who was pursuing the study of finite surfaces. In that same year, the National Science Foundation funded research conducted by Professor Walter J. Klimczak (Mathematics) (V-46) on the properties of plane point sets, and Professor Robert Lindsay (Physics) on magnetization studies of antiferromagnetic compounds, while the American Philosophical Society provided a grant to Professor Philip C. F. Bankwitz (History) (V-47) to further his research on civil-military relationships in 20th-century France during the inter-war period. Bankwitz later would receive a grant from the Guggenheim Foundation allowing him to investigate other aspects of modern French history.230

Other scholarly activity on the part of faculty members included the research of Professor James A. Notopoulos (Classics), also a Guggenheim Foundation grant recipient, on the authorship, composition, and transmission of the Homeric poems, with particular emphasis on the improvisation and recitation of ballads by mid-20th-century practitioners on the Greek mainland and islands. This effort resulted in the creation of an oral archive of over 1,500 folk songs and ballads.231 In addition, four faculty members were engaged in research that addressed regional or local themes of importance on the state and municipal levels. Dean Arthur H. Hughes and Professor Morse S. Allen (English) undertook a study of Connecticut's geographical nomenclature, an enterprise that eventually resulted in an encyclopedic dictionary that the Connecticut Historical Society published in 1976.232 Professor J. Bard McNulty '38 (English) (V-48) was at work on a study of The Hartford Courant, which resulted in a book entitled Older Than the Nation, in 1964. He would later publish studies dealing with such varied topics as the iconography of the Bayeux Tapestry, and the correspondence between Daniel Wadsworth, founder of Hartford's Wadsworth Atheneum, and Thomas Cole, one of the working "Hudson River" artists in early 19th-century America.233 Also, Professor Glenn Weaver (History) (V-49), a specialist in colonial American history, authored several books, including a study of Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut's governor during the Revolutionary War, histories of local companies and institutions such as the Hartford Electric Light Company, the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving, as well as the history of Trinity College during its first 120 years.234
The Trinity faculty at this time differed little from that of the prewar period in respect to the high percentage of doctorates received from Ivy League institutions and Johns Hopkins. By the late 1950s, the number of faculty stood at slightly over 100, almost half again as many as there had been in 1940. Faculty salaries had not kept pace with those that peer institutions were offering. The Trustees were aware of this, and in 1956 authorized increases, which raised the top level of salaries to $40,000. Although it would be some years before that mark was reached, annual raises became standard for virtually all faculty. Such salary increases, however, did not place Trinity in the same range as the other institutions with which the College traditionally compared itself, and this became especially clear in 1960, when the American Association of University Professors rated all American colleges on salary structures. Trinity placed well below Wesleyan, Williams, and Amherst. Nevertheless, in 1963, President Jacobs reported that, over the previous decade, the number of full-time faculty had increased approximately 30 percent, from 82 to 106, and that faculty members who had been at Trinity during this same period had received average salary increases amounting to just over $5,000. There had also been an increase in retirement benefits, the introduction of a group insurance plan, a fully paid major medical policy, and a group total disability program, as well as an improved schedule of sabbatical leaves. The faculty were appreciative of their improved benefits, and an article in the May 1963 issue of the Alumni Magazine quoted one senior professor who considered President Jacobs "the most faculty-minded president" with whom he had been associated. On one occasion, long-term association with the College provided an unanticipated benefit for some faculty. In 1953, Scovill Professor of Chemistry Vernon K. Kriebel invented "Loctite®", a revolutionary industrial sealant (V-50). The sealant had been developed in the Trinity laboratories, and Professor Kriebel decided to allow his faculty colleagues to share the financial success as well as the risks in setting up a corporation for its manufacture under the direction of his son, Robert H. Kriebel, Hon. Sc.D. '74, a research chemist. Professor Kriebel invited a number of faculty to purchase shares in his new company, and most of those asked took advantage of the opportunity, making what eventually became a profitable investment. In 1961, American Sealants Corporation of Newington, Connecticut, the company that produced Loctite, began providing an annual full-tuition scholarship for a Trinity student majoring in chemistry. Now a worldwide firm, the Loctite Corporation has continued to contribute generously to the College.

If salaries at Trinity were not as competitive as the faculty wished, there were other attractions that made the academic life appealing. Most of the faculty found Hartford a pleasant place to live. The Wadsworth Atheneum, the Hartford Symphony, and the productions of the Connecticut Opera Association provided cultural stimulation. Several professors, such as George B. Cooper (History), became active in local politics and were elected to boards of education and town councils. Others were on the boards of charitable institutions and historical societies, or, like J. Wendell Burger
TRINITY COLLEGE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

(Biology), served on the governing boards of hospitals. Although faculty members lived in various sections of Hartford as well as in surrounding communities, a considerable number still resided on or near the campus. At one point, four bachelors lived in dormitory apartments: Professor John A. Dando (English) in Ogilby Hall, Professor Harry T. Costello (emeritus Philosophy) in Seabury, and professors George E. Nichols III (English) and George B. Cooper (History) in Allen East and Allen West, respectively. Non-dormitory campus housing accommodated other faculty. The point of entry for many newly married couples and single men was 84 Vernon Street. The residents of “84” were a cosmopolitan group, with, at one time, individuals of American, Dutch, Canadian, English, and Spanish backgrounds, representing such disciplines as German, political science, history, psychology, chemistry, and music. Pleasant as life may have been at 84 Vernon Street, however, as new faculty saw their future at Trinity become more secure, they moved to homes of their own.

In their general outlook and pursuit of the academic life, faculty members during this period shared much in common with the preceding generation. Only a minority were publishing scholars, and a “publish or perish” policy was not in effect. Publication figured little, if at all, in matters of promotion, and the emphasis was on classroom instruction. Many of the faculty in the sciences, however, did publish, and their research efforts increased following the Soviet Union’s launching of the Sputnik satellite in October 1957. Recognizing the “missile gap,” various agencies of the federal government began to make available large sums of money to support research in the sciences. As previously noted, Trinity faculty, particularly in the Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Chemistry, and Psychology departments, received grants from such sources as the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, and the National Institutes of Health. However, it was as an institution devoted to teaching that the College had become widely known, particularly because of several remarkable innovations that attracted national attention. The two most significant developments were the Graduate Program and the Summer School.

The guiding figure behind both programs was Dr. Robert M. Vogel (V-51), who had come to Trinity in 1947 as an Assistant Professor of English. Vogel taught Freshman English and speech, and briefly served as adviser to the Jesters. It was during this time that he converted the lower floor of Alumni Hall into an arena theater. In 1950, the College reduced Vogel’s teaching load and appointed him Director of Extension and Summer Programs, the responsibility for the preceding 20 years of Professor Irwin A. Buell (Education) whose death had recently occurred. In 1954, Vogel relinquished all teaching duties to devote full time to the graduate and summer programs. He became Dean of Graduate Studies in 1955, when the designation “Program in Graduate Studies” replaced that of “Extension Division.”

The Graduate Program that Vogel inherited was decidedly informal. Although master’s degrees were far from new at Trinity, the program was only partially devel-
oped, had long been considered an adjunct to the education of undergraduates, and lacked an overall rationale. Courses in education that the College had offered in cooperation with the Hartford school system had catered to teachers in the area's public schools, while the Extension Program, in the immediate aftermath of World War II, had focused on the needs of students under G.I. Bill sponsorship. Attempts to expand the Graduate Program beyond that of service to teachers had not been particularly successful. In 1948, Trinity had introduced a sequence of courses leading to the M.A. degree in psychology, which, as the public relations releases asserted, "would help relieve a shortage of trained people in Hartford area personnel and research departments." Three years later, the College developed a program of courses for an M.A. in counseling, designed to address the needs of teachers as well as personnel workers in business and industry. Both programs were undersubscribed as was another for an M.A. in public service intended for employees of government agencies, businesses, and industries.

Despite such efforts, Vogel found that enrollment of graduate students remained concentrated in the Education Department. Of the 49 M.A. degrees awarded in 1950, for example, 29 were in education, while eight were in psychology, five in history, five in English, one in chemistry, and one in economics. Vogel realized that the program's success would depend on attracting a new and more diverse clientele. By creating the Trinity College Associates and sponsoring the annual Business and Industry Dinners, President Jacobs had achieved closer ties between the College and the business community. For Vogel, the key to revitalizing the program lay in convincing employees of local businesses and industries to see the connection between professional advancement and graduate education at Trinity. The results were astounding, and within five years, the graduate student body underwent a complete transformation. Of the 327 graduate students enrolled during the academic year of 1956-1957, only 21 percent were teachers. Thirty-five percent were employed in government or business, 31 percent in laboratories, and eight percent in "other professions," while the remaining five percent were homemakers.

The Graduate Program soon became well-known in both the academic and business worlds. Especially popular was the M.S. in the science disciplines, and graduates with this degree were in great demand throughout industry. Professor Vernon K. Krieble (Chemistry) was particularly proud of his department's reputation and of the demanding standards the chemistry faculty set. Frequently he referred to the Trinity M.S. in chemistry as a "little Ph.D." Although the expression was an exaggeration, the Graduate Office soon used it in catalogues and press releases, applying it to all graduate degrees the College offered. Universities came to recognize the Trinity master's degree as the equivalent of the first year of their own Ph.D. programs, and such major institutions as Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Columbia accepted the degree in this fashion. The Trinity master's degree was also held in high regard locally, and although there was minor competition with other Hartford-area institutions offering graduate
education, Trinity's program had definite advantages for the student. Regular members of the faculty were responsible for graduate instruction, in contrast to other institutions where the graduate faculty were largely adjunct instructors, often daytime high school teachers. Furthermore, the graduate courses were part of a Trinity professor's regular teaching load, and not one or two courses offered for added compensation. All classes met on campus, thus making available to graduate students the College's extensive library resources.

The Trinity Graduate Program was also distinctive because it had more rigorous standards than those of the competition, a factor Vogel felt was extremely important in attracting highly motivated students. One student who had taken graduate courses at another institution told Vogel: "I have come to Trinity because I know that your teachers do not begin a class by saying, 'you are all busy, and I shall not expect you to spend much time on this course outside class.'"257 In Trinity's Education Department, especially, the curriculum was unlike that available to teachers elsewhere. The purpose was to enhance the subject competency of teachers, not to provide training leading to administrative certification. Trinity did not offer the degree of M.A. in teaching, nor was the instruction concerned principally with methodology. Roughly half of the M.A. program in education was "professional," but even these courses were devoted either to advanced work in psychology or to the philosophy and history of education, the latter taught by Professor Richard K. Morris '40 (Education) (F-52). The remaining half of the program consisted of courses in a particular discipline, such as English, history, mathematics, or the sciences. In 1954, the Education Department introduced a new program, the "Advanced Curriculum in the Liberal Arts," leading to a "Certificate of Advanced Study." The equivalent of 30 semester hours, the program was "for teachers who want to continue professional growth after obtaining a master's degree," and was intended especially for those who had received their undergraduate degrees from teacher training institutions.258

The Graduate Program was one of Trinity's greatest services to the community, but it was also of considerable value to the College itself. For the most part, graduate courses were not simply expanded or enriched versions of undergraduate counterparts, but rather courses not included in the undergraduate curriculum. This had the advantage of allowing Trinity professors to offer highly advanced courses or, as Vogel once put it, "to teach what they like," thus making the College quite attractive to prospective new faculty.259

Although the admission of women undergraduates would not occur until 1969, women graduate students had enrolled at the College since the 1920s.260+ By the 1950s, women were well represented in the graduate student body, and during the decade received about one-third of the M.A. degrees awarded each year.261 The women students were usually either teachers, or homemakers who were not in the work force. The teachers came to Trinity largely to earn permanent teaching certification, as required by law, but the homemakers were working on their degrees for a
variety of reasons. Some were pursuing intellectual fulfillment, especially if their chil-
dren were no longer living at home, while others were contemplating the possibility
that they might eventually become teachers. Responding to forecasts of a national
teacher shortage, the Graduate Office actively recruited women into the graduate pro-
gram in education. In 1955, Dean Vogel prepared a small pamphlet, *Vacant Desks*, in
which he predicted that by 1960, there would be a teacher shortage of 350,000.262

While graduate education at Trinity was taking on new dimensions, the Summer
School also was thriving. Initiated under President Ogilby in 1936 to offer college
courses to secondary school teachers in the Hartford area, the Summer School began
to serve other kinds of students in the aftermath of World War II. By 1947, both
undergraduate and graduate courses were available during two five-week terms,263
and veterans pursued study throughout the summer as full-time students in an effort
to take maximum advantage of the G.I. Bill’s benefits. In addition, several states had
imposed higher standards for teacher certification, and graduate summer courses in
education continued to attract numbers of teachers to the College. Undergraduate
summer instruction flourished as long as Trinity’s mathematics requirement pre-
vailed, and as long as many students who were either on probation or had failed
courses found it necessary to make up credit before the opening of the fall term. The
Summer School’s undergraduate enrollment, however, did not consist exclusively of
Trinity students, but included many from other colleges. During the summer of 1962,
for example, out of an enrollment of 512 the first term and 356 the second term, there
were 103 Trinity undergraduates registered, while 202 students were from over 100
other colleges and universities.264+ Trinity’s summer program became popular
because most summer terms at other colleges were six weeks in length rather than
consisting of two terms of five weeks each. Students were thus able to carry two cours-
es in each session, and earn a total of four course credits, the equivalent of four-fifths
of a regular term’s work. Although the 10 weeks of intensive summer study were rig-
orous, Dean Vogel argued that it was the ideal way to “accelerate,” and thereby reduce
the time and expense involved in obtaining a college education.265

The Summer School was also popular with the Trinity professors and visiting fac-
culty who served as the instructors. The five-week arrangement was convenient, as was
the five-day week, at a time when most colleges, including Trinity, still held Saturday
classes during their regular terms. Summer faculty normally offered two courses per
term, sometimes teaching in both terms. The visiting faculty occasionally included
recent Trinity alumni who were working toward their doctorates or had just received
them, and summer instruction provided an opportunity for the College to assess their
future potential.266+ Their number included a future Trinity president, Theodore D.
Lockwood ’48, who taught courses in European history. By the 1960s, visiting pro-
fessors from at home or abroad joined the summer school faculty. Many were schol-
ars of high reputation in their fields, and they added an important dimension to sum-
mer instruction. Among them were Reinhard Luthin of Columbia University, a dis-
 Among the first of Robert M. Vogel's innovations in connection with the Summer School was intensive instruction in French, German, and Spanish, which allowed students to complete the first year of language study in the first summer session and the intermediate course in the second session. This enabled the completion of two full years of language study (four course credits) in a single summer. Another innovation was the "Transition to College" program, which Vogel began as an experiment in 1958. The program allowed a small number of high school students who had completed their junior year to take Summer School courses for college credit as day students. Well adapted to the concept of acceleration, the program won full Trustee approval two years later, and received generous financial support from the Fund for the Advancement of Education and the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving. The Transition students had to be highly motivated, especially if they were willing to devote five or ten weeks of their summer vacations to study. Full approval and recommendation from high schools or preparatory schools were prerequisites, and prospective candidates were well aware that the program sought only the most talented and ambitious students. Although their status sometimes became known accidentally, Transition students as a rule remained unidentified as such to their professors. Many Transition students earned grades above the average of the class, and several eventually gained admission to Trinity. The Transition to College program received national attention, and other colleges throughout the country soon introduced their own versions.

Like the Transition to College program, Trinity's Advanced Placement Plan featured acceleration as its principal attraction. Although not a Trinity innovation, this plan allowed incoming freshmen to receive college credit for high scores on their College Board examinations in many academic disciplines. The basic idea was that an incoming freshman could graduate from Trinity in three years by earning Transition and/or Advanced Placement credits. The Summer School contributed to furthering Advanced Placement by conducting demonstration classes for high school teachers involved in such programs.

Trinity also developed several summer programs and special courses of interest primarily to teachers. Among these was the course in reading skills that the College first offered in 1959, and which continued for several years under the direction of Professor Ralph M. Williams (English). Another was the M.A. program in Latin Literature and Classical Civilization, which began in the summer of 1961. It received wide publicity in both the national press and the publications of the professional societies concerned with the teaching of languages. The response, particularly from secondary school teachers, was enthusiastic. Post-baccalaureate training for Latin teachers then consisted of working toward the doctorate or attending workshops with a methodological point of view. The Trinity M.A. program was thus highly attractive. Enrollment peaked in 1963, with 45 students from as far away as Tennessee and...
The College phased out the program, however, four years later, in response to waning interest and a declining emphasis on Latin in secondary school curricula. Another initiative was a summer engineering laboratory begun in 1963 for high school students interested in exploring engineering as a field of study. Conducted for several years under the direction of Professor August E. Sapega (Engineering), the summer laboratory received funding support initially from United Aircraft Corporation.

Administrative Reorganization, Distinguished Visitors, and the Barbieri Endowment for Italian Culture

To support Dean Robert M. Vogel's initiatives and deal effectively with various concerns arising from a gradual growth of the undergraduate body, President Jacobs made a number of appointments in the period from the late 1950s through the mid-1960s that strengthened the College's administration. In 1956, F. Gardiner F. Bridge (V-53) became Director of Admissions, succeeding William R. Peelle '44, who accepted a position in the corporate world. Coming to Trinity from Dartmouth College where he had been on the admissions staff, Bridge immediately began to intensify the admissions program to assure that as many young men of promise as possible would apply. He took increasing advantage of the long-established assistance of volunteer alumni and parent interviewers coordinated, respectively, by the Alumni Interviewing Committee and the Parents' Committee on Admissions. Under the leadership of George C. Capen '10, alumni interviewers were in touch with more than 400 candidates during 1956-1957. Bridge increased the number and geographical range of visits that he and the other members of the admissions staff, Thomas A. Smith '44 (V-54) and W. Howie Muir '51 (V-55), made to high schools and preparatory schools, and utilized the Student Senate's interview plan under which Trinity sent undergraduates to designated schools to develop interest in the College. Such efforts soon yielded an increased admissions pool with broader geographical diversity. By 1958, there were more than 2,000 applicants, and from this number the College selected the 294 members of the Class of 1961.

Other administrative changes included the retirement in 1958 of Joseph C. Clarke as Dean of Students, and the appointment as his successor of Professor O. W. Lacy (Psychology). Clarke had also served as Registrar, and President Jacobs appointed Thomas A. Smith '44 to this important position as well as designating him Assistant Dean of the College. In September 1960, John A. Mason '34, formerly Associate Director of Development, became the College's Alumni Secretary, and proceeded to develop the potential of that position through an emphasis on personal contact with hundreds of alumni, an effort that soon led to his informal designation as "Mr. Trinity." Finally, as a response to a recommendation made in the Student Senate's 1962 evaluation of the College regarding the need to strengthen undergraduate psychological counseling services on campus, Professor George C. Higgins, Jr. (V-56)
accepted a joint appointment in 1963 as College Counselor and member of the Psychology Department faculty. In 1969, counseling services were strengthened when Dr. Randolph M. Lee '66 began to assist Higgins. Lee would later become Associate Director of the Counseling Center and serve as a faculty member in psychology.

In 1969, counseling services were strengthened when Dr. Randolph M. Lee '66 began to assist Higgins. Lee would later become Associate Director of the Counseling Center and serve as a faculty member in psychology.

In 1964, Trinity's administrative structure underwent a major reorganization. In announcing the changes, President Jacobs noted that they would improve the efficiency of the College's operations as well as reduce the number of officers reporting to the president. Under the plan's provisions, only six College officers would report to Jacobs, and these were: Dr. Robert M. Vogel, newly appointed Dean of the College, who became responsible for all of the College's academic programs, including graduate studies and the summer term; Albert E. Holland '34, the College's Vice President for Development, whose responsibilities also encompassed the admissions program and alumni affairs; J. Kenneth Robertson, Treasurer and Comptroller; Donald B. Engley, College Librarian; and two new officers—the Director of College Relations, and the Director of Student Affairs. Appointees to the new positions were Robert C. Harron (V-57) as Director of College Relations, and F. Gardiner F. Bridge as Director of Student Affairs. The Director of College Relations was to assist in furthering public relations aspects of the capital campaign then about to begin, and coordinate the activities of the offices of public relations, publications, and central (duplicating) services. Harron came to Trinity from Columbia University, where he had been Director of University Relations. The Director of Student Affairs was charged with oversight of all nonacademic matters relating to students, and had responsibility for supervising the offices of the Dean of Students, the College Counselor, the Director of Placement, the Director of the Mather Student Center, the Medical Director, the Director of Athletics, and the Director of Financial Aid, a new position to which Francis B. Gummere '61 accepted appointment in 1965.

Other changes soon occurred as various members of the administration moved on to new responsibilities at Trinity or at other institutions. Dean of Students O.W. Lacy returned to teaching at the College as Associate Professor of Psychology, and his successor in 1964 was Dr. Roy Heath, formerly Director of the Counseling Center at the University of Pittsburgh. F. Gardiner F. Bridge left Trinity in the spring of 1966 to become Headmaster of the University School in Milwaukee, and Dean Heath assumed responsibility for several of the functions of the Student Affairs Office. That same year, Albert E. Holland '34 became president of Hobart and William Smith Colleges. In the wake of the latter's departure, Harry K. Knapp '50, the Associate Director of Development, became responsible for overseeing the development program, and reported directly to the president. Also reporting to the president was the Admissions Director, while the Alumni Secretary, John A. Mason '34, reported to the Director of College Relations, whose office was strengthened by the appointment...
in 1966 of L. Barton Wilson III ’37 (V-58) as Associate Director. The final change occurred in 1967, when Dean Robert M. Vogel left Trinity to become president of Bradford Junior College. His successor was Dr. Harold L. Dorwart (V-59), Seabury Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy since 1949. The administrative team that emerged from these changes presided over the College during the final years of Dr. Jacobs’s presidency. As had been the case in the late 1940s, visiting lecturers of international prominence whom the College hosted during the early to mid-1960s attracted considerable interest on the part of the Hartford community and captivated the student body. Among the lecturers were Robert Frost, Josef Albers, Virgil Thomson, and Dr. Constantinos A. Doxiadis. In October 1962, H. Bacon Collamore, a Hartford insurance executive, distinguished book collector, and chairman of the Trinity College Library Associates, arranged for his friend Robert Frost to come to Trinity for two days. In his major public appearance, an audience estimated in excess of 1,200, consisting of students, faculty, and members of the general public, listened with rapt attention as the venerable poet “said” various of his poems... [and] rambled leisurely over a wide range of topics—literary critics, education, poetry, Russia, the audience itself. He spoke with the simplicity and directness which characterize his poems.”

Josef Albers (V-61), eminent painter, lecturer, and Professor Emeritus of Art at Yale University, spent four days on campus in April 1965, and delivered three public lectures in the Austin Arts Center’s Goodwin Theater on the study and teaching of art. He also visited classes, talked informally with students, and presented an exhibition of his paintings with their characteristically bold use of color. The Trinity College Alumni Magazine reported that Albers’s visit was highly successful, and that the artist was “a delightful person—vibrant, forceful and firm in his convictions about the relationship of art education and general (liberal) education as well as about his theories of education, of art and color.” Another versatile figure in the arts came to Trinity three years later. Virgil Thomson (V-62), the noted composer, conductor, teacher, critic, and writer, served as Visiting Professor of Music during the spring term of 1968. Thomson’s previous artistic connection with Hartford had taken place in 1934. Using the facilities of the Wadsworth Atheneum through the cooperation of its director, A. Everett Austin, Thomson staged the premiere of his Four Saints in Three Acts, an opera with a libretto by Gertrude Stein.

One lecturer who had an impact on the relationship of the College with Hartford was the internationally renowned urban and regional planner, Dr. Constantinos A. Doxiadis (V-63). Trained as an architect and city planner, he had helped rebuild his native Greece in the aftermath of World War II. In the early 1950s, Doxiadis founded an international engineering and consulting firm, and carried out urban planning and renewal projects in more than 30 countries, including Pakistan, where he played a leading role in designing Islamabad, the new capital. Considering man and his needs to be at the heart of urban planning, he drew on sociology, economics, geography, architec-
ture, and engineering to develop a science of human settlements that he termed "ekistics." During his visit to Trinity from March 7 to 11, 1966, Doxiadis reaffirmed his conviction that "I am under the obligation to work toward a city—the habitat of man—that will make man as happy as possible. And this means to satisfy as many as possible of man's needs in relation to space. In other words, to make space fit the man." He delivered three public lectures on cities, which the College later published. In anticipation of his visit, a number of Trinity students attended noncredit seminars and read widely on urban planning and the importance of cities in modern life. Doxiadis subsequently met with them and other students as well as with faculty members and friends of the College. An editorial in the *Trinity Tripod* characterized the impact he made: "Perhaps no other single person in recent years had such a profound effect on the college community as Dr. Doxiadis, and very few who had the opportunity to listen to him will ever look at cities, transportation, architecture, and society in the comfortable limited way to which they had formerly been accustomed."

In the aftermath of the Doxiadis visit, the College announced on July 11 that Doxiadis Associates would undertake a study to determine the feasibility of how Trinity, Hartford Hospital, and the Institute of Living could undertake an urban renewal project in Hartford's South End where the institutions were located. As President Jacobs stated, it was the hope of the institutions that they might "play a new and significant role in the revitalization of the city as the core of a rapidly developing metropolitan area. Further, they hope to help their neighborhood in the South End become an exemplary place in which to live and work." The preceding April, Dean Robert M. Vogel had reported to the Trustees that, at the time of Doxiadis's visit, the Hartford Chamber of Commerce suggested that the College sponsor urban renewal in its general neighborhood, and Doxiadis agreed to prepare a preliminary report on the prospects for urban renewal over a long-range period of 25 years. At the request of the Trustees' Executive Committee, Jacobs and Vogel presented the Doxiadis proposal to Hartford Hospital and the Institute of Living, and the three institutions agreed to contribute toward the comprehensive study.

Interest in revitalizing the neighborhood surrounding the three institutions dated back to the fall of 1959, when the Trustees voted that Trinity join its two institutional neighbors in establishing a charitable corporation in order to devise a plan "for the future development and redevelopment of that part of the City of Hartford in which the three institutions are located." A number of businesses and churches joined with Trinity, Hartford Hospital, and the Institute of Living to form the Neighborhood Planning Associates, Inc. Subsequently, in April 1960, Vice President Arthur H. Hughes reported to the Trustees that the Associates had arranged for a study to be made of redevelopment possibilities. Prepared by Stonorov & Haws, architects and planners of Philadelphia, in cooperation with Drayton S. Bryant, a housing consultant, and Otto E. Reichert-Facilides, a planner, the report, entitled *A Study of the Southside, Hartford, Connecticut*, appeared in July 1961, with support from the
New Directions 'Neath the Elms

Figure V-46
Seabury Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy Walter J. Klimczak

Figure V-47
Professor of History Philip C. F. Bankwitz

Figure V-48
James J. Goodwin Professor of English J. Bard McNulty, Class of 1938

Figure V-49
Professor of History Glenn Weaver
Figure V-50
Scovill Professor of Chemistry Vernon K. Kriebel demonstrating the uses of Loctite

Figure V-51
Dean of the College Robert M. Vogel

Figure V-52
Professor of Education Richard K. Morris, Class of 1940

Figure V-53
F. Gardiner F. Bridge, Director of Admissions and later Director of Student Affairs
New Directions 'Neath the Elms

Figure V-54
Thomas A. Smith, Class of 1944, Hon. L.H.D. 1988, member of the admissions staff and later Vice President of the College

Figure V-55
W. Howie Muir, Class of 1951, member of the admissions staff and later Director of Admissions

Figure V-56
Dr. George C. Higgins, Jr., Professor of Psychology and Director of the Counseling Center

Figure V-57
Director of College Relations
Robert C. Harron
Figure V-58
L. Barton Wilson III, Class of 1937, Associate Director of College Relations, later Director of Public Information and Manager of Special Projects for the Alumni Relations Office

Figure V-59
Dr. Harold L. Dorwart, Seabury Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and Dean of the College, at the blackboard in his classroom

Figure V-60
Robert Frost on the Quad

Figure V-61
Josef Albers
Figure V-62
Virgil Thomson (left) with Lecturer in Music Baird Hastings

Figure V-64
Cesare Barbieri

Figure V-63
Dr. Constantinos A. Doxiadis

Figure V-65
John J. McCook Professor of Modern Languages Michael R. Campo, Class of 1948, Hon. L.H.D., 1996
Hartford Foundation for Public Giving. The major conclusions the report reached were: the South Side offered the greatest potential for the creation, over a period of 10 years, of a new quality residential area to accommodate professionals and those in the middle-income range; commercial uses should be concentrated to the north on Park Street; major rehabilitation of existing housing stock should be undertaken; and improvements should be made in community facilities.

Having by then turned their attention to the pressing need for additions to Trinity's physical plant, the Trustees took no action on the Stonorov & Haws report's ambitious proposals. But an opportunity for the College's involvement in its immediate neighborhood soon presented itself. In January 1964, President Jacobs reported to the Trustees that Trinity had been offered the chance to purchase the Connecticut Company bus garage property abutting Vernon Street. Henry S. Beers '18, chairman of the Trustees' Committee on Buildings and Grounds, noted that the College's maintenance staff could make good use of the buildings on the site, the CPTV studios could relocate there, and that there was ample space for a hockey rink and tennis courts. The estimated value of the property was $500,000, and the Trustees authorized a purchase bid in that amount. Other interested buyers soon entered the picture, and the Trustees raised the bid to $750,000. The effort proved unsuccessful, and a Hartford businessman, E. Clayton Gengras, acquired the property. The College held extended conversations with Gengras in an effort to purchase the property, but no agreement was reached and the matter was eventually dropped.

In April 1967, the Trustees received from Doxiadis Associates the report on renewal prospects for the areas contiguous to the College, Hartford Hospital, and the Institute of Living. Entitled The Trinity Community, the report noted in its introduction that "the factual results [of the report] are only incidental; the positive efforts of amelioration which it may cause are far more meaningful to the area's future. Implementation of this study's findings is truly a task for public leadership, institutional cooperation, business participation, [and] citizens' assistance. The goal—a reborn Trinity Community—is considered to be feasible of attainment, given this intensive support of all parties." The report went on to state that "ultimate feasibility has chances of success only within the context of considerable physical change, including both structural revision and a basic reordering of the skeleton of the area." Mindful of the broader context of the Capitol Region Planning Agency's work, the City of Hartford's Community Renewal Program plan, and the City's general development plan, the report recommended extensive reworking of the circulation of traffic on major and minor thoroughfares, and the "creation of a coordinated residential, commercial, and cultural complex as a focal point for revitalization of the area" surrounding the institutions. The three institutions studied the Doxiadis report, but its recommendations were so far-reaching that no coordinated action was forthcoming, and the interest the report generated gradually lessened. In Trinity's case, this was due in part to the deteriorating health of President Jacobs, the depar-
ture from the administration of Vice President Albert E. Holland '34 who was in charge of the development program, preoccupation with successfully completing the Ford Foundation's challenge grant campaign, and the addition of new facilities to the College's physical plant.

Another initiative undertaken during this period, the Cesare Barbieri Center of Italian Studies, has continued to enrich cultural life on campus and in the community, as well as regionally, nationally, and internationally, through an imaginative program of outreach, while simultaneously broadening the College's educational horizons. Now known as the Cesare Barbieri Endowment for Italian Culture, the Barbieri Center's establishment in the late 1950s was largely due to the efforts of Albert E. Holland '34. He was a highly resourceful individual, extraordinarily persistent in development work, particularly in cultivating foundations. One foundation of which he was aware bore the name of its founder, Cesare Barbieri (V-64), a mechanical engineer, inventor, and philanthropist, who had come to the United States from Italy in 1905, and developed manufacturing processes for such diverse products as paper cups and antifreeze. Although the Barbieri Foundation was interested primarily in supporting scientific endeavors, Holland approached it in 1956 for assistance in developing a program in Italian culture at the College.301

Holland demonstrated persuasively that Trinity had a long record of serious interest in Italian culture. Instruction in Italian first became part of the College's course of study in 1857. From the late 19th century through the first quarter of the 20th century, Professor John J. Mc Cook '63 (Modern Languages) offered courses in Italian language and literature, and Professor Louis H. Naylor (Romance Languages) continued instruction in Italian during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s.302 Even though enrollments were modest, there was continual interest shown by students. From 1934 to 1938, Il Circolo Dante existed on campus as a social club for students of Italian heritage. The Ivy for this period carried pictures of the Circolo, and listed approximately a dozen members for each year. Among activities the Circolo sponsored, according to the Ivy, was a public lecture on the city of Bologna given in Italian on April 9, 1937 by “Signorina Gabriella [Bosano], head of the Wellesley Italian department.”303 During the summer of 1954, Trinity had hosted a brief visit to the campus of a group of Italian Air Cadets,304 and the following November, Dr. Felice Battaglia, Rector of the University of Bologna, toured the Trinity campus with his friend, Dr. Jerome P. (Dan) Webster '10, Trinity trustee, internationally acclaimed plastic surgeon, and distinguished historian of Italian Renaissance medicine.305 Five years later, on Honors Day, May 20, 1959, Dr. Gherardo Forni, Battaglia's successor as Rector of the University, visited Trinity with Dr. Webster, presenting the College a marble shield of Bologna's Gelati Academy, a literary institution that had flourished in the 17th century. Symbolizing academic friendship between the University and the College, the shield was mounted on the wall of the Chapel cloister.306

Responding to Holland's request, the Barbieri Foundation gave the College a
$10,000 grant with strict specifications for its use. Trinity was to provide scholarships for visiting students from Italian universities, support additional undergraduate and graduate courses in Italian, award prizes for superior course work in Italian language and literature, acquire materials in appropriate subjects for the library, and organize an undergraduate club devoted to Italian culture. President Jacobs appointed Professor Naylor and Dr. Webster as an informal committee to provide general oversight of the project, and designated Professor Michael R. Campo '48, Hon. '96 (Romance Languages) (V-65) the Cesare Barbieri Lecturer in Italian Studies. In 1957, the Foundation awarded Trinity a second grant of $10,000 with the same conditions as those of the previous year. During the 1956-1957 academic year, Vincenzo Mascagni, a student at the University of Bologna, was in residence at Trinity, and for 1957-1958, Giorgio Bonetti of the University of Genoa held the scholarship. Both provided assistance in the language laboratory. In regard to the curriculum, instruction in Italian language and literature was expanded to include a fourth year of undergraduate work, and Professor Campo developed new graduate courses on Dante. In addition, Honors Day 1957 witnessed the first annual awarding of the Cesare Barbieri Essay Prize, followed a year later by the inauguration of the Barbieri Prize for Excellence in Spoken Italian. These eventually were combined into a single prize, the Barbieri Endowment Prize for Achievement in Italian.

Trinity undergraduates soon began to take interest in Barbieri-sponsored activities and events. With Professor Campo’s assistance, students organized the Circolo Italiano to promote Italian culture informally. The Circolo, sometimes called the Barbieri Italian Club, soon became one of the most active groups on campus, and with support from Barbieri funds, arranged for visits to the campus of a number of eminent figures who gave public lectures. Among the lecturers were Pietro Annigoni, the Italian painter who was then enjoying fame for his portrait of Queen Elizabeth II; Professor Filippo Donini, Director of the Istituto Italiano di Cultura in New York City, who spoke on “Edgar Allen Poe in Italian Literature,” and Dr. Webster, who discussed Gaspare Tagliacozzi and the history of plastic surgery. In 1958, Professor Olga Ragusa of Columbia University delivered the first formal Barbieri Lecture, which thereafter became an annual event.

Having fulfilled all of the Barbieri Foundation’s expectations, the College received $100,000 in 1958 to serve as a permanent endowment for the program. Trinity responded by establishing the Cesare Barbieri Center for Italian Studies, with its own charter, by-laws, and board of directors. In addition to himself and the Treasurer of the College as ex officio members, President Jacobs appointed to the Barbieri Center’s board Vice President Hughes, Dean Vogel, professors Michael R. Campo ’48 (Romance Languages), George B. Cooper (History), Blanchard W. Means (Philosophy), Louis H. Naylor (Romance Languages), and John C. E. Taylor (Fine Arts), as well as Vice President Holland and College Librarian Donald B. Engley. Professor Campo became the Director of the Center. A Friends of the Center group
soon formed, with membership open to all who would contribute to the support of the Center's programs.\textsuperscript{313} The Center also began to induct a number of prominent individuals as Barbieri Fellows, in recognition of their contributions to helping foster cultural ties between the United States and Italy. Among the initial fellows were: Manlio Brosio, Italy's Ambassador to the United States; Professor Filippo Donini, Director of the Istituto Italiano di Cultura in New York City; and two of Barbieri's close friends, who had been instrumental in arranging for the Foundation's 1958 grant to the College—Col. Alfred J. L'Heureux '13, M.S. '14, a Washington attorney and Barbieri Foundation trustee, and Dr. Webster.\textsuperscript{314} The variety and extent of cultural events and activities sponsored by the Barbieri Center shortly after its establishment were extraordinary. In early February 1959, the Center held a three-day symposium on contemporary Italian music, with over 800 persons in attendance. Highlighting the symposium were performances of the works of Ricardo Malipiero by the Hartford Symphony String Quartet and the Woodwind Quintet of the University of Hartford's Hartt College of Music.\textsuperscript{315} Two years later, in connection with the 1961 observance of the centennial of Italian unity, the Barbieri Center and the Wadsworth Atheneum co-sponsored a major art exhibition, "A Salute to Italy—100 Years of Italian Art," which included selected paintings, drawings, and sculpted works of over 70 Italian artists drawn from private collections, museums and galleries throughout the United States.\textsuperscript{316} Also coming to Hartford during this period, under the Barbieri Center's auspices, were several well-known specialists in Italian language and culture, who gave lectures or taught summer courses at Trinity. Among them were Mario Praz, Glauco Cambon, Giuseppe Prezzolini, and Danilo Dolce. Perhaps more ambitious than the 1961 art exhibition was the Barbieri Center's commissioning in 1966 of the opera, \textit{Notturno in La} ("As a Conductor Dreams"), by the composer Arnold Franchetti, Chairman of the Department of Composition and Theory at the Hartt College of Music. The opera was scored for 21 percussion instruments and a single violin, and Louis Berrone, Jr. '54, M.A. '58, adapted the libretto from a play by Alfred de Musset. The world premiere performances were held with great acclaim on October 20, 21, and 22 at the Austin Arts Center, a fitting site in view of the many premieres A. Everett Austin staged at the Wadsworth Atheneum during the 1930s, especially the Gertrude Stein-Virgil Thomson opera, \textit{Four Saints in Three Acts}.\textsuperscript{317} Another important artistic production that the Barbieri Center supported during this period was the preparation of a color documentary film commemorating the life and times of the 14th-century poet Dante and his masterpiece, \textit{The Divine Comedy}. A collaboration between professors Campo and John A. Dando (English), with the assistance of others, including Paul C. Draper '66, M.A. '71, Robert F. Ebinger, Jr. '67, and Arnold Franchetti, who composed the score, the film was four years in the making. It required the cooperation of the Vatican Library and the British Museum in filming 14th-century illuminated manuscripts, and the permission of a number of
institutions to use fresco and wood panel paintings and other works of art. The film premiered at the Austin Arts Center on December 13, 1968. Many years later, Dante would become the focus of another extraordinary Barbieri program—a series of monthly public readings from *The Divine Comedy* by noted scholars with accompanying commentaries, conducted throughout the academic year in the tradition of the Florentine “letture pubbliche.” Begun in the late 1980s, the *Lecturae Dantis* readings continued throughout the ensuing decade, encompassing the masterpiece’s many cantos on Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise.

In November 1958, under the editorial direction of Professor Campo, the Barbieri Center began publishing the *Cesare Barbieri Courier*, a wide-ranging journal of Italian culture featuring contributions from noted scholars in many fields devoted to the study of Italy, ranging from archaeology and art history to modern Italian history and all periods of Italian literature. Published twice a year for over a decade, and later appearing on an irregular basis, the *Courier* soon gained national recognition as one of the finest small journals dedicated to all aspects of Italian culture. A special issue of the *Courier* published in 1980, edited by Professor Borden W. Painter, Jr. ’58, Hon. ’95 (History), contained interpretive essays and selections from a collection of documents seized by an American intelligence officer in April 1945, during the capture of Benito Mussolini’s villa on the shores of Lake Garda. Presented to the Barbieri Center in the late 1960s, the documents were the focus of a two-day, Barbieri-sponsored international conference held at Trinity in October 1982. Some 80 scholars from all over the world heard presentations by such noted figures as Denis Mack Smith, a British historian of Italy, and the Italian scholar, Renzo De Felice. During the conference, professors Campo and Painter, on behalf of the Barbieri Center, returned the documents to the Italian government represented by Renato Grispo, Director of the Italian Archives, who gratefully accepted them as a gesture of international friendship and cooperation.

In addition to expanding the number of courses in Italian language and literature as well as on the history of Italy, the Barbieri Center’s presence gave rise to the establishment of Trinity’s educational program in Rome. As related in the following chapter, the Rome Program was the inspiration of Professor Campo, and became an extraordinarily successful venture in the ensuing years. During the 1980s and 1990s, Barbieri-sponsored lectures and events have continued to enrich the campus, the community, and the world beyond. In recent years, under the leadership of Professor Painter, Director of Italian Programs, and John H. Alcorn, Visiting Lecturer in Italian Studies and Assistant to the Director of Italian Programs, the Cesare Barbieri Endowment for Italian Culture, as the Barbieri Center is now known, has attracted several scholars to lecture at Trinity, some of whom subsequently agreed to offer courses. For example, in the fall of 1995, Susan Zuccotti, one aspect of whose research focuses on the Jews in Italy, taught a course at Trinity on the Holocaust, and Alexander Stille, who has lectured and published widely on the mafia and Italian pol-
itics, offered a course in Rome during the summer of 1997. In addition, for many years, Barbieri funds have helped support scholarly inquiry into many facets of Italian culture. In cooperation with the Society for Italian Historical Studies, the Endowment now makes available the Barbieri Grant in Italian History, which enables American scholars, whether doctoral candidates or those who have received their doctorates, to conduct research in Italy on topics in modern Italian history. The grants specifically cover travel and research-related costs, and recipients must visit the College to deliver a public lecture in which they share their findings. Finally, the many contributions of the Barbieri Endowment and its far-reaching programs led the Italian government in February 1996, to establish a Vice Consular office for Connecticut on the Trinity campus.

While the College advanced on many fronts during the 1960s, the social and cultural turbulence characterizing America during that decade found a reflection in events on campus, ultimately leading to far-reaching change.
Endnotes

1. Trustee Minutes, June 30, 1880; Trinity Tablet XIV (May 14, 1881): 57, and XVI (June 9, 1883): 65-66. The carriage drive was to proceed from the intersection of Broad Street and Brownell Avenue west up the slope to Northam Towers, Brownell Avenue having been cut through by the City of Hartford to serve as the main approach to the campus. For reasons unknown, the Trustees never authorized construction of the carriage drive, and Vernon Street became the principal entrance to the College. With the construction of the Downes Gateway in 1952, Summit Street became the preferred approach to the campus.


3. Trinity College Alumni Magazine VIII (Fall 1966): inside front cover.


6. Edward L. Troxell, The Geology of the Trinity Campus (Hartford: Trinity College, 1950). Noted for his fossil discoveries in the western United States, especially of the early developmental stages of the horse as exemplified by the small Eohippus, Troxell also had developed an unusual musical instrument that he called the stonophone, also referred to as the petraphone. Consisting of pieces of rock from Avon Mountain chipped to proper tone, the two-ton instrument resembled a xylophone in both appearance and sound. Troxell played selections of classical music on the petraphone, and was fond of performing Rock of Ages. It was on display during the College’s 125th Anniversary ceremonies, and a student entertained guests with the familiar ‘Neath the Elms. Trinity Tripod, 24 March 1948; Trinity College Bulletin LI (March 1954): 10-11.


8. The Hartford Courant, 8 March 1957.


11. Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1956; unpagd.

12. The Hartford Courant, 8 March 1957.


14. One of the aesthetic features of the tower is its row of six stone shields depicting heraldic coats of arms carved above the archway. In June 1973, Raymond A. Montgomery ’25, a retired Southern New England Telephone Company executive and a noted amateur artist, painted the shields in authentic colors. By then in his mid-70s, Montgomery spent the waking hours of two weeks on a scaffold performing this exacting task. Trinity Reporter 5 (July 1973): 3. Montgomery also created two “cartographs” of the College, 2’ x 2.5’ pictorial maps of the campus bordered by scenes depicting important events and individuals in Trinity’s history. He completed the first cartograph in 1948, the second in the mid-1950s. Trinity College Bulletin, Alumni News Issue XLV (July 1948): 20.

15. Trinity Tripod, 20 April 1960; Report of the President of Trinity College, October, 1961, 16.
21. The Parents’ Association had endorsed the student center, pledging $250,000 toward its cost in the Program of Progress campaign, and requested that groundbreaking be held on Parents’ Weekend. The pledge goal was exceeded by almost $25,000. *Trinity College Bulletin* LVI (January 1959): 5.
22. Ibid.
23. Mather Hall has undergone several major renovations since its opening, the most recent in 1994.
27. Ibid.
32. Ibid., 9.
33. Ibid.
34. Trustee Minutes, January 16, 1960.
35. Trustee-Faculty-Administration Committee on Goals, “Profile of Trinity College, 1951-1971,” February 13, 1961, Table X, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford. Also concerned with the College’s physical plant requirements was a master plan committee that the Trustees’ Committee on Buildings and Grounds created in the spring of 1961 to facilitate its work. Charged with surveying Trinity’s needs and making recommendations in connection with developing a master or “pilot” plan for the campus, the committee consisted of senior administrative officers and President Jacobs, ex officio. Trustee Minutes, April 15, 1961; *Report of the President of Trinity College, October, 1961*, 16.
37. See the correspondence of Albert C. Jacobs in the Jacobs Papers, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford, in particular the letter from Jacobs to Harry E. Sloan, Jr., June 8, 1956.


41. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1962, 16.

42. Trinity College Alumni Magazine V (November 1963): 1; Hartford Times, 24 September 1963; The Hartford Courant, 24 September 1963. Dedication of the Mathematics and Physics Center occurred on September 23, 1963. It was named the McCook Center in June 1964 by vote of the Trustees. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1964, 49. The College would address the Biology Department’s classroom and laboratory needs later in the decade.

43. “Profile of Trinity College, 1951-1971,” Table II.

44. Memorandum from the Office of the President to the Faculty and Administration, January 25, 1962, Wendell E. Kraft Folder, Public Relations Office Files, Trinity College Archives, Hartford. Captain Kraft joined the faculty in 1954 as Associate Professor of Engineering. Trinity Tripod, 17 November 1954. Jacobs would later appoint him Assistant to the President.

45. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1963, 11. For information on experiments conducted in the McCook physics laboratories by Professor Robert Lindsay, and off-prints of scientific papers that resulted, see the notebook entitled “Publications of Professor Robert Lindsay and Other Work,” Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford. Other members of the department in the early 1960s were professors F. Woodbridge Constant, Robert F. Kingsbury, and Charles R. Miller. Later appointments to the physics faculty would include professors Harvey S. Picker and Mark P. Silverman.

46. See correspondence from President Jacobs to Robert B. O’Connor ’16, September 29, 1953, and October 21, 1953; and to Richard Barthelsen’s ’17, October 21, 1953, in Jacobs Papers.


49. Trustee Minutes, November 19, 1960. Under Vice President Holland’s direction, the student body played an active role in fund raising for the arts center. One ingenious and successful strategy involved the sale by students of paper bricks to fellow students, parents, faculty, and staff.

50. The Hartford Courant, 10 June 1962. While fund raising proceeded for the arts center, and construction of the mathematics-physics building was underway, plans were finalized to demolish the Jarvis Science Laboratory, whose site the arts facility would largely occupy. Accordingly, in June 1963, the 75-year-old structure fell to the wrecker’s ball. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1963, 12.

51. Trustee Minutes, June 12, 1964; Trinity College Alumni Magazine V (July 1964): 1. In 1967, the Trustees authorized the establishment of the Genevieve Harlow Goodwin Professorship in the Arts, made possible by a gift the preceding year in Mrs. Goodwin’s honor by her husband, James L. Goodwin. Dr. Michael R.T. Mahoney, who joined Trinity’s fine arts faculty in 1969, was appointed the Goodwin Professor in 1974. In 1988, the College conferred an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree on Mrs. Goodwin in recognition of her many contributions to furthering the arts in Hartford. Trustee


53. Hartford Times, 24 June 1964. In the spring of 1932, Prior and three other Trinity students, Herbert G. Norman '32, William W. Sisbower '33, and T. Robert Stumpf '32, helped carry out an idea Austin conceived to enable the purchase of supplies used in summer art classes the Wadsworth Atheneum held for underprivileged children from Hartford. In previous years, Austin had raised the needed funds by screening experimental films for the friends of the museum, but this had become too expensive to continue. An amateur magician, Austin decided to mount a low-cost magic show for several evenings with the aid of the four students. As Stumpf later recalled, the two-hour production included “illusions, rabbits, birds, and escape tricks.” Austin derived his stage name, “The Great Osram - Masked Master of Multiple Mysteries,” from the Osram brand of light bulb. The show was so successful as a fund-raiser that Austin took it on the road through New England during the summer of 1932. T. Robert Stumpf '32, “Fond Recollections of 'The Great Osram,” Trinity Alumni Magazine VIII (Spring 1967): 6.


57. Jesters Scrapbook Collection, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford; Trinity College Alumni Magazine VII (Winter 1966): 17. Among the cast of The Fantasticks were four members of the Class of 1965: Samuel C. Coale V, Stevenson D. Morgan, Bruce A. Jay, and Jerome H. Liebowitz, the latter two being veteran Jesters.


59. Trinity College Alumni Magazine VII (Summer 1967): 3. Once before, in February 1922, Alumni Hall had suffered damage from a fire, one of six blazes an unknown firebug set that month on the campus. Trinity Tripod, 7 March 1922.

60. Trustee Minutes, June 9, 1961.

61. Trustee Minutes, October 14, 1961.


64. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1964, 4.

65. Ibid., Trustee Minutes, January 18, 1964.


67. Ibid., 38; Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1965, 36.

68. Trustee Minutes, April 11, 1964, and June 12, 1964; Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1964, 37.

70. Trustee Minutes, January 16, 1965; Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1965, 36.
72. Ibid.
73. Ibid.
76. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1966, 44.
78. Trustee Minutes, April 16, 1968.
80. Report of the President of Trinity College, October, 1961, 46.
85. Trustee Minutes, April 11, 1964.
88. Trustee Minutes, April 11, 1964.
89. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1966, 46; Trustee Minutes, January 14, 1967, and September 6, 1968. The three presidents were the Rev. Nathaniel S. Wheaton (1831-1837), the Rev. Abner Jackson, Class of 1837 (1867-1874), and the Rev. George W. Smith (1883-1904).
90. Trustee Minutes, October 16, 1965.
95. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1966, 31-32. The renovation work proceeded after Connecticut Educational Television (CETV) moved its broadcast studios from the library’s basement to Boardman Hall. Later known as Connecticut Public Television (CPTV), Channel 24 had begun broadcasting from the library in the fall of...
1961 following Trustee authorization to locate temporarily on campus. CPTV and the College have had a long cooperative relationship. In 1971, the television station built its permanent quarters on the corner of New Britain Avenue and Summit Street. Trustee Minutes, January 14, 1961; Trinity College Alumni Magazine VIII (February 1966): 16; Trinity Tripod, 10 October 1967; Trinity Reporter 21 (June 1971): 7.

96. In the spring of 1959, the Jesters performed The Big Campaign, a musical comedy written and directed by Kalcheim, which dealt with the world of advertising on New York’s Madison Avenue. Trinity Tripod, 4 March 1959.


98. Trinity Tripod, 17 May 1954; Trinity Reporter 1 (March 1971): 3; Along the Walk 6 (February 1990): 4. CineStudios’s first offering on February 16, 1970 was a double feature: Yellow Submarine, with the Beatles, and Alice’s Restaurant. Admission was $1.25. Quad Notes (February 1990).


100. Hartford Times, 1 February 1958. The new arrangement allowed WRTC to broadcast over a 25-mile radius and to be on the air from 3 p.m. to midnight. The Hartford Courant, 25 September 1958. See also Trinity College Bulletin LV (February 1958): 11.


102. For additional information on WRTC during the past three decades, see the letter to the editor by Charles H. McGill ’63 in the Trinity Tripod, 10 December 1996, and an article in the Trinity Tripod of 19 November 1996.

103. Trinity College Bulletin LV (May 1957): 12; Report of the Dean of the College, October, 1957, 17; Hartford Times, 21 February 1957; The Hartford Courant, 6 March 1957, and 19 March 1957. Also in 1957, the Trinity and Smith College debate teams contended with one another on the issue of whether Elvis Presley was a negative influence on American youth. Smith defended Presley, Trinity argued against him, and the result was a tie.

104. Trinity Tripod, 11 March 1959; Trinity College Alumni Magazine I (November 1959): 6; The Hartford Courant, 30 November 1981; John A. Dando Folder, Public Relations Office Files, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford. For many years, Dando broadcast for the Voice of America, and was involved in the production of educational films on such subjects as Shakespeare, Dante, and the Bayeux Tapestry. He helped coach Trinity teams that participated in the College Quiz Bowl in the early 1960s, and as the College Marshal at Commencement during the 1950s and 1960s, proclaimed the name of each degree recipient in his sonorous voice. In the early 1960s, Dando and many other members of the faculty and staff as well as students made guest appearances on a panel program television series, “Trinity Spotlight,” aired on local station WHNB (Channel 30) and moderated by Professor George B. Cooper (History). Discussions focused on various educational topics and activities at the College. During the same period, President Jacobs moderated a public service television series, “Connecticut – What’s Ahead” on WTIC (Channel 3). Trinity College Alumni Magazine, Newsletter Issue II (December 1960): unpaged; Trinity College Alumni Magazine II (May 1961): 6-7.
105. Hartford Times, 11 May 1955; Trinity College Bulletin LIII (May 1956): 2; Trinity Tripod, 3 October 1956; Hartford Times, 28 February, 1961. The Trinity College Chamber Players, a small ensemble, occasionally presented ambitious programs. At a concert in February 1961, for instance, the Trinity Players, reinforced by several members of the Hartford Symphony, offered selections by Lully, Purcell, Pergolesi, and Bach.

106. The activities of these singing groups can be followed in the Tripod.

107. The cost of equipment for each man ranged from $350 to $400. Trinity Tripod, 2 October 1957, and 29 October 1958; The Hartford Courant, 4 May 1958.

108. Trinity Tripod, 2 October 1957.


110. They were also present in full form at the dedication of the Downes Memorial Clock Tower. Hartford Times, 9 November 1958. In the spring of 1960, the Pipes and Drums appeared at the Cherry Blossom Festival in the nation’s capital. Hartford Times, 17 October 1960.

111. Thirty years later, in the fall of 1997, undergraduates revived the Pipes and Drums under the leadership, among others, of James M. Baird, Class of 2000.


113. Ibid.

114. See the Trinity College Alumni Magazine VI (May 1965) for a review appearing on page 32 by Professor James L. Potter (English) of the March 1965 issue of the Archive.


116. Ibid.

117. Ibid.

118. Trinity Tripod, 6 February 1957, and 16 May 1957.


120. Trinity Tripod, 17 April 1957.


122. Trinity Tripod, 10 October 1956; Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1962: 12.


126. Trinity Tripod, 7 November 1956.

127. Ibid.

128. Trinity Tripod, 30 October 1957.
129. Ibid.
130. Ibid.

132. Ibid.

134. Ibid.

135. Note from Associate Academic Dean J. Ronald Spencer '64 to Peter J. Knapp, March 8, 1998, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford.

137. Ibid.

139. Ibid., 24.
140. Trustee Minutes, April 6, 1963.
141. Ibid.

144. Ibid., 23-24.
145. Ibid., 23.
146. Ibid., 23-24, 26.
147. Ibid., 24.
149. Ibid.


152. Ibid.

155. Ibid.
156. Ibid., 3-4.
157. Ibid., 15.
158. Ibid., 23.


160. *Hartford Times*, 16 April 1962.

162. *Hartford Times*, 16 April 1962.
163. Ibid.
166. Ibid., 36.
167. Ibid., 37.
168. Ibid., 31.
174. Ibid., 48-49.
175. Ibid., 49.
179. *Report of the President of Trinity College, December*, 1966, 15. The 67.5 percentage rate of wins was the highest level of accomplishment since 1950-1951.
184. For profiles of LeClerc and his teammate, Robert G. Johnson ’60, both All-Americans in 1959, see *Trinity College Alumni Magazine* I (January 1960): 18.
188. Ibid., 51, 61.
189. Ivy (1960), 179.
190. Basketball Folders, Sports Information Director Files, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford. Barry J. Leghorn ’64 was the first player in Trinity basketball history to reach 1,000 points in three years. Trinity College Alumni Magazine V (March 1964): 31.
192. Ibid., 35-41.
193. Ibid., 43-44; Trustee Minutes, October 16, 1965.
196. Ibid.; brochure on the Trinity College Crew and the Ladies’ Challenge Plate (1973), Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford.
199. Two other competitive sports were introduced at Trinity during the Funston and Jacobs years. Under Professor Mitchell N. Pappas (Fine Arts), the golf team that he coached achieved varsity status in 1953. Trinity College Bulletin, Alumni News Issue LIV (May 1957): 9; Ivy (1954), 162. Hockey also began to attract interest as an intercollegiate sport at Trinity during the 1950s.
204. Ibid.
205. Ibid.
206. Ibid.
210. Ibid.
211. Ibid.
213. Ibid.
215. The six basic yearlong courses required were: one course in English writing, reading, and speaking; one course in a foreign language beyond the introductory level; one course in Western European history; one course in mathematics; one course in a natural science with laboratory; a half-course in literature, fine arts, or music; and, at the Trustees’ insistence, a half-course in philosophy. Report of the President of Trinity College, October, 1961, 4.
217. Faculty Minutes, December 8, 1959; Trustee Minutes, January 16, 1960.
221. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1962, 4; Trustee Minutes, April 11, 1964, and October 15, 1966; Executive Committee Minutes, September 14, 1966.
222. Trustee Minutes, January 18, 1964; Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1964, 14.
New Directions 'Neath the Elms


235. For example, see Catalogue of Trinity College, 1958-1959.

236. Trustee Minutes, April 19, 1956.


239. Ibid.


246. Trustee Minutes, April 1, 1950.
249. Trustee Minutes, January 20, 1956.
250. The Hartford Courant, 18 September 1948.
255. Trinity College Bulletin LII (May 1955): 7. The term “little Ph.D.” may have first been used by Howard R. Goody, M.A. '37, of the faculty of New York University. Trinity Reporter 91 (Spring 1979): 49.
258. Hartford Times, 10 September 1954.
260. The College had conferred master’s degrees in course on two women for the first time at Commencement in 1930. Anne L. Gilligan and Dorothy M. McVay were high school teachers in the Hartford Public School system. Trinity College Alumni Magazine III (January 1962): 20.
261. See Commencement Programs, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford.
263. Trinity College Summer School Catalogue, June 23 - August 30, 1947, unpaged.
264. Report of the President of Trinity College, December, 1962, 37. Many of the Summer School students were women who traditionally had attended as commuters. In 1954, the College opened Ogilby Hall for them as a summer residence. Elton Hall had been the Summer School dormitory for men since the late 1940s. The Hartford Courant, 7 April 1954.
266. In 1959, for example, Trinity alumni included Ellerd M. Hulbert ’53 (History), Morton M. Rosenberg ’51 (History), and Allyn J. Washington ’52 (Physics). Trinity College Summer School Catalogue, June 29-September 4, 1959, 3.
267. Among the visitors from abroad in 1964 was the historian Igor Vinogradoff, a British scholar and specialist on Russia, who taught during the spring and summer terms. His father, Sir Peter G. Vinogradoff, had been historian to the Tzarist court at the beginning of the 20th century. Trinity College Summer School Catalogue, June 29 - September 4, 1964, 3; Trinity College Alumni Magazine VIII (Summer 1967): 23. See also Trustee Minutes, June 8, 1962.
268. The Hartford Courant, 8 April 1955. See also various issues of the Summer School Catalogue.


274. *Report of the President of Trinity College*, December, 1963, 4; *Trinity Alumni Magazine* VII (Spring 1966): 10-11. During the summer of 1967, Trinity was the site of a pioneer effort, which enabled a number of school supervisors, curriculum directors, department heads, and teachers to examine the “new English,” and its approaches to language and literary analysis. The U.S. Office of Education, which funded the Institute in English through a National Defense Education Act grant, selected Trinity because of the groundbreaking work that Professor Frederick L. Gwynn (English) had done in developing a new college-level English curriculum integrating linguistics, rhetoric, and literary criticism. James W. Gardner, Jr., “Trinity Institute in English: Summer Program to Explore Basic Practices of the Discipline,” *Trinity Alumni Magazine* VIII (Winter 1967): 6-7.


276. In 1966, Smith became Associate Dean, and later in his career was appointed Vice President. Succeeding Smith as Registrar and Assistant Dean was Gerald R. Marshall, formerly Professor of Aerospace Studies at Trinity, who had retired from the Air Force as a Lieutenant Colonel.


278. Vogel succeeded Dr. Arthur H. Hughes, who had relinquished his responsibilities as Dean to devote energy to his other duties, including Vice President of the College, Professor of Modern Languages, and chair of that department.


280. In 1969, Judson M. Rees became Director of Development.

281. *Trinity College Alumni Magazine* V (July 1964): 2; *Report of the President of Trinity College*, December, 1966, 25-31; *Trinity Alumni Magazine* VIII (Spring 1967): 5. See also issues of the *Catalogue of Trinity College* for the years mentioned. Among the responsibilities assumed by Associate Director of College Relations L. Barton Wilson III '37 was coordination of the summer carillon concerts.


289. Constantinos A. Doxiadis Folder, Public Relations Office Files.

290. Trustee Minutes, April 16, 1966. For several years preceding this date, downtown Hartford had been undergoing extensive redevelopment, particularly in the area around Front Street and Columbus Boulevard, near the Connecticut River. Among the results were the creation of Constitution Plaza, and the construction of the I-84 and I-91 highway complex.


292. Trustee Minutes, November 14, 1959.

293. Trustee Minutes, April 8, 1960.


295. Ibid., 2.


299. Ibid., 65.

300. Ibid., 5, 103.


302. See issues of the *Catalogue of Trinity College* for the periods discussed.

303. *Ivy* (1938), 166; *Trinity Tripod*, 13 April 1937.


306. Cesare Barbieri Courier II (November 1959); 25.


311. Stella’s, however, went far beyond sponsoring visits by noted figures, and its meetings focused on a variety of activities relating to Italian culture, such as viewing Italian films and listening to students’ accounts of their travels in Italy. There were occasional joint meetings with Circolo Beatrice at St. Joseph College, and on at least one occasion, the club enjoyed an Italian dinner courtesy of the women students of Albertus Magnus College in New Haven. Trinity College Bulletin LV (February 1958): 12-13.

312. Hartford Times, 22 April 1958; Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1958, 17; Trustee Minutes, June 6, 1958.

313. Hartford Times, 22 April 1958; Report of the President of Trinity College, September, 1958, 17; Trustee Minutes, June 6, 1958.


317. T. H. Parker, “Notturno in La,” The Hartford Courant, 9 October 1966. In discussing Notturno in La, Parker noted that the production was “something of a departure in new directions, for the Center, for the community. We are not without an amplitude of opera here in Hartford, but this will be rather more avant garde. As La Scala has its Piccolo Teatro, so it is welcome to see the Austin Arts Center offering new horizons.” On the opening night of the opera, the Barbieri Center inducted as a Fellow the director of the Connecticut Opera Association, Frank Pandolfi. Press release of October 15, 1966 in Trinity College News Book, September, 1966 - October, 1966, Trinity College Archives, Trinity College, Hartford.


320. See a 10th anniversary review of the Courier by Professor Thomas G. Bergin of Yale University in Italia 47, No. 1 (Spring 1970): 119-120. In 1968, Professor Campo published Pirandello, Moravia and Italian Poetry: Intermediate Readings in Italian (New York: Macmillan), an anthology with introductions and explanatory notes encompassing the dramatic, narrative, and poetic genres of Italian literature from the earliest period through the 20th century, a work well received by reviewers. See, for example, Italia 46, No. 3 (Autumn 1969): 332-334.


324. Trinity Tripod, 5 March 1996.