

The
Rainbow
of Delta Tau Delta

SPRING, 1974



Influence of the Past

COVER: Beta Chapter concept of the old days is created by a group of Ohio University Delt undergraduates. From left are Ken Kies, Great Falls, Va.; Steve Hacker, Rocky River, chapter president; Stuart Fox, Wilmette, Ill.; Dave Gundersen, Toledo; Tom McClellan, Avon Lake, resident adviser; Steve Jones, Athens; Dennis Hoffman, Tiffin; and Alex Piteo, Orange Village, chapter sergeant-at-arms. For auto buffs, the nearly hidden vehicle is a 1936 Lincoln with a solid cast aluminum body and steel fenders. Several contributors to this issue of the "Rainbow Review" observe that young people of today are returning to styles and interests of the past. It may be indicative of that spirit that some of the Ohio University Dels, after renting suits from the Theater Department for the cover photo, considered negotiating for permanent possession of the wide-lapeled "threads" of the Thirties.

KARNEA '74

Tan-Tar-A Resort
On the
Lake of the Ozarks

Write the
Fraternity Central Office
for
Pre-Registration Information

Story on Page 44

THE RAINBOW OF DELTA TAU DELTA

VOL. XCVII NO. 3 SPRING 1974

A Quarterly Magazine devoted to educational materials concerning college and fraternity interests. The official educative journal of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. Subscription rate, \$3.00 per year. All Chapter reports, alumni notes, alumni chapter reports, news stories, photographs, manuscripts, subscriptions and death notices, for publication, should be sent to:

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity
4740 Kingsway Drive, Suite 110
Indianapolis, Ind. 46205
David N. Keller, Editor

Second-class postage paid at Athens, Ohio. Published at 900 East State Street, Athens, Ohio 45701, and issued four times during the year.

The Rainbow Review

In planning for this, the seventh annual edition of "The Rainbow Review," Delta Tau Delta's four student editors decided to introduce a new concept: a review theme. Although they made no attempt to limit subject matter, they suggested that contributors consider current trends toward "relating with the past" in keying articles and photographs to the question "Is tomorrow the today of Yesterday?" The editors, chosen from chapter nominations across the country, agreed that some concentrated effort would be necessary simply to interpret the theme. That is exactly what they wanted, and the results show the wisdom of their thinking. Undergraduates responded with a variety of material ranging from interviews with alumni to objective reporting to think pieces to poetry to . . . well, let the reader be the judge. As in past editions of "The Rainbow Review," student editors were responsible for planning the format, contacting (and re-contacting and re-re-contacting) Brother Delts for contributions, and following through to the finished product. Biographic sketches of the editors appear on the Division introductory pages.



Editors Davis, Calhoon, Stinson and Colman

Eastern Division



Edited By
GERRY COLMAN

Stevens Institute of Technology



Former vice-president and current protocol chairman of Rho Chapter, Stevens Institute of Technology, Gerry Colman is a junior majoring in industrial psychology. He is a former writer and news editor and present associate editor of the campus newspaper, business manager of the campus yearbook, contributing editor to the student handbook, and founder and president of the Stevens Hockey Club. He hopes to "get involved" in journalism and public relations before becoming an industrial psychologist.

An Interview with Dr. Kershner

By PETER BALDWIN & GERRY COLMAN
Stevens Institute of Technology

Dr. Frederick D. Kershner, currently a professor at Columbia University, has a long and distinguished association both with Delta Tau Delta and the college teaching profession.

The son of a college professor, Dr. Kershner was not permitted to join the Butler University chapter of Delta Tau Delta in his freshman year there. But his unhappiness was so acute that his father relented and allowed him to join a year later.

As an undergraduate at Butler, Dr. Kershner compiled an outstanding record and served a term as president of Beta Zeta Chapter. Dr. Kershner was graduated CUM LAUDE from Butler University in 1937, received his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1939 and his PhD from Wisconsin in 1950.

Dr. Kershner's career as a teacher has been a long (25 years) and varied one. He has taught for 10 years at Ohio University and at Columbia for the remaining 15. During 1951-52 he served as a Fulbright visiting lecturer at the University of Sydney, in Sydney, Australia. For a year he visited the University of Colorado as a special consultant for their fraternity system.

This interview deals with Dr. Kershner's ideas, some based on his book, which is a history of the fraternity idea.

RAINBOW: It's well into the 1970's. That's almost 200 years since the first fraternity appeared. Where are fraternities in relation to when it all started?

DR. KERSHNER: It's an interesting question. My impression, from a rather detailed study of the sources, is that fraternities are beginning to move back somewhat towards the role that they played between 1776 and about 1890. In other words, the fraternities during this earlier era, did not have houses except in the form of lodges which served as small meeting places.* Chapters were small in size — the average being about 8 to 10 men. But the feeling of brotherhood and commitment was intensely strong. The sense of debt to the fraternity was almost overwhelming among such alumni, in terms of what they would give and do. Likewise, while the fraternities have always had fun, the fun was the "icing on the cake" so to speak. The "cake" itself was what you as members did to help yourselves get more out of the college educational experience. I think that between 1890 and 1960 there was a tendency for us to make the "icing" so thick

*Editors note: Rho chapter had the first house in Delta Tau Delta built solely for the purpose of use as a fraternity residence for members.

Director of Academic Affairs

Peter Baldwin, a freshman at Stevens Institute of Technology, received Rho Chapter's Greg C. Scott Award for the pledge showing the best attitude and most outstanding spirit. A member of the Stevens soccer team, he plans to major in electrical engineering.

that there was hardly any "cake" left, and I think we're heading back in the other direction now. Some of the reasons are the expense of the big houses, and the fact that the system is decaying. What actually is decaying is this superstructure which developed in the early 20th century and which was never really the foundation on which the ideal of the fraternity was based. It certainly was not the key to the success of fraternities during the first 100 years. I believe we are now returning to what it was that did make them so successful, back when the going was incredibly difficult.

RAINBOW: During the period of campus unrest — the late 1960's, which was unique in that it also was a national unrest — what part did fraternities play in effecting any real change? Did fraternities want any real changes?

DR. KERSHNER: I would say that fraternities played very little part in the 1960's. This is, to some extent, regrettable in that fraternities did play a large part in very important changes in campus and student life in the nineteenth century when they had smaller chapter groups. One of the reasons for this modern lack of participation was the fact that most chapters were wrapped up in their social life and saw it as being disturbed by the efforts for change. A second reason is more creditable; that is, that too many of the proposed changes of the 1960's were extremely vague. They were really no more than the making of negative criticisms; calling attention to faults, and then assuming that somehow the answer would emerge as a result of illuminating this bad condition. One has to have something concrete by way of answers if he is really to do something about an exposed weakness.

RAINBOW: Is the meaning of the fraternity associated with a simpler time? And if it is, will it or can it have any value in the future?

DR. KERSHNER: I think, to be sure, that the meaning of fraternity is associated with a simpler time. Just as the meaning of democracy is associated with a simpler time; the meaning of family; the meaning of community, are all associated with a simpler time.

Remember, we can see the main structure and purpose of these institutions more clearly in the simpler times. Today such institutions are so covered up in the details of huge size and organizational and financial complexity that we hardly understand the simple principles on which they rest. Now it is my belief that the kind of overextension we have recently seen in the entire university system, the kind of expansion of activities which went beyond our means to carry out, was also evident in the fraternity system. The fraternities expanded too far in some respects. We are going back to some of the basic, simple questions: "What is democracy?" "If we don't like the family, then what do we have that's better to put in its place?" We are going back to re-examine many simple fundamental approaches. And for the students, fraternity (I think) will reemerge as something extremely valuable; as a device through which they can play their constructive part in making college education more effective in the future.

RAINBOW: Is America itself, undergoing a fundamental change in its social trends and to what extent, if at all are fraternities responsible for this change?

DR. KERSHNER: America always goes through changes in social structure and in what we now call the lifestyle. If we stopped changing we would be dead. Change is an absolute necessity for all life and this is a living country. As for fraternities playing a part in national changes, I think the part played by fraternities has been rather small. To put this into perspective, I think that the same question could be asked of college education. What part does college education play in change? It plays little direct part and I, for one, don't feel that it *should* play much of a direct part. College professors are primarily thinkers, not doers. We do try to see that when our college students reach their maturity and are well informed through the educational process with the basic facts that bear upon the creation of solutions, then we have indirectly done much to see to it that we have good leaders and responsible citizens who play a direct part in constructive change after they leave the campus and the chapter hall.

Continued on Page 6

"We don't want an all-powerful national organization"

RAINBOW: Do fraternities mirror the campus or society in general (should they do either)?

DR. KERSHNER: The fraternities mirror the social conditions of national life and this, I think, is proper. The fraternities, however, should not merely mirror the conditions of *campus* life but should exert some kind of leadership and directional role in campus life. Now this is because fraternities claim to give their members an experience which goes beyond the isolated "student in a room" concept. They claim to give their members some training in leadership development. If that is the case, then they should be playing a role in the direction of change of campus life that goes beyond the range of the non-fraternity student. In the past there is no question but that fraternities played a large role in campus change. Today, I think the role they play is less, although it varies a great deal from campus to campus.

RAINBOW: Everyone has his pet theory in regards to what is right or wrong with America. Where has the American society gone since its inception?

DR. KERSHNER: This is a very dangerous question to ask a historian. All of us as historians insist that there are no simple explanations. Nevertheless, I will give you a simple explanation since it is easier to cope with. I would say that the most important development in the sense of loss in American life is the tremendous growth of materialism and the tendency to look pessimistically, or even with hostility upon idealism. Now the American system and, most certainly, the fraternity system, have been extremely idealistic. The rituals, the initiation came from the early days of the fraternity and show this idealism. Materialism is attractive but tends to be rather stultifying when one gets too much of it. It is hard to be proud of being a successful materialist. Even the big businessmen of the late 19th century were immense philanthropists, were leaders in reform, and certainly thought of themselves as being very idealistic. At that time, our immigration was an idealistic immigration. Today, our immigration is simply a body of migratory laborers looking for a better material deal. Now I think this is at the root of most of our problems. And it may well be that the ecological crisis, the drying up of natural resources, will make materialism of the old sort impossible and, therefore, we will tend to return to ideals which can certainly give us great satisfaction when those ideals are realized, at least in part.

RAINBOW: How can the fraternity play a role in the ecological crisis?

DR. KERSHNER: This is a matter of what the fraternities choose to do. I suppose you know that Delta Tau Delta adopted environmental reform as its national fraternity project (project DESIRE) a number of years ago. And I think that in this respect, we are in advance of nearly all of our fraternity competitors. But adopting a project is just a statement of intention. It is not anything in the way of accomplishment. We need to do more to exchange information among our chapters as to what has been done to improve the environment or to support programs for improving the environment. We need to set practical goals.

RAINBOW: Nowadays, is a national fraternity truly national in its mechanisms?

DR. KERSHNER: I think that I would answer this by saying that the national fraternity is very much a national organization. But it is national in the sense of a communication link and an expression of brotherly cooperation on a more-than-single-campus level. We don't want a centralized all-powerful national organization. We want a de-centralized national organization that stresses local self-reliance and a feeling that the members of a chapter can solve most of their own problems; that only occasionally will they have to ask for help from one another. But the nature of brotherhood is that it proceeds from a very small group to a larger group and ultimately to the brotherhood of all mankind. And the national fraternity, in its structure, is an expression of at least a much wider sense of brotherhood than just the local chapter.

RAINBOW: Concerning a totally different subject, has pledge training improved over the years or has it even really required improvement?

DR. KERSHNER: I think that, generally speaking, pledge education, as we prefer to say, has been rather poor and has not improved as rapidly as most of us would wish. I think that this is primarily because most undergraduates and a good many of the alumni didn't know what knowledge they wanted to transmit to pledges. To me, pledge education is training in self-understanding. That is, you have to understand what a fraternity is for; what a fraternity is; what a fraternity can do for you and for the society. Now that, to me,

is the heart of the pledge's education. The things a fraternity should do are those things that cannot be done easily by an isolated individual. Therefore what the fraternity does is provide opportunities that are beyond the reach of the unaided individual. Mutual support can restore a lot of the optimism about life which is badly needed by our society today. I think that our pledge training ought to focus upon these things, and indeed, Delta Tau Delta, is moving very decidedly in this direction.

RAINBOW: What are a few of your views concerning progressive ideas for the fraternity system in the future (e.g. co-ed fraternities)?

DR. KERSHNER: I think we have to distinguish between progressive and merely fadistic. Now the fraternities for women, that is the sororities, were actually founded as women's rights organizations. That's why they are called fraternities for women instead of sororities. They stand for asserting the equality of women and they have been denied membership in fraternities. Should men's fraternities give them membership? There is evidence from early experiences in this country and similar experiences during the Middle Ages in Europe, that where male and female students lived together, the women become smothered under male domination. It is this unpromising earlier experience which makes it very doubtful as to whether co-ed fraternities would turn out to be progressive.

Along a different line, the fraternity can enable students to play a more significant role in the quality of education that they themselves receive. In a word, they can cooperatively obtain for themselves an introductory moral education (through their projects) something the modern university draws away from. One technique could be development of more national input into the local educational experience. For example, it would strike me as highly interesting for Rho Chapter to have M.I.T. students discuss their arts and science equivalent course which is one of the most remarkable in the country. Thus one could receive a kind of a mind opening in regard to one's perspectives concerning what is possible in the chapter program.

Now I think another thing which fraternities can do with an eye toward the future is to give information to the university that will help the university to shape its designs for the future. For example, it would be interesting to see a chapter or a campus poll its members as to what they would like to see the personnel



deans provide in the way of services which would improve the quality of education. Now I say this in terms of the whole college system, for there is a crisis among personnel deans as to what is their legitimate role and excuse for being. This has changed greatly since the time that the personnel deans were established. In this way we could get some natural, spontaneous input as to what students want; which we almost never get. It would be a real help as far as aiding in the making of more definite decisions in regards to administrative structure and service goals.

RAINBOW: Is the fraternity's social appeal on the rise and does this rise correspond to an increased feeling of nostalgia?

DR. KERSHNER: Nostalgia, as an escape, has a limited value. Nostalgia as a source of rethinking, however, is more promising. In terms of fraternities, I think that their social appeal depends upon how one defines "social." In other words, does "social" mean an understanding of society and the social nature of man? Or, does it mean escapism, relaxation, and recreation through fun and games? Now these are two different approaches. The social fraternity was founded in terms of the first of those meanings — beyond any question. And it was the second of these that began to assume elephantine proportions by the early 20th century. I do not see any important attraction in reviving fraternities in terms of the second definition of "social."

Revival of Old Movies

By DALE E. SMITH
Allegheny College

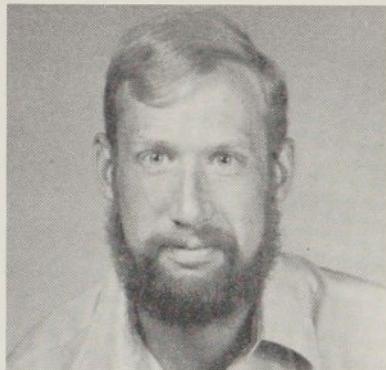
IT SEEMS that the moment one steps into today's social sphere, it is like stepping through a time machine into the past. We see the by-gone days vividly reconstructed wherever we go.

Most colleges have annual 'sock hops' where the students mimic the dances and costume that was the standard garb of their older brothers and sisters some ten plus years ago.

If one has left behind the world of college, he has only to turn on the radio to hear Bette Midler grind out a medley of hits from the Andrew Sisters to The Supremes. Looking to the movies, films such as American Graffiti and Wuthering Heights are playing to full houses, a startling witness to the American preoccupation with the past.

Yes, from the clothes we wear to the words we speak, America is on a nostalgia binge unprecedented in its' craze-filled history. What does this mean? One suggestion is that perhaps the future will present us with many vestiges of the past. Indeed, tomorrow may well be the today of yesterday. It seems that nothing conclusive may be said until that tomorrow comes. Only then will we know whether or not we should bring the straight-cuffed pants out of mothballs and wear our white socks in places other than the gymnasium.

There is one area in which the nostalgia fad may revive the past without retrieving it as a future standard. That area is film. While we will continue to watch Casablanca and attend the film festivals of the Marx brothers and W.C. Fields, these types of film will always remain a contribution of the past.



Dale E. Smith is a junior at Allegheny College, majoring in philosophy, with special interest in current European thought. He is involved in the counseling program and slated to be a freshman dormitory advisor next year. He is Alpha Chapter representative to Student Government and a two-time letterman in track, specializing in the high hurdles. Other interests include reading and cycling. He plans to enter graduate school in philosophy after graduation.

The reasons for this are varied and at times, complex. Dr. Stanley Cavell, Walter M. Cabot professor of Aesthetics and the general theory of value at Harvard, offers some reasons for the peculiar role of old films and their subsequent appeal. I would like to borrow some of these ideas in this article.

If a questionnaire was distributed requesting that the subject list some of the differences between the older black and white movies and the current crop, two frequently given responses would be (1) the different type of actors and (2) the addition of color.

It seems that through these differences in actors and in having

color, the very content of films has changed. Within these differences lies the appeal of old movies. Let us examine the advent of color and the change in actors in order to view the basis of this appeal.

The actor has always been the focal point of the film. In examining the roles of the past actors with those of today, we see quite an amazing difference.

The actor of today can best be termed transitive. The same actor may appear in many different roles. His success is based upon how convincingly he plays each part. Because the different movies demand such radically diverse characteristics, very little of the actor's trademarks can be seen.

In contrast, the actor of yesteryear was quite consistent. He was the hero, the man of the hour. Baudelaire, a modernist painter and renowned critic, labels this hero the "dandy". These men are institutions in themselves. They remain outside the conventions of the times. The hero has his own code of conduct, one that is much more stringent than those of his peers.

The "dandy" is not without emotion, but always keeps it somewhat concealed. He has a calm exterior, masking a passion that is concealed only by tremendous self-discipline. His sympathies lie with those who are weak and downtrodden. He poses a gruff type of affection. He loves, but never endangers those who depend upon him with his lovers. Likely as not, his love is a pure-hearted woman, a heroine in her own right, although there are exceptions (such as in the Maltese Falcon where Bogart-Spade loves a woman he realizes is the villain).

A central eccentricity of this type of hero is the constant combat which rages within his mind. He is never certain of the correctness of the actions he takes. The outcome is never quite sure to his mind, regardless of the moral support he receives from his cronies. Never are the villains thwarted before the hero undergoes a good deal of soul-searching!

In reviewing the two types of actors a great dissimilarity emerges. Actors of the present reveal very little of their natural personality. The actors of yesterday expend their roles doing just this.

Where Bogart is the same type of person from one movie to the next, Dustin Hoffman cannot be the same actor in Little Big Man as he was in The Graduate.

Where the demand used to be on charisma it is now on versatility.

We see an entirely new type of actor in the color movies. The consistent, and predictable actor of the past has been replaced by a very complex and transitive being. This difference in complexity and consistency is also mirrored in the contrast between old (black and white) and new (colored) movies.

The distinction that prefaces all others when examining films is that black and white films indicate a mentality as well as lack of color. The advent of color ushered in an entirely different philosophy of film.

Color thrusts the viewer more into the vast physical world and less into the narrower world of people. Color forces us to assume less, for we have more in the way of sensory data to refer to.

An extremely basic innovation that color has brought about is a lack of theme centrality. With actors sharing importance with the backgrounds against which they are portrayed, the theme of film is widely diversified. Hence, physical objects can become symbols that humans lend meanings to.

Nature is restored to her rightful dominance with the insertion of color. In color movies one sees the world of sight rather than merely the world of men. Only in the case of very moving actors does one return to the world of men. And this return is not to the world of the 'dandy' by any means.

In comparison, the black and white films of old have much unification of action. Their centrality is focused upon people. The physical world is merely a backdrop, and does not figure prominently in old films.

If the information pertaining to actors is combined with the various aspects of coloring, we arrive at the heart of the differences between old and new movies. The older movies have in themselves an intrinsic myth, something that new movies lack.

We no longer see the actors in color movies in the same vein as the men of black and white film. We no longer assume that men will necessarily band together against evil. The cavalry doesn't rush in at the last moment to save the imperiled settlers. The world is viewed as an arena where if justice triumphs, this is no indication that it will do so the next time. Where man was the central theme of old film, in color film man is no longer the only element of importance. Man has lost his infallibility.

So much for the differences that give rise to the myths in old films. It is now time to examine the myth itself. The old myth is all inclusive. The hero was unquestionably the right man for the job (indeed in most cases he is the only man for the job). This was the task he addressed himself to, and failure was unheard of.

It is through the success of the hero that all humanity survives. The hero was infallible because his entire life was dedicated not to being a man, but to being a hero. This is why the same man played virtually

the same roles in different movies. The true hero was universal. He needed only to be thrust into the situation to perform his magic.

The depth of the 'dandy' lay in his unwillingness to act until he was certain of his intentions. The hero reveals enough indecision to prove that he is neither God nor Superman, yet never succumbs to personal weakness.

Content, color, and character summarize the differences between the past and present. The color in films has precipitated a move from the human to the more worldly themes in films. It has also demanded more complex issues to be dealt with. The black and white films used dauntless and morally upright 'dandies' to portray a world of simple composition.

The myth that is presented in old films is undoubtedly the reason for their lasting appeal. The nostalgia binge that has been sweeping the country has certainly aided in this. It certainly is more appealing to live in a world where there is only black and white, a world in which grey does not exist.

This is not to downgrade the older movies due to their lack of social relevance. Several things must be kept in mind.

First, the films are from a time when this was the prevalent sentiment of the people. Old movies also serve to remind us of the finer states of men, those of virtue, courage, and dedication to all men.

These are values that we need to be constantly mindful of. The old movies are gone forever, but let us hope their lessons live on!

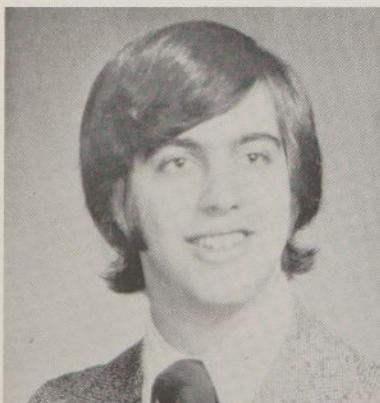
AFTER HOURS

By Kenneth R. Hosack

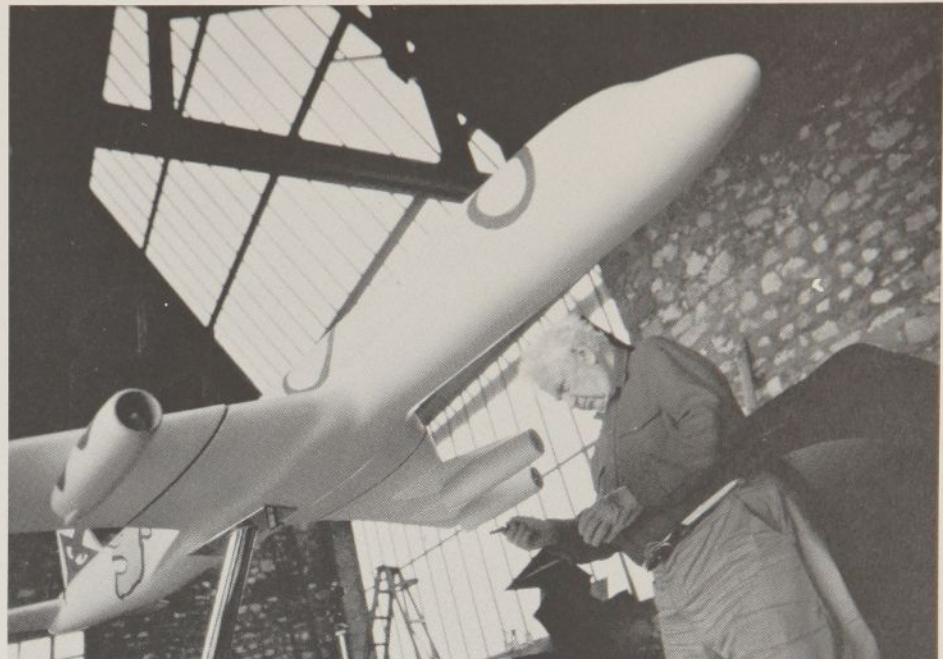
sitting high, quiet guy-pooh sing for your food
mellow haze, heavy crazy duty man and I
still down, down around and pretty blues band man
chirping sound, lost and found me thinking there
paper wall, danger call-back later please mind
the Ps but leave the Qs alone
circle phase, heavy crazy duty man and I
thinking, blinking, missing linking only after hours
powers burrow, feelings furrow deeper into nothing
buzz awhile, or file smile with my morning
final phase, with heavy crazy duty man and I

Father Of Kinetic Art

By CHARLES T. PIHOKKEN
Stevens Institute of Technology



A former president and rush chairman of Rho Chapter, Charlie Pihokken will graduate in mechanical engineering this June. He was editor of the senior booklet, news and sports editor of the campus newspaper, commissioner of interclass sports, vice-president of the Stevens Athletic Council, co-ordinator of Freshman Orientation, and a member of Khoda, a Stevens honor society. He is listed in "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges."



Alexander Calder works with a Braniff model at his studio in France.

ALEXANDER CALDER, the father of the form of art known as the "mobile," is a 1919 graduate engineer of Stevens Institute of Technology and one of the most un-sung Brothers in the history of Delta Tau Delta.

Calling to mind other stereotyped figures of modern art, one might think it odd that Mr. Calder attended this small conservative engineering school in the East. Yet, history shows the choice to matriculate at Stevens was in direct rebellion to his family's heritage.

Mr. Calder came from a family of artists. His first exposure to art was modeling for his mother, a painter, and his father, A. Stirling Calder, a celebrated classical sculptor.

His father's most appealing statue in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, is "Man Cub," which Alexander modeled for naked at the age of four.

Mr. Calder's Scottish-born paternal grandfather, another famous sculptor, is best known for his statue of William Penn, topping Philadelphia's City Hall.

So it was with an early passion for tools and "making things," that Sandy Calder elected to study engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N. J. It was there that he took his Brother's oath as a Delt.

It is learned from Mr. Calder's

autobiography that he was introduced to Delta Tau Delta by his close friend, Bill Drew. Today, Mr. Drew, who remains a close friend, owns a large plumbing firm on Park Avenue in New York City.

His description of Delts during his undergraduate days draws many parallels to the house today. In describing his brothers, he remembers the "Members were chiefly athletes . . ."

Mr. Calder, on recalling his bid for membership, comments that "They invited me because I was a fairly good student and played lacrosse, I guess."

The burly Calder also was a member of the Stevens football team that went undefeated in his senior year.

In graduating from Stevens, Mr. Calder cites an important device that, although the name has changed, is still used by engineering students. He writes:

" . . . during our college life there were two letters — KB (Kanstant of Buggeration) — which were very important in our lives. They represented the number by which the result one got must be multiplied or divided to get the true answer. KB was a fictitious and variable coefficient out of which one could get the true answer from a mistaken conclusion."

Further along in the autobiography, Mr. Calder again confirms

the similarities between the eras, when he talks of his initial engineering experiences.

After two disappointing jobs, one with Consolidated Edison of NYC, Mr. Calder tapped an old Fraternity Brother for a new job with a journal called "Lumber." Leaving this job over a disputed raise, he quickly landed another job with another Delt, this time as a draftsman, with some "efficiency engineers."

Until 1923, Mr. Calder continued his search for an interesting job. During those trying times, he kept strong ties with the Shelter in Hoboken.

This passage about one of his visits gives some insight into fraternity parties of the times:

"During my college years, my idea of a pleasant evening was to go to a Stevens dance at my fraternity. I wore mainly suits that my parents bought from a friend who was in 'the clothing business.' At any rate, I went over to the old fraternity one evening in a Brooks Brothers suit. I was congratulated all around, and those who did not believe it had to touch the label. I guess the fraternity was somewhat snobbish. The girls came from nearby colleges or well-to-do families. One time I took a girl and nobody looked at us or bothered to cut in. But on one occasion I barely managed to get a dance with another girl I had invited — my fraternity brothers were all cutting in. I did not quite grasp why then, but understood later it was because she danced 'very close.'"

In 1922, Mr. Calder decided to give up formal engineering and he enrolled in art classes under Clinton Bolmer, "a painter who liked to sing." It was a repercussion from doing a charcoal sketch of a nude model in this class that caused Mr. Calder to lose enthusiasm for the Stevens Delt house:

"It is about this point that I lost my enthusiasm for the fraternity parties and dances. I used to enjoy so much. I went to the fraternity one evening and was hailed by a Brother who eventually held an important chemical engineering job. 'Sandy, have you been painting any naked women lately?' That was the last time I went to the fraternity."

Even when the famous artist donated the "Stevens Mobile" to his

In the midst of planning an elaborate anniversary celebration, especially if it is the chapter's 100th, it seems natural to wonder just what breed of Brother made up Rho's tradition that we all are so proud of. A true indication would be how these alumni have established themselves outside the halls of the Shelter. Stevens, being a mechanical engineering college for a large majority of her 104 years of existence, would seem to limit my search to giants in the technical fields. In canvassing our alumni files, I uncovered a surprising potpourri of successful Rho Delts. This list includes a past president of Stevens Institute, the holder of the national intercollegiate record for most points scored in a football game (Len Bloss '19—63 points), the current president of Allied Chemical, and America's foremost creator of mobile art, about whom I have prepared this article.

—CHARLES T. PIHOKKEN.

alma mater, many years later, he did not visit the Shelter.

The Father of Kinetic Art

When an architect today wants to decorate a bank, an auditorium or a skyscraper, he thinks Calder. The steel and glass cities of the world, from Paris to Chicago, from Caracas to Montreal, are furnished with Calders.

Mr. Calder's fame and his career as a sculptor, began almost 50 years ago, when, as a result of an assignment from the National Police Gazette to illustrate the Barnum and Bailey circus, he created miniature circus figures — with cork and wood bodies and articulated wire arms and legs.



The sidewalks of New York take on a new look with the Calder touch fronting Perls Galleries on Madison Avenue.

His first abstract sculpture, first exhibited in Paris in 1931, was described by Artist Fernand Leger as "serious without seeming to be."

Mr. Calder's first mobiles were exhibited in Paris in 1932. These "constructions" were driven by small, electrical motors, or tiny hand cranks in carefully choreographed patterns of movement. Then, feeling continuing repetitions would become monotonous, Calder conceived the idea of letting air — wind — "direct the rhythms."

When they are more than 40 feet, the stabiles and mobiles pose engineering as well as artistic problems. The angle of movement for the large mobiles had to be limited. The top bar can weigh as much as a ton, and if it drops too far, the disc-shaped elements get snarled in the stem.

In a strong wind, a mobile can start whirling like a gyroscope and one of the elements could spin off and injure somebody. Mr. Calder tries the models out in the wind tunnel of an aeronautics firm to study the pull and crush and wind resistance. The Montreal stainless-steel stable has withstood 125 mph winds.

Mr. Calder's first truly monumental stable was "Teodelapio," which straddles the crossroads entrance to Spoleto, Italy, a sculpture so large automobiles drive through it.

There are "giant" Calder stabiles in Scandinavia, Germany, Canada, Mexico, as well as in several cities, museums and institutions in the

Continued on Page 14

Fraternities and Student Activism

By TERRY KIRKPATRICK

University of Toronto

THE UPS AND DOWNS of student interest in fraternities, often recognized by Brothers who have retained interest over long periods of time, are interesting phenomena.

I have often heard it said that this interest or non-interest exhibits a regular, cyclical nature, or periodicity, so out of curiosity I plotted a number of graphs from initiation records of Toronto's Delta Theta chapter from 1904-1973.

Although the records are not the best sources of statistical data, they

Terry Kirkpatrick is a third year sociology major at Trinity College of the University of Toronto. He is a past president of Delta Theta Chapter and at present sits on the rules scholarship committees. In the summer Terry travels extensively through Canada and the United States with the De LaSalle Drum Corps.

seemed to serve the purpose reasonably well. The approximate numbers of initiates per year were computed by assuming that all were in first year at University of Toronto at the time of initiation; then the year of graduation (the only measure contained on enrollment records) was lagged four years to get the year of initiation.

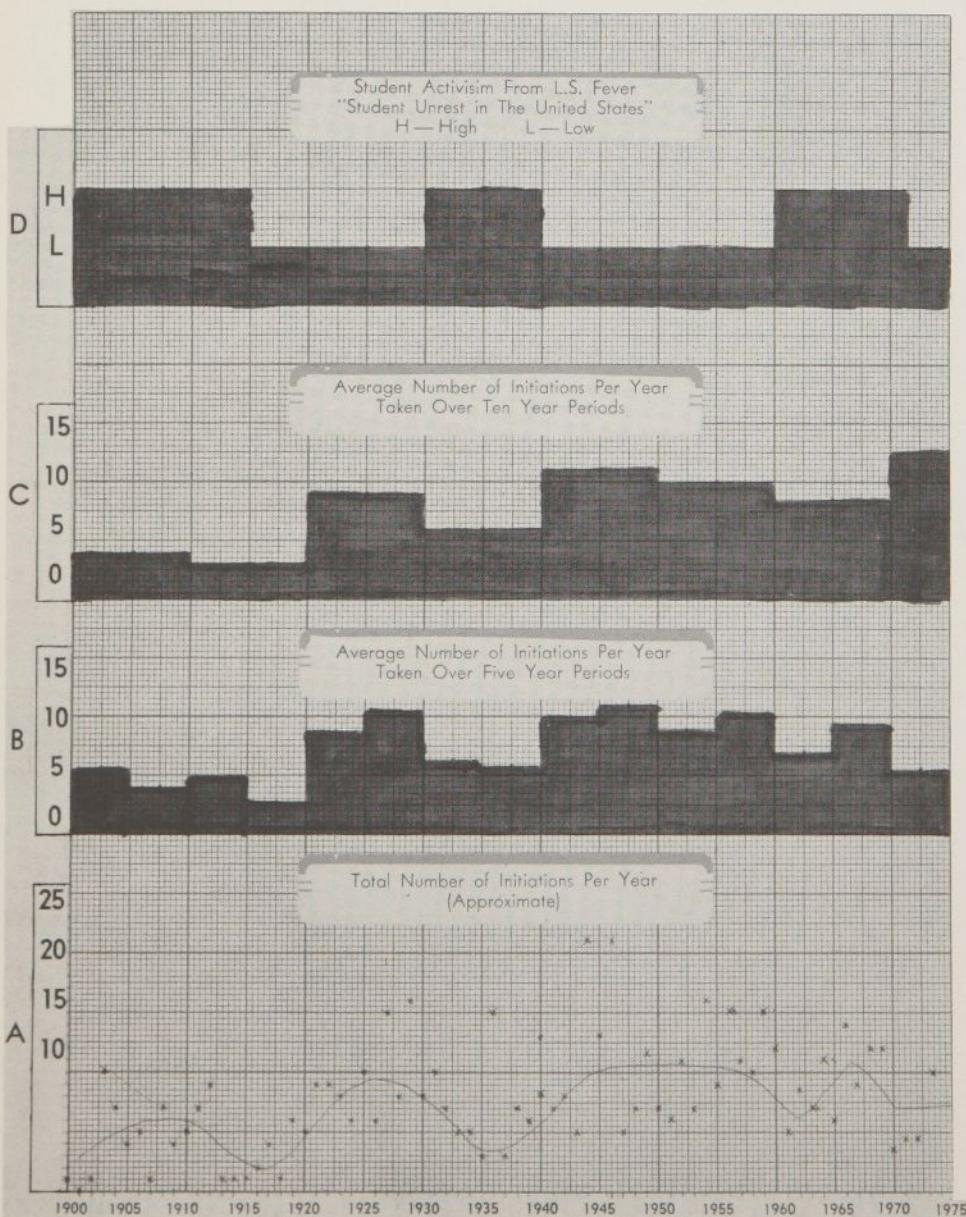
It would have been much simpler had the year of initiation been included in the enrollment records instead of the year-allocation of the university. The data would also have been more accurate.

The first graph (graph A) below shows the total number of initiations per year of Delta Theta Chapter. It can be seen quite clearly that large fluctuations in enrollments can happen, possibly due to exceptional organization of the Chapter in that year, or other uncontrollable factors which present themselves irregularly. These fluctuations are to be expected since only one chapter's enrollment was used. Divisional or nationwide enrollment would be expected to have fewer random fluctuations.

In the second graph, however, an attempt to control for these random fluctuations was made by computing the average number of initiations over a five year period (graph B) and a ten year period (graph C). There appears to be a regular, ten-year periodicity to the interest in fraternities. The major exception is in the years from 1940 to 1960, where interest (measured by the number of initiations per year average) remained relatively constant.

Although I have no knowledge of the history of the chapter from 1905 to 1965, the period from 1969 to 1973 is relatively familiar. This period was characterized by particularly high student activism on the campus and a correspondingly low enrollment in fraternities all across University of Toronto.

There were a number of rallies, sit-ins and strikes, especially during



1970-1972, but the situation had been building for a number of years. Previous years had been relatively peaceful, and fraternities enjoyed prosperous times. During these years, Delta Theta chapter was forced to move twice, but this didn't seem to have a great effect on the number of initiates in those or later years. Then, in 1968, 1969 and 1970 interest decreased to a point that brought about the disbanding of the IFC and the demise of several campus fraternities. By the 1973 school year, Delta Theta was down to five returning actives, but a good rush program and seemingly high student interest brought the chapter to its present status of seventeen actives.

Is student activism the corresponding factor to fraternity interest? Delta Theta's membership was at an all-time low in 1972, but back to above the average again in 1973. Was this due to the rush program alone or is student interest in fraternities on the rise again? And is this rise in interest related to the decrease in student activism?

Lewis S. Feuer, a professor of sociology at the University of Toronto, has proposed a similar periodicity to that governing fraternity interest, for student activism. As shown in graph D, it corresponds quite closely to the ten-year average initiation rate of Delta Theta chapter. Fraternity interest is high when student activism is low.

This seems to support the case for Delta Theta in the years 1969-1973 as well. Campuses everywhere now are relatively calm, and the only area of apparent student activism is in the "streaking" of university events.

One possible reason for this negative relation between student activism and fraternity interest may lie in the conflict of ideologies. While student activism is high, radical or liberal ideologies may prevail on campus, which conflict with the predominantly conservative ideology of fraternities.

Whatever the case, if the relation holds true at all, then Delta Theta Chapter at University of Toronto may expect continuing success in the next decade. And if the relation also holds true for the Fraternity as a whole, then so might Delta Tau Delta.

New Challenge for Fraternities

By STEPHEN A. VARGO, JR.

Washington & Jefferson College

IN THE LATE 1960's, the Student Government on most college and university campuses presented a viable, active, and relevant platform for the student bodies to express their views and aspirations to Administrative officials.

However, as the activism on campuses has declined, so has the vitality and power of the local campus Student Governments. Evidence of this decay is apparent in nearly all facets of Student Government operations.

On the campus of Washington & Jefferson College, for example, the motivation to participate in Student Government has declined to a point where quorums frequently cannot be attained at official business meetings.

This has created a power vacuum on the campus and has allowed certain disgruntled and mediocre elements of the campus population to become the elected leaders of the student body.

In this way, a great deal of the rationality and credibility that was once associated with Student Government has been lost.

KARNEA '74
Tan-Tar-A Resort
On the
Lake of the Ozarks
Write the
Fraternity Central Office
for
Pre-Registration Information
Story on Page 44

With the loss of the notoriety that accompanied many of the Student Government activities, many of the outstanding leaders among the independent students have failed to manifest the interest in Student Government that was once demonstrated by students of their persuasion.

Until recently, the image of most fraternities has, unfortunately, been that of a beer drinking, loud-mouthed, socially unconcerned group. The truth of this concept certainly cannot be denied, but the opportunity to change this stigma has been presented to the frats in the demise of the Student Government.

Fraternities present the only organized and tightly knit groups in which the essential elements of leadership, co-operation, and humility are stressed and demanded. Only persons with this background can cope with the complex and yet, at the same time, routine responsibilities that challenge the leaders of the campus governments.

With the individual fraternities acting as a power base for the candidates, the fraternities could soon come to dominate campus activities and bring about a revamping of the system according to their principles.

This, in effect, would restore the Student Government system, provide an outlet for fraternity members, and create a new image for the fraternities on campus.

The day of the "old style" fraternity is in its twilight and unless fraternities adapt to the changes that are confronting them, they will not continue to grow and prosper.

Challenges to the student body and the fraternities must be met by the fraternities, because if they don't, who will?



Braniff's "Flying Colors" in flight carries the Calder credit.

FATHER OF KINETIC ART

Continued from Page 11

U.S., including the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, New York.

Mr. Calder and his wife, Louisa, spend part of every year in Connecticut — at their Roxbury farm, which he bought in 1933. The rest

of the year finds them at their big, casual home in Sache, France.

Mr. Calder projects in his "Diamond Jubilee Year" also include sculpture commissions in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Chicago, where front page articles in April, 1973, heralded the fact that the federal government and the National

Endowment for the Arts had commissioned Calder to create a giant stabile for the Chicago Federal Center Plaza.

Mr. Calder had his first retrospective exhibition in 1938 in Springfield, Mass. His last "retrospective" in 1965 at the Guggenheim Museum in New York attracted an attendance of 277,454 — a record that stands today.

The Museum of Modern Art, which owns Calder mobiles, stabiles, oils and gouaches, presented its first Calder exhibition in 1943 and its last in 1970 when it created "A Salute to Alexander Calder," an exhibition which subsequently toured several U.S. states and South America, a continent Calder and Louisa first visited in 1948. They returned to South America in 1960 and again in 1970 with the exhibition.

In this, his 75th birthday year, he has worked with a "new canvas" — the entire exterior of a large DC-8 — 62 passenger jet.

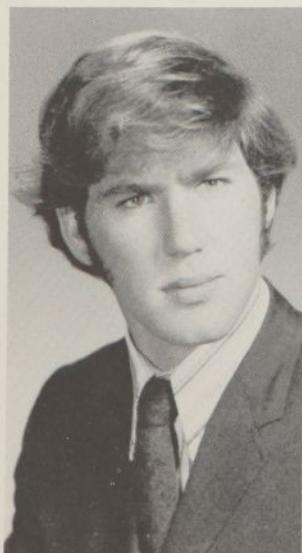
Commissioned by Braniff International to focus attention on South America as a colorful and exciting vacation continent, the plane bearing the work of the great artist has been in regular scheduled service between the U. S. and South America since Nov. 2, 1973. The plane does not carry the Braniff International name, only that of "Calder," signed as he does his other works of art.

In summing up Mr. Calder, Artist Robert Osborn wrote, "Of course, what distinguishes him most of all is that a full generation before this present space-seeking age began, he was intuitively perceiving—as the great artist always does—what the future was to be, and he forsook the earthly solids, the laborious, heavy masses, and tackled space . . ."

NIGHT PRAYER

By Kenneth R. Hosack

*the light of fire growing pain
in circles of the nervous
a shadow bends and drifts
in the breaks of the darkness
as the crickets sound a night prayer
and the water laps
and whispers 'stay with me'
oh song to soar and time to sing in laughter
oh dream to sleep the joy of being
once before in some strange place
no different than the place I lie
but with you
with all that stayed together
and that will remain still
wake not on thoughts that sleeps with me
or wakes on me that sleeps with you
I hope of sleep to come
in shelter beaming
love is screaming
louder under
hoping over
lying not to those who know it
sleeping now with those who're sleeping
waking now
with those who watch the candle burn.*



Ken Hosack, a senior at Tufts University, plans to teach after graduation. He has held several top offices in his chapter and has been a Scoutmaster while attending the University.



Northern Division

Edited By

DONALD F. CALHOON

The Ohio State University

"Times are changing" is an over-worked, over-used cliche heard again and again. All right, let's grant that times ARE changing. But in what way? What direction are we heading? Have we marched forward in time or have we merely stepped into a time machine and reverted back to traditions of yesteryear? In other words, is tomorrow the today of yesteryear?

That is the question Northern Division contributors have set out to answer. Delts ranging from 18 to 60 years have written about that time machine and its effects on the world, the fraternity system and themselves.

Some feel that the fabulous Fifties are responsible for the troubles of the Sixties. Others merely see us caught in that vicious circle from which there is no escape. And still others just relax and reflect back to the days when beer could be bought for a nickle a glass or a favorite Halloween prank was tipping over an occupied outhouse.

Whatever your feelings may be on the nostalgia craze or how it relates to you, sit back, relax, have a beer or scotch and water if you have graduated to that point and read what fellow Delts have to say about tomorrow being the today of yesterday.

—DON CALHOON



Donald F. Calhoon graduated from Ohio State University in March of 1974. While in school he was a member of Freshman Senate, Romophos honorary and an agricultural honor student his freshman year. Don has held over 15 positions in the Beta Phi chapter including vice-president, corresponding secretary, summer rush chairman, public relations chairman and pledge class president. Don also received the Beta Phi model pledge award and was voted one of the top 10 pledges in the Greek system at Ohio State. He graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in journalism and while in the School of Journalism was a staff writer and copy editor for the Ohio State LANTERN. He also was a member of the journalism student council. Don is the third in a line of four Calhoon brothers, all Delts at Ohio State.

THE FIFTIES

Innocence or Ignorance?

By DANIEL G. VUKELICH
Illinois Institute of Technology

Dan Vukelich is a junior Linguistics and English major from Pittsburgh, attending the Illinois Institute of Technology. He is an editor on the student newspaper, "Technology News," and hopes to work in newspaper journalism after graduation.

IN A TIME of crisis they say Americans are toughest. At least that's what they said after World War II. And according to the legend, Americans traditionally shoulder the burden and trek through the wilderness looking for the light of right.

But at the moment, confronted with unsolved problems inherited from the past and fending off a whole crop of new ones, America seeks refuge; longing for a respite from increasing pressures.

Currently the trend leans toward nostalgia; those sentimental remembrances that ease the pain and warm the heart. Everyone needs a break, and it seems that America is taking advantage of a little sentimentality to ease the pain of the times.

But taken as more than a fad, nostalgia may be seen as the first innocent symptom of a far more dangerous syndrome.

At first, such a sentiment may appear alarmist. But consider the word "Nostalgia:" a longing for the way things were. Homesickness. It becomes a cry of insecurity in this country. Insecurity that arises from a constant call for change in America today. It's the way we live. Change something good into something better and then to best. Next comes improved then New-Improved!

Things can't just be bigger, they have to be bigger and better. Things come into style and go out again. The whole way of life changes too fast for the people trying to live it. Always changing. But is it always for the better? Have we sacrificed too much in the name of change for its own sake?

Perhaps nostalgia is a call for a stop. Like a lost and confused child this country grasps for something familiar and stable.

Reacting to the turmoil of the Sixties with no let-up into the Seventies, America tries to look for its roots. Many people look back to the Fifties. A time of innocence. The obvious immorality of the "swinging Sixties" must be ignored and we reach back further to find the wholesomeness of America.

It occurs on different levels. Most view the resurrected music of the Fifties as "camp" while others long for the naiveté of youth

and society of what was called the "moral Fifties."

Television hits us with what it was like to live in the happy days. Advertising reminds us of the good old fashioned way to eat, sleep and relax. We conjure up images of what the American Dream must have been like before it went sour.

But by no means are fond memories unhealthy. Such a statement would argue against the very things that make the golden years of one's life so golden. No, the distinction that must be made is between reality and imagination.

In such times of rampant change as ours, we not only look to the good things of the old days, we also long for, as Harry Reasoner puts it, "things that really never were very good."

And we are past the point of remembering penny candy, ten-cent comic books and sock hops. People call for the simplicity of American life and with it the simplicity of American government, economics, foreign policy and race relations.

Oh weren't American race relations so simple back in the Fifties? Americans, over-taxed, over-inflated and under-appreciated sadly look back and ask: where is it all now?

But the point here is that it is the very naiveté, simplicity and morality of the Fifties which are to blame in part for our present state.

During the simplistic Fifties, and indeed over the last three decades, the problems we have now were being born or were already mounting. Race riots, pollution, student unrest, war and inflation are all carry-overs from the innocent Fifties. The moral and social decay the sociologists cry about didn't spring up on us the other night. Rather, it is an accumulation of events that owes its beginnings to the good old days.

Remember those cute juvenile delinquents that did nothing worse than steal hubcaps and wear leather jackets? Did any of them make it to the Sixties?

Some did and are spending their lives in quiet solitude, content in their new-found roles as some of society's more senior undesirables. The more ambitious have stayed in

business making American streets into the no-man's land they are today.

The innocent label of the Fifties must be discarded, allowing America to peel back the sentimental candy coating of the past to see it for what it really was. A time of ignorance.

While this apparently harmless nostalgic trend continues, it must be looked at for what it is. While this may never reach the insidiousness of the evils of the Fifties (fluoridation, sex education, and Sputnik) it deserves a close look. Perhaps they were right. Maybe sex education has sparked the raging crime in our streets. Fluoridation, weapon of communism that it is, may be responsible for the current disdain for motherhood and apple pie. I doubt it.

Just as the first symptoms of the mentally disturbed can blossom from socially acceptable neuroses, nostalgia may be the first sign of a dangerous refusal to face the problems of our time: something that, unfortunately, was quite popular in the "good ole Fifties."

Upon recognizing our problems there is hope. Along with our increasing problems, we have miraculously been able to salvage an ability to view them openly and honestly.

Each day that we increase our knowledge of the troubles besetting us we move that much closer to their solution.

But Americans, tired of crime, war and inflation, look for escape. Many, in their ignorance, look to the past.

In a time when the problems are coming from all sides, Americans risk destroying the legend and sentimentally call "time out." They express their disgust for the present and escape into the fantasies of the past.

But realizing the illusion of the past is just as important as solving the problems of the present. It must, in fact, be done before any constructive attempts at problem solving can be made. For we cannot draw a realistic picture of the future without a true representation of the past.

And the appropriate response to those who cry for the innocence of the Fifties can only begin with: Look where it's gotten us.

Nostalgia: An Opinion

By ROBERT T. WHITE & STEPHEN JOHN OSMANSKI

Case-Western Reserve University

AMERICAN SOCIETY today nears perpetual motion. Over the past 10 years, technological breakthroughs responsible for such advances as computer services and increased communication have drastically increased the pace of life.

Signs of our mobility-dependent, harried life patterns are everywhere. The energy crisis, for example, has paralyzed the functioning of America and threatens to upset the economy. Still, indications are that the speed will increase in the near future.

In the midst of these great advances, however, the individual suffers. Interpersonal contacts are minimized; hence, the basic need for exchange of ideas and emotions is restricted.

Apathy on nearly all levels of life attacks the integrity of individuals, leading to feelings of worthlessness, emptiness, and despair.

Seeking to alleviate this assault on personal value, society previously attempted a self-centered way of life. Apathy increased, however, and yet another answer was sought.

A need was developed for restoration of meaning and respect for the individual. Society turned to the past and found possible solutions in the last half century.

The frenetic life style of today is a fairly recent development; in comparison, life fifty years ago was much simpler.

The home was the center of daily activity, and person-to-person involvement and dependence were greatly influenced by this. The individual was able to extract some purpose from these relationships; he was not really alone but intricately a part of the lives of others.

Similarly, the individual depended on his own handiwork. He took

pride in the makings of his own hands, increasing the value with which he held himself.

These factors cause today's society to look back and marvel at the greater personal achievements and fulfillment. The individual, frustrated and fearful of anonymity, views the past as a time of happiness and tries to recapture the spirit and consequently the joy of those good old days by copying their fads, fashions and mannerisms.

The recent nostalgia craze is explained in this light. The simpler, slower life is an escape from the pressures of today. However, society only remembers the favorable aspects of the past. Certainly life was less hectic, but times were harsh.

The Depression exemplifies the austerity of the past. Millions were unemployed; money was scarce and as a result one was fortunate to have even the bare essentials.

Today's society tends to overlook these facts, and in doing so, disguises the past as a desirable era.

Still, the past is mimicked and rightfully so, in a restricted sense. The interdependence of individuals fostered growth of certain ideals, namely: sincerity, openness, honor, compassion and honesty.

Hopefully, the interest in nostalgia will propagate manifestations of these qualities.

Obviously, the wisest choice for a society seeking mental and physical comfort is a combination of the ideals the past offers and the prosperity of today. In doing so, an environment is established best suited for the fulfillment of the individual.

The current interest in nostalgia needs only to direct itself toward this goal to become a truly important facet in shaping society.

Alumni Conduct Initiation



New initiates Mike Franks, Tim McLaughlin, Ralph Mowery and Bob Lauber look forward to taking active roles in their chapter affairs.



Tom Calhoon, president of Beta Phi House Corporation; Lewis Soloway, Northern Division vice-president; and Ken Folgers, Northern Division president (from left) discuss the initiation with two undergraduates.



Evans

William R. Evans, an economics major, and Harvard J. "Buddy" Arbuckle, a journalism major, are juniors at Ohio State. Bill, a former social chairman of Beta Phi, consistently leads intramural teams to victories in the quests for intramural trophies. Buddy, a member of the freshman basketball team, held the best percentages in outside shooting and free throws. He too is active in intramural competition.



Arbuckle

Deltism is a

By HARVARD J. ARBUCKLE

and

WILLIAM R. EVANS

Ohio State University

ON SATURDAY, February 16, Beta Phi Dels celebrated the initiation of 20 shiny pins, in style.

Alumni, graduated from three to 61 years ago, exhibited to our Shelter a ceremony we will not soon forget. The ceremony was done the right way, with feeling, love and a lot of respect.

The meeting was cramped and hot, but the Brothers knew there was something very worthwhile happening. Alumni had our undivided attention as they performed the ceremony not once or twice, but three times! Each time it seemed more important.

To the deserving initiates the secrets of Deltism were revealed. It is a supreme moment, one that should be, but often isn't handled correctly. It was meaningful in former years, but it just didn't compare.

The alumni performed as a true Delt team. Now we know what right is.

Those performing the Rites were from all parts of the country, and of all ages, but the unifying force of a common cause brought everyone together . . . for us. Tom Calhoon, Lou Soloway, Ken Folgers, Frank Mallet, Bill Doughtery, Phil Giessler and Larry Bear brought us together in style.

It made us think about how really deep Deltism goes. Bill Doughtery, an alumnus for 61 years once again

Way of Life



William A. Doughtery, Ohio State '17, leads the chapter in his famous Ohio State fight song, "Across the Field."

graced our Shelter with his constant, never faltering concern for the chapter. He spoke to us of the true meaning of brotherhood.

Ken Folgers, Northern Division President, also delivered a very inspirational and timely speech. His presence in our Shelter has caused much thought of abolishing the physical Hell-week in favor of a purely inspirational one.

Kent State, Miami University, Cincinnati and Bowling Green all sent representatives and agreed that even with the gas shortage it was worth the trip to Columbus.

The result of alumni returning to perform the initiation ceremony demonstrates the sometimes over-worked statement, "Deltism is a way of life." With the nostalgia craze sweeping the country, it's exciting to witness its effect on our chapter.

The alumni not only resurrected a dying ceremony, but their very presence revived the belief that Deltism continues for a lifetime.

This thought, once so apparently prevalent in the chapter, had been slowly creeping out the door.

Many do not agree with a return to yesterday. They shout for progress and a continued forward march for a bigger and better world. To this I say fine. But let's not forget some of the little things, the beliefs that have gotten us this far.

We've Come a Long Way, Brother

By JAY COCHRAN
Ohio State University

I SPENT a rewarding two hours the other day with a greatly admired alumnus, William A. Doughtery, Beta Phi '17, writer and composer of the widely known Ohio State fight song "*Across the Field*."

Mr. Doughtery is a retired lawyer and a living legend to the Brothers of Beta Phi. He visits the Shelter at least once a week to talk with Mom Enck, reminisce with the Brothers and transact a little business, as treasurer of the Beta Phi House Corporation.

Since it seems that we are living in the age of nostalgia, I thought it would be fun to compare and contrast Beta Phi 1917 to Beta Phi 1974. With the help of Mr. Doughtery, I think we came up with some interesting things.

Can you imagine going out for a big-little Brother drink and getting sauced on a quarter each? At the time that Mr. Doughtery attended Ohio State University that was entirely possible. In those days beer could be bought for five cents per glass as such places as the Neil House in downtown Columbus.

If going to the neighborhood pub
Continued on Page 23

GROWING PAINS

By ALAN CRAIG HOPKINS

Indiana University

TOO MANY Delt are moving to off-campus housing at Indiana University. However, the men of Beta Alpha are not the only Greeks on campus searching for an avenue of escape from the Shelters they were once so eager to live in. It seems that Delt leaving the Shelter at 1431 N. Jordan for the myriad apartment complexes that have sprung up in and around Bloomington often find themselves surrounded by fellow Greeks seeking a different life style. Why are so many Greeks, particularly upper classmen, moving from Indiana University's frat houses?

Some, like Skip Keene, senior and holder of the square badge, are of the opinion that it is merely the current fashion for upperclassmen to move to off-campus housing. Keene claims the outward move is like "a pendulum swinging back and forth every few years."

Still, the Greek system is losing what should potentially be its most productive membership at an alarming rate. These losses are robbing not only our membership but that of many houses, of both experienced manpower and vital financial assets. Worse, the attrition rate is taking its toll in affecting the continuity of the Greek system. It is difficult to determine the cause of this locally universal problem yet, if its effects are not dealt with the Greek system will almost certainly be damaged in the long run. Or it may be that the system will change itself, remodeling its self-image to suit circumstances.

The fraternity system at Indiana University is undergoing some labor pains. In some houses the fraternity "old style," complete with hazing, remains. In other areas of fraternity life, particularly that of pledgeship, the rule is strictly new policy. Many houses, including our own, contain an uncertain mixture of the old and the innovative. This sort of mixing

of the traditional with the contemporary often leads to the sort of conflict that is familiar to most Beta Alpha Delt of the past few years.

Some observers claim that the changes in the Greek system have arisen from within while others believe outside forces have dictated the change. Still others believe that the Greek system is not thoroughly insulated and that a combination of forces is at work.

At one time the fraternity was the center of almost all social activity both on campus and off. The entering freshman was faced with the clear cut choice of either being in the social scene or completely out of it. If he did not pledge a frat he was in for four years of dormitory life or perhaps a couple of years of dorm life with the rest of his years spent in an apartment. The alternative to pledging a fraternity was so clear and so bleak that the Greek system retained a sort of clear cut monopoly of advantage.

Today, with viable life-styles available in the form of freshman apartment occupancy the threat of dorm life is no longer such a compelling factor for the freshman. Indeed, the University itself is helping to offer the student some social opportunity. The stigma formerly attached to being a non-Greek has disappeared. It seems to have reversed itself and Greek houses are now finding it necessary to cater increasingly to the desires of their pledges rather than vice-versa. Otherwise they may lose the freshmen pledges they have.

Said one Delt pledge on the subject of fraternity duties and activities, "I just don't have the time or interest for all the stuff they want me to do. Sometimes I feel more like a glorified janitor than anything else." The same pledge remarked that the fraternity took up so much of his time that he had not enough

left for some of the other activities, not to mention studying.

One graduating Delt remarked that his main gripe was that there seemed little diversification of attitude though there was plenty of difference of opinion.

Many of these opinions might have been, as well as similar ones, expressed in the past. Still, Greeks would have stayed in their Shelters. What has changed?

The only realistic answer is to note that many things have changed a little, some more than others. Sexual taboos have disappeared. Conformist attitudes have changed. Political involvement has been brought closer with the minority vote. University policies have relaxed. And the entering freshman gets a little smarter and a little more mature each year. The list could go on and on. What is important to note is that many significant changes have occurred. No single solution can cure all of the Greek system's ills.

First, it is important to realize that the Greek system has gone from a way of life for its members to an association of them. That is, men would like often to take part in a fraternity but are not willing to let it dominate their existence.

Secondly, the fraternity must learn to survive with the realization that it is operating with the help of its members and not in spite of them. The fraternity population is becoming increasingly diverse as are its prospective members.

Self-recognition can play an important part in a revival of the fraternity along new lines. "We're turning our interests away from what the student can do for himself socially and toward what only an organization can do through persistent effort," declared one Delt upperclassman.

Indeed, the idea of people living together and sharing a common bond of brotherhood is still an extremely valid one. Perhaps now so more than ever.

The cycle of upperclassmen moving from the Shelter is certainly a vicious one. Yet, if that cycle can be halted, and there is evidence that it is at least slowing up, the Greek system may once again prove its own durability while maintaining its continuity and maturity.

Calhoon . . . Yea.

Millikin . . . Yea.

Neale . . . Yea.

Wyland . . . Abstain.

THE FINAL TALLY is, 43 in favor of the motion to support the boycott of classes on April 29, 19 opposed, and one abstention.

Such was the scene around 9:00 p.m. Tuesday, April 27, 1970 at a meeting of the Freshman Senate of The Ohio State University.

By Wednesday, April 28, the Undergraduate Student Government and most of the other student governing bodies had voted to support a peaceful boycott of classes beginning that Thursday, as a means of protesting, among other things the U.S. involvement in Viet Nam and the Far East.

Thursday began peacefully, with the majority of students attending classes in spite of the pickets in front of most classroom buildings.

With the apparent failure of a peaceful boycott, a militant gang of self-appointed student leaders seized control of a rally and vigil in front of the Administration building, and proceeded to march to the corner of Eleventh and Neil Avenues and close the gates to the University.

Within minutes, city and campus police arrived on the scene—the riots of Spring '70 had begun.

In a matter of days, violence was reported on campuses throughout the nation, finally culminating in the four shooting deaths of Kent State University students by National Guardsmen on May, 4.

The violence throughout the nation during the spring of 1970 was the climax of almost a full decade of campus and social unrest. Racial problems and general dissatisfaction with U.S. involvement in the War in Viet Nam had caused the 1960's to be one of the most violent decades in recent domestic history.

American society had found itself being turned upside down, and campus life and trends mirrored this upheaval.

The '60's found many campuses undergoing rapid changes in social mores and traditions.

At OSU, campus traditions such as May Queen and Goldiggers King were discontinued. Fraternities and sororities found their reputation for

CHANGING SCENE

By JOHN F. NEALE III

Ohio State University

fun and parties suddenly lacking value in this period of "social awareness," and membership and rush suffered greatly.

Greek traditions such as Hell Week and serenades were cast aside in hopes of appealing to this new supposedly "with-it" breed of students. If the trend had continued, the Greek system as it is known today might have died out entirely on many campuses.

However, in the early 1970's, President Nixon signed a treaty with North Viet Nam and the War was "ended." Militants and agitators

suddenly found themselves without a major problem to protest.

American society and campus life began to experience a "return to normalcy."

Students once again concentrated on going to classes, going drinking on Friday afternoon, and, in general, doing things that students "were supposed to do."

The school years of 1972-73 and 1973-74 found the Greek system at OSU once again beginning to flourish. The idea of "just plain having a good time" is no longer looked upon as irrelevant. A meaningful dialogue now means convincing the girl in the next seat at the bar to go to the party on Saturday night.

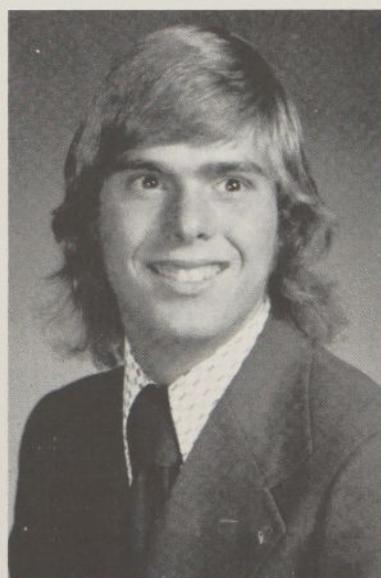
The general atmosphere tends to recall Rick and Dave's fraternity parties in the old "Ozzie and Harriet" series.

With no desire to protest, undergrads of today are finding "new" ways to occupy their free time. They go drinking on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights and any other time when they can find anything to celebrate.

Crowding into phone booths and swallowing goldfish have not yet returned to the campus scene, but a more daring form of excitement has—streaking.

During the week of March 4, 1974, when temperatures were soaring into the 70's, spring-break fever was beginning to strike. Thousands of students, on hundreds of campuses, in Boeing 747's above the Atlantic, and even in Paris, France, showed the world what life is really all about, and went streaking.

Like the spokes on a wheel or the hands on a clock, even society progresses in circles. Isn't it funny how the tomorrows really are the todays of yesterday.



John F. Neale, III, graduated cum laude from Ohio State in June, 1973, and has been accepted to OSU's Dental School beginning June, 1974. As former pledge trainer and scholarship chairman of Beta Phi Chapter, he received three awards in 1973: Fifth Pillar Award, Intramural Award, and Model Active Award. He is a member of Phi Eta Sigma, Romophos and Phi Beta Kappa honor societies.

The Tradition Myth

By DAVE GAYER
Indiana University

IT HAS been a recent accusation by upperclassmen and alumni against the undergraduate chapter that entirely too much "tradition" is being tossed out the fraternal window.

I am afraid that for too long it has been an unstated assumption that the mystic forces of tradition are somehow the cohesive bond which ultimately and totally binds past and present members of a local Delt chapter. This philosophy is especially prevalent in the larger and older chapters, for their longevity and heritage is much more well-defined.

But if this assumption has credibility, what, then, is this force of tradition which acts as the Elmer's Glue of the Delt set?

Well, it is all of these golden moments of yesteryear, encompassing those standard rituals, ceremonies, practices, and other local idiosyncrasies which linger on from generation to generation only because they have indeed been handed down from the previous generation. And so, inevitably undergrad chapters began to critically evaluate some of these time-worn traditions, often to the dissatisfaction of the elder Delts.

As sacred cows began to be discarded, howls of objection sounded from all over. So, what do you do? Keep the tradition, and please the upperclassmen and alumni, or ditch the tradition, defying perhaps years of use, and please the reform-minded underclassmen?

Well, as in any confrontation, neither extreme is a rational or competent solution by itself. A satisfactory compromise to the problem cannot be manipulated unless it is viewed through the perspective of time. For what may have been a viable solution five years ago could fail miserably now. So, in view of 1974, how is this conflict between tradition and change going to be resolved?

One must invariably admit some inherent goodness in traditional practice. After all, our Ritual, our national history, our Delt Creed, and all of our mysteries are tradition — acceptably good tradition. And it is not usually these traditions which are the focus of attack, but the ones which are "not so good," that is, the *local* hand-me-downs. But in this context, "local" is hardly

restricted to inferring one campus or chapter. Take as a prime example and instant offender, Hell Week.

To those chapters lucky enough to be chartered late enough to escape the traditional gripes of Hell Week, be thankful. It is not an easy thing to shut the door on something like Hell Week, that bane to pledge classes (alongside hazing) for over a century now.

Many might find it appalling that such crude activities do, to some limited extent, still exist. However, it is exactly this type of tradition that used to remain at the very core of the fraternity pledge education programs (whether forbidden nationally or not).

This "week" is supposedly the culmination of an instructive pledge-ship, which will launch the pledges out onto the Delt Sea of Activism.

Close examination of these practices, however, reveals practically nothing beneficial; and as chapters evaluated the worth of Hell Week, they either dropped it completely or drastically modified it (even at the risk of angry shouts of older Delts who knew better) to suit their — dare I say it — "progressive" programs.

You see, to the new species of freshman entering college now — 1974 — a LOT of tradition seems senseless, worth little more than a flick of a cigarette. Our immediate job, is to convince him that his view is not necessarily correct — that some tradition is indeed full of sense, actually valuable.

But jamming some of those nonsensical traditions at him inadvertently reverses our stand, and consequently proves his point instead of ours. And so, just as the key to any organism's survival, we must adapt.

To keep competitive pace with other fraternities in rushing, to keep competitive pace with the rest of the campus rhythm, and to keep competitive pace with the current of society requires paying strict attention to the continual re-evaluation of one's own purposes, ideals . . . and, of course, traditions.

Let me cite an example. One particularly disgruntled alumnus (and not a very old one, at that) wrote to me a year or so ago, complaining that the chapter was falling apart, since we no longer sat down

to dinner in coats and ties, and since we now allow pledges access to the formal living room.

These points were not the only ones, but they were the crux of his case.

I think no reply is needed to combat that particular charge. Suffice it to say that if no logical reason, except for tradition, exists for perpetuating a rule or custom, then it requires a scrutinizing second look.

Secondly, I realize that we *are* scum since we no longer don formal attire for dinner, and I suppose it wouldn't take too much to re-establish some rule along that line, but what good would it do? We could impress our cooks, the house dog, and some of our Delta Zeta peeping-toms. But it would cause more dissent and clamor than the facade of decency would benefit. After all, jeans and a dress shirt aren't all that bad, are they? Or have you been on campus recently?

I'm sure the author of the complaint meant those only as examples of the loss of tradition which he had witnessed at some time. But I think too, that he had lost his perspective on the matter, and therefore, any valid reasoning which might have been included with his gripes.

It is always a difficult matter to structure a fraternity so that every member may obtain the maximum benefit from associating with the other members—and it is equally hard to structure a pledgeship which will earnestly instill a desire to be an active active, and not a tradition-molded, slightly conscious rock.

I believe the author of the letter was sincere in his criticism of the chapter's erosion of traditionalism. But I think he saw only the disappearance of poor or unfruitful tradition and assumed that all the rest had been slighted, too.

So it is not, in the end, tradition itself which is mythical, but rather its influences, which it should be; for too long we've lived with the notion that tradition is too honored to be altered.

But remember, before you knock either tradition or its demise, please examine first what it has been accomplishing, and then make darn sure those accomplishments are either worth saving or ditching, before putting your opinions in gear.

WE'VE COME A LONG WAY

Continued from Page 19

got to be old hat, you could always go to a silent 'moving-picture show' for twenty-five to fifty cents or better yet, for two dollars you could take your favorite belle out on the town for an evening of dancing.

These days two dollars won't get one person admission to the modern "talkies," or even buy four gallons of gasoline.

There also were drastic differences between the Delt system of 1917 and today's fraternity. These days the Brothers are disappointed when there isn't a Delt party for the weekend or at least a TG with one of the sororities.

There used to be an occasional beer bust and an annual ox roast carnival at Ohio State. The ox roast was comparable to today's May Week. Of course the beer bust and ox roast were not as rowdy as today's activities. One reason could

be that both sexes get involved in the fun today.

The sexual relations and entertainment in those days were more formal and centered around individuals rather than a group effort like a fraternity. Maybe that is why the Delts of today seem to be more closely knit than were the Delts of Mr. Doughtery's time.

Also with only 3,500 students on campus in 1917, as compared to 45,000 today, there was no real need to have a group to identify with.

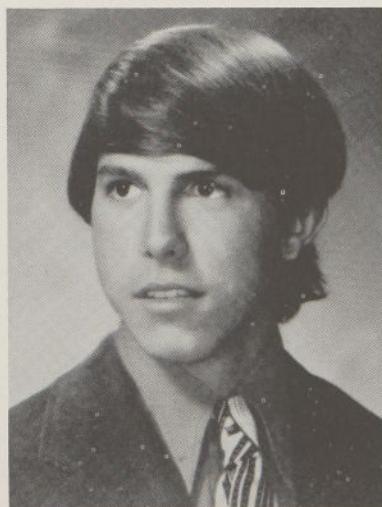
Some of the school's traditions also have changed since 1917. Back then classes were based on semester schedules and not by quarters. So even though students looked forward to the trip to Pasadena for Christmas (as they still do today), there was not the mass migration to sunny Florida for spring break.

Halloween was set aside for wild antics such as upsetting an occupied outhouse. There weren't the scandalous pranks such as toilet-papering sorority houses, stealing composites or certainly not streaking. But with only one police officer for the entire campus, it would have been easier to get away with going for a romp "a la nude" in 1917.

Well, just as the campus life of Ohio State has changed, so has the life in the Delt house. Membership has greatly increased and so has the capacity of the house. In 1917, 18 brothers resided in the Shelter. Today over 50 live there.

And on a spring afternoon, instead of inviting females over for tea or taking a girl on a picnic, as was the practice of 1917, the OSU Dels relax on their front porch and rate the beautiful "chics" as they pass by. Many times you can find them passing the football or dodging frisbees off the roofs of passing cars.

As you can see, the Delt system at Ohio State has become a more relaxed atmosphere than that of 1917. But we certainly could not have maintained our existence without the Delts of yesteryear like Bill Doughtery. Men like Mr. Doughtery laid the foundation upon which our fraternity system throughout the country is now based.



Jay Cochran is a freshman at Ohio State, majoring in political science. He served as a trainer for the OSU football team and currently is trainer for the lacrosse team. Jay wrestled for Beta Phi in the all-campus wrestling tournament, in which the chapter won the championship team trophy. He has been nominated for corresponding secretary of the chapter. Jay has two older brothers and a twin brother, all Dels at Ohio State.

A Link with Brotherhood in the Past

By TODD LEWIS
Hillsdale College



Todd Lewis, a junior at Hillsdale College, is a past vice-president of Kappa Chapter and a member of IFC. He is majoring in English with a secondary teaching certificate, and is a member of Lambda Iota Tau, honorary literary society at Hillsdale.



WHILE rummaging through our chapter's scrap books I came across a postcard. This postcard was sent from one Delt to a Brother half way around the world.

Now what is so important about this post card?

Well it represents more than a simple communication between two Delts. It was written and mailed on April 5, 1911, almost 63 years ago to the day that I discovered it.

The postcard bears the picture of a group of young men and women posing for a picture at what we would call today a spring formal. This card represents more than a record of a good time, it represents the brotherhood between two separated Delts on a very important occasion.

With a nostalgia craze sweeping the nation, the card serves as a reminder that the brotherhood we share together is timeless and indeed should be remembered as the foundation of our Fraternity.

Sometimes I tend to feel that many regard a nostalgia movement as gimmick ridden and merely a review of pleasant memories.

Granted this is an important part of our past; however I feel that a nostalgic view of Delta Tau Delta should bring out that one force which permeates our entire history as a fraternity. That force is brotherhood.

It is the force which made those two Delts closer together in 1911 when they were separated by thousands of miles.

It is that force by which each individual chapter of Delta Tau Delta survives.

And it is that force which remains throughout all of the gimmicks and crazes which have come and gone in our Fraternity's history.

In upcoming weeks our 1974 Delt chapter also will be putting on a spring formal. I doubt, however, that any older Delts would recognize the format. Yet, the basic purpose of social gatherings is the same as it was 70 years ago.

These functions serve to bring our chapter closer together as Brothers as did the formal in 1911. The basic driving force behind our Fraternity has not changed in all of the decades of Deltism. This fact makes a nostalgic look at the past much more worthwhile because Delts in the past and Delts of the present share one thing in common—brotherhood.

I truly believe that when one examines our Fraternity today, there is a thread of brotherhood running from the earliest Delts to the ones who now receive the colors of the Delta Tau Delta.

What better way to point out the strengths of our Fraternity than to emphasize our strong system of brotherhood? Brotherhood knows no limitations or lack of shelter. Brotherhood dwells within the hearts of all Delts, past and present.

Like those two Delts back in 1911, I feel a strong bond between the individuals in my chapter. It is an experience which has enriched my college career because I feel a true sense of brotherhood with my peers.

When we get away from the crazes and the fashions of yesterday, we still have brotherhood which will successively link the future generations of Delts with the very first.

For this reason I can enjoy the nostalgia craze because in between all the glitter and absurdities, all the pranks and fashions, there is our Delt brotherhood in an unbroken chain.



Western Division

Edited By

JEFFREY S. STINSON

University of Kansas



Jeffrey S. Stinson, who receives his degree in journalism this year from the University of Kansas, has set his sights on becoming a foreign correspondent after a few years of metropolitan newspaper experience. He has written extensively for the campus newspaper, the Wichita EAGLE & BEACON, the Johnson PIONEER, and an all-Greek campus newspaper, THE FORUM. He traveled Europe during the winter and spring of 1972. He was pledge class president in 1969 and alumni relations chairman in 1973, as well as head writer of "Rock Chalk Review" for two years. In addition, he has been active in campus politics.

It all began a couple of years back. W. C. Fields' reruns captured the late shows and Bogart film festivals were the weekend fare of every college student. Soon, dormitory and fraternity room walls were plastered with posters of yesteryear's box-office draws. The phenomenon was labeled "camp."

The simple, romantic, good versus evil view of life that was depicted on the silver screen was a welcome release from the more traumatic day-to-day fight against war, social inequities and environmental contamination. It wasn't long before the weekend tranquility in the worlds of David O. Selznick and Howard Hawks replaced the tumultuous agony of social relevance. It was labeled apathy.

Patterned sweaters and baggie pants followed not long afterwards. Perhaps the change in fashion was prompted by the campus tours of Howdy Doody's Buffalo Bob, the Fifties' parties every weekend and the return of the golden voices of the Big Bopper, Buddy Holly and Neil Sedaka to the radio. The fashion look evolved and expensive suits tailored in traditional lines became the Gatsby Look. Gentlemen's Quarterly fashion magazine labels it a "return to elegance."

The phenomenon snowballed. Beer busts replaced pot parties. Athletic events drew bigger crowds than protest demonstrations. The professional schools in America's universities outdistanced the departments of liberal arts in enrollment. And fraternities became popular again.

Within the fraternity system changes paralleling those in society were evident too. Associate members became pledges again. A stress on the fraternity's founders, its traditions and its goals replaced nonexistent pledge programs. Fraternity men rather than self-appointed soapbox orators reassumed their positions as campus leaders.

Is society seeking refuge in the sweet euphoria of better days gone by? Has today become yesterday? If so, what's in store for society in the future—and more pointedly, what does this mean for the fraternity man, the Delt?

On Feb. 16, Deltas from Texas Christian University, Oklahoma State University, Kansas State University and the University of Kansas met in the Delta Alpha Shelter at the University of Oklahoma to discuss the Fraternity and its changes. It was the consensus of those Dels in attendance at Norman, Okla., that the larger midwest state-supported university chapters expected the national office to lead the way in returning Delta Tau Delta to its traditions. They concurred on the importance of maintaining a difference between a pledge and an active. They said they wanted national to bring back the old pledge manuals that stressed the history and ideals of the Fraternity. Scholastic excellence, campus participation and an occasional nonphysical hazing of a pledge class to create unity, were also mentioned as elements that made for a strong chapter.

—JEFF STINSON

STREAKING

It's fairly athletic, but can it attract the supporters?

By JIM SHELDON

University of Kansas

NOT SINCE the Hoola-Hoop has a fad swept the nation like streaking.

The art of dodging from bush to bush with nothing on but sneakers and a hat has become the latest college craze. Its origin is obscure, in fact there is evidence that fraternity men have been streaking for several decades, but the current form of mass streaking is certainly a historical first.

At the time of this writing, the University of Colorado holds the world's record with a streak of well over 1,000 students, but that is fairly inconsequential since the record has been falling as often as Latin American governments.

What may be more interesting than records are the numerous varieties of the sport. Streaking has been done by parachute, motorcycle, convertible, unicycle, indoors, outdoors, backwards (kaerts), below 32 degrees (blue streaks), and probably on pogo sticks. There also is the anti-streak which is done fully clothed except for hat and sneakers.

What streaking lacks, though is organization. There was an attempt to organize an "Impeachment Streak" around the White House by University of Pennsylvania students. At St. Louis University, the National Collegiate Streaking Association met a quick demise when alumni, parents and faculty objected. But so far there has been no successful organization.

However, it is not hard to imagine the potential of the sport. It is certainly attracting large crowds and wide coverage by the media. With a little financial backing and some good promotion, perhaps streaking can attain a lasting place on the American sports scene, unlike the Hoola Hoop.

Of course, streaking would have to become professional to make it big, and when you think about it, streaking really isn't any more obscene than pro wrestling, or the roller derby for that matter.

Just maybe, streaking will become the next major sport in the U.S.—the sport of the '70's. If it does, one can presume that it will take the form of current American professional sports. Undoubtedly a professional streaking league would pattern itself after the NFL, NBA, NHL and other leagues.

The trends and characteristics of these organizations are unmistakable. As the latest and most progressive entry on the pro scene, streaking would most likely become the epitome of these trends. Perhaps, it would look something like this:

Commissioner Hank Luce of the National Streaking League announced today that 11 new franchises had been awarded to cities in western Texas and southern New Mexico.

The new entries will be placed in one division, the Gadsden Purchase Division, according to Luce. The addition of the new teams brings the league's membership to a total of 72 teams.

The Carlsbad Comets won the complicated 11-way coin flip and will have first pick in the NSL's college draft next week, Luce said. It is expected that the Comets will take Ron Fast, an All-American from Upper Iowa.

"He runs the 40 in 4.6 and he also is strong in the pole vault and particularly the triple jump," Comet coach Fred Dart said about Fast. "However, he doesn't use his bushes well and he has also had knee problems."

Dart said that he expected an all-out bidding war with the rival

United States Streaking League over Fast, but he was confident that the Comets could sign him if they drafted him. Dart also discounted the rumors that Fast would sign with the Canadian Streaking League.

"He doesn't like the cold weather," Dart said. "He never has been a good blue streaker; his knee tightens up on him."

In sizing up the rest of the league, Dart said that it would probably take the Comets four or five years to compete on an equal level with the top clubs.

"You have to figure that the Buffalo Stampers are still the top team in the Erie Canal Division and that Salt Lake City will be tough in the Great Basin Division," Dart said. "Of course, there always is Peoria. They've won the Cup the last two seasons and, what with Moline on probation, they're in an easy division."

Commissioner Luce also announced that the NSL exhibition season would open on March 21 with the annual Hall of Fame game in Tucumcari, N.M., between two teams to be selected the day before.

The regular season will start two days after the end of the exhibition season on Aug. 4, Luce said. According to Luce, each team will play the other teams in its own division twice and will play one game against a team of its choice in each of the other divisions.

The playoffs will start Aug. 20 with the divisional winners meeting the third wild card team from the division directly to the east. The first and second wild card teams from the divisions will also stage a double elimination playoff with the winner meeting the winner of the divisional champion-third wild card playoff.

"We think that this new playoff system will eliminate much of the confusion that surrounded our old triple disqualification round-robin tournament," Luce said. "Of course, we were forced to discard that system when Savannah showed up in Toledo last year when they were supposed to play at San Jose in the fifth round."

The winners of the inter-divisional playoffs will meet in four regional groups, with the winner being decided on a point basis. The four regional winners will then playoff to decide the two teams to meet in Super Streak VI on Nov. 28 in Tampa.

Luce said that the All-Star game would be played Aug. 15 in Miami and, as usual, the teams would be selected by the fans. He said this year's voting would be done entirely by write-in, but that the starting line-ups would be chosen by the managers of the two squads regardless of the final balloting.

The possibility of a players' strike still faces the NSL, but Luce said that he thought that the players' pension demands could be worked out and that the players' objections to artificial turf were also being examined.

"It is becoming more and more apparent that the possibility of serious scrapes and strawberries are indeed greater on artificial surfaces," Luce said. "We may have to go to some form of padding to overcome this problem."

Such may be the future for organized streaking. Then again, it may die with next winter's cold weather.

At any rate, let us hope that streaking escapes the perils of professional sport. It may be the only truly amateur sport left.

We Live in the Past

By SCOTT HARVEY

and

T. M. HUGHES

Texas Christian University

SINCE the fraternity system was founded, the question has arisen as to whether it has changed. Indeed, there are differences. However, the validity of there being definite changes is not substantiated.

Considering how the meaning of the Fraternity was first interpreted and its present importance in the lives of its members, the basic influence is the same. Yes, there have been some reinterpretations of certain activities but they are basically unchanged.

While going through old scrapbooks, it became evident that the Chapter has not significantly changed in 10 years.

Parties are still much the same. The South Sea Island party, Bowery Ball, Casino Party and Suppressed Desire Party were all in the social activities of the 1962 scrapbook. And each of these is on the social calendar for 1974.

The Delta Tau Delta Basketball Tournament on March 2, marked the 16th tournament sponsored by Epsilon Beta.

In 1973 Epsilon Beta led all TCU fraternities in blood donations, as well as other charitable drives. Since its founding in 1955, Epsilon Beta has been a leader in charity drives.

Of course, installation of officers and initiations are the most traditional of all activities and Epsilon Beta attempts to carry this tradition on by its formal initiations and installations each year.

But the most important thing that has not changed by any means is brotherhood. As it was in 1955, 1964, or any other year, Epsilon Beta of Delta Tau Delta is proud of its brotherhood and closeness in 1974.

The fraternity system has gone through shakey days, but in 1974, our system is experiencing new and better days because of the old traditional standby, brotherhood. This cornerstone of Delta Tau Delta has entwined each of our members since the beginning, and will continue to do so in the future.

By JEFFREY STINSON
University of Kansas

BEHIND THE DOOR that says "Sons of the Revolution, 1776, K.C. Chapter," is the law office of the man who debated prohibition against the son of Great Britain's first Labour party prime minister in 1924.

On the walls of the office are documents that attest to the fact that this same man graduated from the University of Kansas School of Law in 1928 and that he was a Coif there.

There also is a Delta Tau Delta Distinguished Service Chapter Citation on the wall with the name Martin Brownlow Dickinson printed on it.



Martin B. Dickinson

*"After 50 years of association,
very few things have changed."*

INTERVIEW With an Active Alumnus

Dickinson was given the DSC award after he served as President of Delta Tau Delta from 1950 to 1954. Before that, he was secretary of the Fraternity, supervisor of scholarship and president and vice president of the Western Division. He now acts as the Fraternity's parliamentarian at Karneas.

In Dickinson's opinion, there is little difference between the college student of today and when he graduated Phi Beta Kappa in political science from KU in 1926.

"The essentials are not a bit different," he says. "The only difference is in the sophistication. The undergraduates are markedly much, much more sophisticated than they were in my time."

"Sure they've got more hair," says the thinly-topped Dickinson who turned 68 in April. "Beards were unheard of in my time. I don't know how many in the house could have grown a beard in my time."

But despite the long hair, the abundance of drugs and the extreme lifestyles on today's college campus, Dickinson says today's undergraduates exhibit sound judgement.

He says that alumni who criticize today's students either have an idealized picture of their college days or they can't believe things have changed.

"Most of the alumni remember the college they went to as it was then," he says. "They also can't believe that 50 years ago we did the same things they do now."

"Boys and girls had to blow off steam 50 years ago like they do now."

"Now take the streaking bit — I remember one of the loveliest built, brightest girls on campus went swimming nude with the SAEs."

Dickinson says he thinks the fraternity system is again attractive to the student because it gives him something to "associate" with.

"Going back a few years, the idea of fraternity and group living was in disrepute. Students were wanting to go their own way."

"The tendency is strong back in the direction of wanting to be associated with some group. If he gets with the group, he has leverage, whether this is political or otherwise. The high-rise dorms are no different from public housing."

For Dickinson, "association" has been the key word in his relationship with the Fraternity.

"Delta Tau Delta means association for close to 50 years with some of the finest people all over the 50 states and in Canada that you could ever be associated with."

"The beautiful thing about the Fraternity from the national standpoint is the people you meet. You find that you can't define the thing that's the same about all of you but you get along real well."

Although fraternities never were the "darlings of the college administration," Dickinson says he thinks that Greek-administration relations will improve because of the student's desire to be "associated" with a group.

"Colleges at the undergraduate level are faced with a marked decline in enrollment," he says. "The administrator, if he doesn't already have a Greek letter system, will get one soon because it's attractive to prospective students."

"What this will mean to Delta Tau Delta, I don't know. I don't know if we'll let them put a chapter at every wide place on the road."

The aid and assistance that fraternity brothers have always given—especially in the area of academics—will also make the fraternity a more palatable form of living in the future, he says.

"Fundamentally what the fraternity man wants is some degree of discipline," Dickinson says. "He comes to college and thinks he wants to run wild. That may be fine for a while, but at the semester when he gets his grades, he decides he wants some help. They will learn things in the fraternity and in college that they would otherwise have to get later in life."

"I believe heartily in the Greek letter system and in the overwhelming majority of instances that it has given the opportunity that these men otherwise wouldn't have had."

Dickinson hasn't missed a Karneia in his 50 years as a Delt and he says he will be at Tan-Tar-A in the summer, although he doubted that he would "be decorative on water skis." Take the opportunity to meet him. It will be a fine association.

Why the Future Lies in Resurrection of the Past

By BENEDICT T. PALEN

University of Kansas

IT IS READILY apparent that the continuation of fraternities in the coming years is closely related to an emphasis on academic achievement.

Enrollment projections predict fewer students will be attending colleges in the near future. And we have to offer them the most attractive living situation.

Scholarship has traditionally been given a strong emphasis in Delta Tau Delta chapters across the nation and we have often exceeded the campus grade point average, placed men in scholastic honorary societies, and produced outstanding individuals who have become prominent in business, politics, and human affairs.

In the late 1960's, colleges were embroiled in disruptions and a detrimental result of this situation seems to have been a relaxation on scholastic excellence in many fraternities. We must reverse this trend because colleges face declining enrollments over the next decade and living costs will be increasing, no matter what type of housing is chosen.

Colleges will attract more serious students and Delta Tau Delta must gear itself to pledge such quality men to insure the continuation of our tradition of excellence.

Hence, a renewed emphasis on scholarship is necessary, so we do not lose potentially outstanding men to other living situations.

In this vein, the role of the scholarship chairman in your house is crucial. He must generate a studious attitude in the chapter, and stress academics in the rush program.

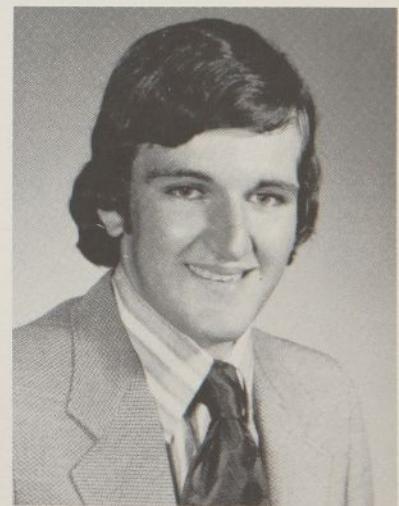
Alumni support could be solicited, either in the form of scholarships or in book donations for your library. For example, each alumnus could

be asked to donate a copy of the best book he has read in the past year.

A scholarship banquet in your chapter is another worthy idea, and here at the University of Kansas, we are initiating a system-wide banquet, at which outstanding pledge awards will be presented.

What has been presented here is but a sampling of ideas to renew the emphasis on academics in your chapter. We should use academic excellence as an asset that can make Delta Tau Delta, already a great fraternity, even greater.

To do this, what has been emphasized in the past should be resurrected for the future.



Benedict T. Palen, whose hometown is South Haven, Kan., is a junior pre-law student at the University of Kansas, majoring in political science and history. In his three years at KU, he has been active in several organizations, ranging from Student Senate to IFC Council. He is a member of the junior and senior men's honoraries.

THERE ONCE WAS a time in America when the small private schools could field football teams that could compete on an equal basis with the larger state schools. This is not the case anymore. Sure, there are private schools that do win quite a bit, like Southern Cal, Stanford and Notre Dame. But USC can not be considered small with an enrollment near 15,000 and Stanford near 12,000. Then there is Notre Dame, well, Notre Dame is just Notre Dame.

The small private schools referred to are the recent football wastelands of Baylor, Northwestern, SMU, Rice, TCU, and Vanderbilt. These teams and teams like them used to frequent the elite bowl scene as often as anybody. But one only has to look as far as the weekly top 10 polls to see who dominates the modern college football scene. The Alabamas, Ohio States, Oklahomas, Penn States, Texas and other large state schools seem to dominate these polls week after week.

Over the past ten years one could take the same top 10 teams every year and they would be practically the same except for their arrangements. They also keep running up scores on the smaller schools to retain their rankings. These scores not only hurt football in general, but they can do serious damage to the losing school.

Frank Broyles of Arkansas sug-

College Football: Poor

By BOB FILLMAN

Texas Christian University

gested the concept of the "Super Conference" for teams like his and such as the ones mentioned before. Basically Broyles wants the "haves" to battle it out for the big money and let the "have nots" squabble over the loose change. There are two reasons that keep this idea from being the answer. First, any conference has its losers and may create its own perennial losers. Second, it is just not justifiable to allow the strong to get stronger and the weak weaker. It would not be right to push the private schools off to die because they have contributed so much in the past and could contribute again.

Under our present system the rich are becoming richer by way of television appearances, bowl games and hordes of contributing alumni. On the other hand, the poor are getting poorer and don't get the TV and bowl appearances because they don't win, because they don't have

the hordes of willing alumni. If a super conference is established this will just be compounded. After all, who wants to go see a bunch of nonsuper conference teams play?

By the way, just after Broyles made his statements his Arkansas team was beaten and tied by Rice and SMU on consecutive weekends.

Maybe it's just that the private schools don't do as good a job of recruiting? Lets look at it. Recruiting is basically (and legally) a selling job. Do these state supported schools actually have a better product? I don't think so. The private schools have just as good a product, if not better. Private schools can boast smaller classes and more personal attention by the instructors. Maybe they don't have the tradition. Wrong again. I can only speak for TCU, but I am sure the other schools have just as much tradition. TCU can boast of the South's first national championship, the South's

Here Comes Supermom



Getting Poorer

A TCU senior offers possible solutions to small college football woes.

first Heisman Trophy winner in Davey O'Brien, and other stars of the past as Sammy Baugh, Ki Aldrich, I.B. Hale and Johnny Vaught. TCU also has its more recent stars such as Jim Swink, Tommy Joe Crutcher, Bob Lilly, Norman Buliach and many others.

Maybe it is the facilities that are lacking. Again I don't think so. Tulane has Tulane Stadium, sometimes known as the Sugar Bowl. Rice plays in Rice Stadium, the 72,000 seat stadium that hosted the Super Bowl this year. SMU plays in the Cotton Bowl. TCU has a fine large stadium on campus set in close proximity to a large basketball coliseum, track complex, baseball diamond, and attached to a new plush dressing and training room. Private schools have some of the finest and most historic facilities in the nation.

Maybe it is how the state schools

recruit and with what. Both Colorado and Oklahoma have recently been slapped down for illegal recruiting. This could easily be cured by tighter NCAA supervision.

That brings us to money. This seems to be the crux of the problem. The University of Texas was recently reported to have spent well over \$150,000 on recruiting alone over the past year. Over the past 10 years the state schools began their dominance of the game. This is probably due to the increase in size and enrollment meaning more graduates, meaning more contributing alumni. The NCAA needs to regulate the amount of money that can be spent on recruiting and the amount of money that can be contributed. An NCAA set amount would equal things out and make college football more competitive. As it is, small private schools are being punished for keeping their desired small enrollments.

Many well known conferences are in danger of folding in the not too distant future. The Southwest Conference for example, has been dominated by the same team for the past six years. This team continues to run up uncalled for high scores that do not help the conference, the losing team and the winning team. The conference gets the image of being weak; the losing teams lose respect from other teams and prospective recruits; the winning team makes it hard for the losing team to draw a decent crowd, which directly cuts down on the winning teams cut of the gate receipt. Frank Broyles said earlier this year that Arkansas loses money when they play away and only draw 15,000 to 20,000 fans. So all schools can profit by more competitive college football.

The NCAA could bring back the crowds by making the private schools more competitive by way of official regulation. The NCAA could restrict alumni contributions and recruiting expenses. TV and bowl money could be spread more evenly in the respective conferences and among the have nots. An NCAA ruling concerning supervision of recruiting is way over due as recruiting violations mount each year and countless numbers go unreported.

College football is a money making business and the big business football schools are driving the small business teams out of business.

After a one-year absence from the annual Delta Upsilon Campustowne Go-cart Races, the Deltas at Mizzou pieced together a respectable car and were anxious to participate once again. Just a few hours before the race, however, we lost our driver and were getting nervous about finding a new one.

From amid the chatter of 50 individual Deltas (each with his own solution) came a quiet confident statement: "If you need a driver I'll do it."

The crowd became silent as our dear housemother, Mrs. Grubbs, repeated her time-

ly offer, "I'll drive for you." As each of us realized that she meant it, the noise level once again gained momentum; in a matter of moments it was decided that Mom would drive for us. She was to become the first housemother to participate in the Campustowne Races.

As the time neared, Mom got ready. She put on her uniform and we came up with a helmet for her. We had entered Mom (Norma Grubbs) as Norm A. Grubbs to avoid pre-race arguments with the judges. When the gun finally sounded, one glance at Mom's

helmet revealed her as our mystery driver.

We didn't win, but Delta Tau Delta received more recognition from the fans than any other entry . . . including the winners. Mom had completed the one-mile course at an approximate speed of 15 miles per hour. She was terrific.

This kind of enthusiasm is typical of Mom in everything she does. She combines tradition with a modern concept of guidance to do her job, which she does better than any other housemother on campus.

By
Mike
Jiloty

Missouri

IDEALS are the foundation of Delta Tau Delta and one of our most cherished ideals is brotherhood. What we often forget, and what is true of all ideals, is that brotherhood is forever just beyond our reach.

It has no magic quality immediately embodied upon initiation; brotherhood is an ideal state with which we can steer a course by aiming toward that perfect destination.

Consequently, brotherhood is not a free commodity but something which we must strive to attain. With a spirit of compromise and respect for others comes a more united, productive and enjoyable Delt life.

Brotherhood is a challenge, a challenge which reaches far beyond our Fraternity walls.

The challenge of brotherhood spans all time, standing before our fathers yesterday, us today and our children tomorrow.

Delta Tau Delta has changed with the years and in many aspects for better, but new circumstances have brought new problems.

New problems are the spine of the challenge of brotherhood. They provide each generation a unique opportunity to improve the world we live in. However different the problems of yesterday from today, be it in the business, fraternity or political world, their solution is dependent on accepting the challenge of brotherhood.

This same challenge is the bond between the generations.

To the college generation of the 1930's and 40's today's students often appear blind and naive in their arrogance. They find it hard to understand how young people can be so indignant because the older generation did not solve all of the problems of the world.

Students today find it difficult to understand why they had to fight in a war like Vietnam. Many think that their parents' generation confronts today's problems with yesterday's answers.

By coming together and communicating as Brothers we can transcend these generalizations. Indeed there are many young people today with conservative leanings and many middle-aged people with liberal leanings.

While the generation before us

confronted the awesome problems of the Great Depression and the Axis powers and govern a world today threatened by thermonuclear destruction, we will inherit an earth strained by the painful process of becoming an international society.

What dangers we will encounter is impossible to accurately determine. But as the people of the world gradually merge into a greater brotherhood, the challenge of dealing with the intense conflicts to emerge looms before us.

The children and grandchildren of today's college students could well be the first international citizens. The problems we leave for them will depend on how we manage the blossoming of their new world. Tomorrow could be a time of rich fulfillment, a great variety of choice and individual freedom. Or it could be of Orwellian proportions. It could be no world at all.

The responsibility to our progeny is great. Meeting this responsibility is dependent on accepting the challenge of brotherhood to those who will follow.

Meeting this challenge must begin now, in our everyday lives, as it did with Delts before us. If we are incapable of accepting the challenge within our Fraternity, how can we begin to meet it with the multitudes of the world and their vastly differing cultures and political ideas?

Delta Tau Delta can be for us the starting grounds for a vastly more complex and important life ahead. It can also be the meeting grounds for two generations inextricably linked by the common challenge of a great ideal.

In his message to Delts in the winter edition of *The Rainbow* President Heminger wrote of the international character of Delta Tau Delta and how this "comes alive" at the Karnea. As we come together amidst this international flair this August we will profit greatly by remembering where we have been and where we are going.

As Delts young and old congregate we should be aware of the differences between us and our rich tradition of bridging our differences by meeting the challenge of brotherhood.

Brotherhood:

Meeting Ground for Two Generations

By DOUG FINK

Kansas State University

Doug Fink is a junior in journalism and mass communications at Kansas State University. He served as corresponding secretary for Gamma Chi the past two years and currently reports for the "Kansas State Collegian." He was author of "Will Fraternities Die?" which appeared in the 1972 edition of the "Rainbow Review."

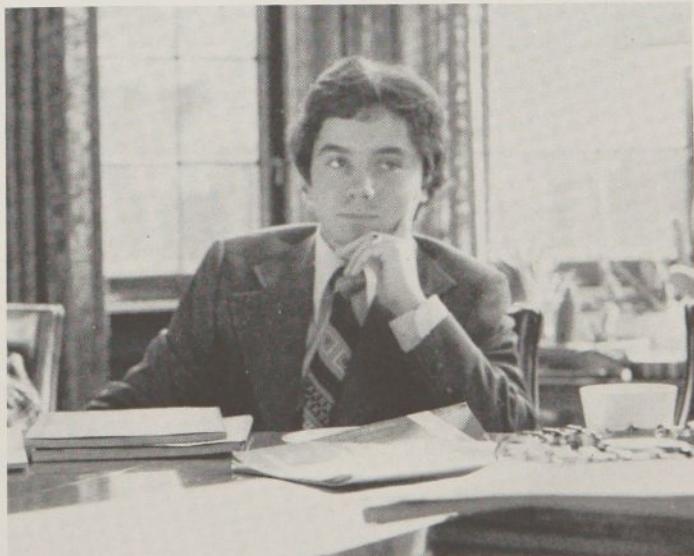


Southern Division

Edited By

DENNIS W. DAVIS

University of Kentucky



Dennis Davis is a junior at the University of Kentucky, majoring in journalism. A free lance writer, he has contributed to several magazines and has been a writer, columnist and artist for daily newspapers during vacations from school. After spending a year with the KENTUCKY KERNEL, the University of Kentucky student newspaper, Dennis now heads Delta Epsilon Chapter's Publicity Committee. He was president and salutatorian of his high school senior class and secretary of the Delta Epsilon pledge class last year.

FLAMING YOUTH

An Agonizing Reappraisal of My Generation

By DAVID S. HEIDLER

Auburn University

LOOK AT US. Behold the generation, the children of Sputnik, wonderous minds, fresh faces, and happy-happy-oh-so-happy.

Who would have ever thought that eighteen years could lend itself to the piecing together of a populace of Frankensteins, drunk with knowledge, crammed full of sunken hope and despair?

"No," everyone said, "Kids are Kids. Nothing ever changes."

But how could they have known that we were doomed to running scared? Running with the fear of hell symbolized by a musical beeping coming from a mystical metal thing speeding around the planet, whipping the elders into frenzy, making us the then infant inheritors of a world gone mad with thoughts of fission and orbital beepers.

What happened to us while we were growing up? Sure, we went to movies and drove our cars and somewhere along the way became accustomed to the good-night kiss which tasted of cheap gin or rum or whatever the guy thought the girl would drink enough of so things just might go farther than she had intended.

And some of us learned sophistication, which was just a refined way of saying, "Would you like a drink?" without making innocent parties uncomfortable. And some of us read books and all of us went to school.

School was different for us. There was always a curiously warping sensation when the heat was on, when the mind was reaching some kind of limitation. And the elders said and propagated tremendous lies like, "You can't get a good job without a college education."

This and other falsehoods, subtler falsehoods, created an unhealthy dread of manual work, stigmatizing it, making us determined to rise above it, go to college—and we swallowed, gulping the mandate, the lie, with a great deal more greed than ambition. Most of us did not see that the inevitable beep was behind the massive drive for edu-

Dave Heidler, a journalism major from Dublin, Ga., is a freshman at Auburn University. He currently serves as a member of the Alpha Epsilon Alumni Relations Committee.

cation. We merely accepted such a thing as natural in its direction. Much like a person who says, "Oh, I get it" after hearing a joke he does not understand.

Of course, such sheepishness came naturally to most of us. The others went off somewhere into limbo, perhaps bearing a figurative stamp which read "Tradesman" or anything besides white-collar-wonderfulness or that enticing title of "Professional." They were still productive members of society, if only theoretically, but were, so the elders said, doomed to a monotonous, impoverished existence.

The rest of us, the majority, did as we were told. This is as things should be, but as we grew more and more potentially productive—(some of us were already turning out crude prototypes of beepers, even using slide rules)—the elders began to regard us with a certain awe which was tempered by what later came to the surface as fear and mistrust.

We became the wonder-children, the most educated, most "involved" group of little troopers to ever hear a beep.

Involved was a big word and still is when applied to my generation. It carries a special influence in that one is at least doing something, making a move, working within.

My generation became involved alright, but there we got out of the regimen and went off on our own. None of the elders was alarmed or mindful of the consequences for we were, after all, wonder-children and quite capable of analyzing abstract political ideologies and theoretical social situations.

This is what they thought, not realizing that we were children first

and wonders second, that we had little experience outside the exact and predictable element of a beep, and that we, because of this, could never be consistently correct in our abstract ideologies and never really feel secure in the permissiveness allowed us.

The latter is far more important because this lack of security made us arrogant and resentful. It made us scorn tradition and law, made us fluid and impressionable as though we were not really living but only marking time.

Some of us broke out and started living fast and faster. Living fast like that only made us die all the quicker, die inside where we could not see but rather knew that we had seen too much and known too much ever to be young and bright again.

And all the while the elders kept telling us how we were so marvelous, but we knew we were not marvelous, did not want to be marvelous, hated the thought of being marvelous. So we retched out our discontent by building a private hell for ourselves. Some used drugs.

Then came the baffling phenomenon which was called the Generation Gap.

"Where have we gone wrong?" asked the disillusioned multitudes, and simultaneously we, my generation, the marvelous wonder-children, were speeding, living fast in order to outdistance the now forgotten beep. We were speeding faster and

KARNEA '74

Tan-Tar-A Resort
On the
Lake of the Ozarks

Write the
Fraternity Central Office
for
Pre-Registration Information
Story on Page 44

faster toward an intersection, a two-way stop, unaware that reality was moving in far greater mass at far greater speeds on a perpendicular course through that same intersection, and when we did realize it and found that we must stop or be smashed to oblivion, our brakes failed.

It crippled some of us for life. The playful slang of "Cop" became the malicious slander of "Pig," the Allmans lost a brother who was mourned with disgustingly insincere tears from thousands of wonder-girls, hop-heads were glorified and became martyrs under the banner of non-conformism, all politicians were viewed as villainous liars, travelling

vagrants became "seekers of Truth" with just a touch of wanderlust, and society was plagued by the revolting hypocrisy of former wonder-children living off and enjoying the establishment's luxuries while simultaneously screaming to its supporters, "Screw you!" in loud surly voices, manners and deeds.

What is most discomforting about these circumstances is that not one great, influential pundit has viewed this chain of events with any evident alarm.

Not one has said, in so many words, that something is rotten in Denmark.

This lack of determined and truthful comment on the part of the

elders seems cowardly and spineless. And the facade of tolerance behind which they hide can only work to further tarnish the respect the more placid members of my generation feel for them.

Because, you see, there are still a few of us — more than you would think — who are bright and sharp and still believe in hotting up our good-night kisses with nothing stronger than rum or gin.

There is not so much youth in us anymore though. Some of us, no matter how far in the past it occurred, can still hear, above the crumbling wreckage of our weaker contemporaries, a slow, steady, comforting beep.

Gentlemen's Weekend

By JAY BRUMFIELD

University of Virginia and University of Kentucky

MANY YEARS ago, before every girl graduating from high school was given a new car for her reward, they would come into town by train. The other passengers must have been surprised to see these girls from all across Virginia end their journey in Charlottesville, but they didn't understand. It was a party weekend at the University of Virginia.

Whatever Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he founded The University in 1819, he could never have imagined Easter Weekend. It is still the year's highlight at U.Va., but as always, things aren't what they used to be.

In the Thirties, Virginia was an all male institution — a gentleman's school — where one's family's social status was considered as important as prep school grades by the admissions office.

Many Virginia gentlemen began Friday, the first official day of Easter Weekend, at the Charlottesville train station. Bartenders had begun plying their wares by eight that morning, ensuring that the students would be in the proper frame of mind when their dates began arriving around five.

Jay Brumfield was pledged and initiated at the University of Virginia, before transferring to the University of Kentucky, where he has affiliated with Delta Epsilon Chapter. He is a junior majoring in journalism.

The first item on the agenda was checking the girls into the private homes where they had been assigned to stay for the weeknd. The proprietress was undoubtedly some ancient grande dame, who to that day thought of herself as a "Sweet Briar girl," and would do anything possible to protect the virtue of her wards for the weekend.

Friday's partying began almost immediately after dinner. It was a progressive party, but liquor — not food — was served. You would have stingers at the Beta house, move across the street to Kappa Sigma for Bloody Marys, and then on to the Delt house for mint juleps. History does not tell us whether anyone ever made the entire circuit.

Saturday's festivities began with a softball game, but there were a couple of minor rule changes: beer kegs served as bases, runners had to

stop at every base and drink a beer before advancing, and the number of runners on a base was deemed unimportant. Twenty baserunners, apparently, was not uncommon.

Thomas Jefferson's Rotunda, the focal point of the grounds, was the setting for Saturday night's formal dance. And in those days, formal meant formal; tails being required. After all, coats and ties were always worn to class.

The weekend's highlight, as it is now, was Sunday. Known as Grain Sunday, the name tells us what beverage was consumed, but nothing about the really important item — mud. If nature didn't provide it, water company profits soared. Most fraternities would turn their yards into a sea of mud, and like it or not, everyone was able to enjoy the fine texture of Charlottesville mud.

After several hours of grain drinking and mud rolling, the boys would escort their recently showered dates back to the train, at least those who were capable of such an act. Soon after the trains left, the living staggered back home, the dead rose, and a "Glad to be Rid of Them" party began, a fitting conclusion to the weekend.

Forty Years Ago at Kentucky

By BEN B. FOWLER, Kentucky '37

As told to

PHIL MALONEY, Kentucky '77

DELTA EPSILON'S chapter house was completed in 1931. This was during the Depression and many of the area residents were opposed to its construction. They felt money should not be spent so lavishly on such a structure.

The atmosphere of our chapter was a serious one because of the Depression. We were aware that our families were facing difficult times and were sacrificing to put us through school.

Many of the members were sons of University professors and academics were stressed more so than now. We had the highest academic standing in the Southern Division for the first seven years of our chapter's existence, and this played a major role in our getting the loan from national to build the Shelter.

Although Greek influence in student government has waned considerably, Greeks were the main force in campus politics in the Thirties. The older and powerful fraternities formed a coalition to control student government.

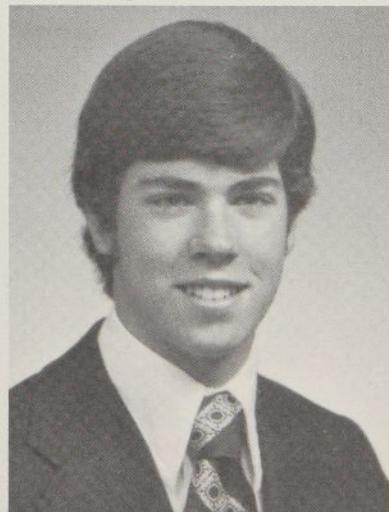
Although the Deltas had already established ourselves as one of the top fraternities on campus, we refused to join the "combine." Instead, we joined with the smaller fraternities and independents to offset the power of the "combine." This balanced the control of campus politics.

Most Deltas dated sorority girls. Dances were held only occasionally at the Shelter. Girls were not frequently brought to the house—it was regarded as a man's place.

Dances were given at the Alumni Gym for all the fraternities. These included the Military Ball, the All-Fraternity Dance, and the Prom. There were occasionally sock hops.

Forty years separate the college classes of Ben B. Fowler, Kentucky '37, Frankfort, Ky., attorney, and Phil Maloney, '77, a member of his chapter Public Relations Committee. To get an idea of what Delta Epsilon Chapter was like four decades ago, freshman agriculture major Maloney interviewed alumnus Fowler, who was voted chapter Delt of the Year in 1937.

Delta Epsilon Chapter, celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, has the largest membership of the 22 fraternities at UK. The 44-year-old Shelter remains the largest Greek house on campus, and the chapter also has a housing annex. Delta Epsilon has won Hugh Shields Awards in each of the past two years.



Phil Maloney

These dances were under the "no break" system. Most of the dances were slow, but some of the freshmen began dancing the jitterbug my senior year.

When there were no dances we would pick up our dates in a car

and go to the drugstore or to a drive-in restaurant.

An extremely popular place was Bent's Tavern, just outside of town. On afternoons after classes guys would gather at another tavern near downtown Lexington. This place was considered a bit rough and usually a gathering place for football players and non-Greeks.

As far as the fads are concerned, I went to school before the goldfish swallowing and after Shipwreck Kelly set the flagpole-sitting record in Louisville. The attitude was generally pretty serious during the Depression.

Rivalries existed among the Fraternities in intramurals and during Rush, but on the whole the atmosphere was very affable and there was a good deal of mixing.

Our housemother was a very important influence on us. She was instrumental in making us feel at home. We had a lot of respect for her.

Our house was by far the biggest and most modern house at UK, and probably one of the best Delt Shelters in the nation. Most of the fraternities had old, Gay Nineties type houses that were remodeled for their purpose. We lived farther off campus than the other fraternities, which led to our being often called "the country gentlemen."

Adolph Rupp had arrived by this time, and was quickly making Kentucky a national basketball power, but enthusiasm for both football and basketball remained about the same.

Sometimes we would go to some of the out of state football games, such as Tennessee and Georgia Tech, and stay at the Delt houses there. Southern hospitality was abundant from our neighboring chapters.



Ginny Taggart and Steve Tiernan re-live "the old days" at an Auburn '50s party.

"One, two, three o'clock, four o'clock rock,
Five, six, seven o'clock, eight o'clock rock,
Nine, ten, eleven o'clock, twelve o'clock rock,
We're gonna rock 'round the clock tonight"
"Did you see T-Bone's new 57 Chevy?"
"Hey, let's cruise downtown to the soda shop."

Parties Recall the Old Days

By GARY HUTCHINS

Auburn University

THOSE were the good ole days, or were they? At Delta Tau Delta many things have changed but the changes have been new people not in the idea of the Brotherhood. But telling you that is not my purpose. Showing you that the fun and good times are still the same is.

Today it seems to be a fad to be nostalgic and look back at the good old days. Many chapters are trying to relive this era with their Fifties parties. We at Auburn are no exception.

Most of the Brothers today look at the Fifties and early Sixties as "I remember when" days. I cannot really remember much more than a song or an occasional ride in someone's fast '56 Chevy. I do remember when those long-haired Beatles first appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show.

We are not the only generation that can remember when. Many alumni of the Fifties come back to the Shelter and tell stories about the way things were and what they did. Many of the stories are the same as

Gary Hutchins, a senior political science major at Auburn University, is the chapter House and Grounds Committee chairman.

ones we will tell, in slightly different circumstances.

The alumni had their chance to tell their stories at Epsilon Alpha's twentieth anniversary party two years ago. Because of the alumni inspiration and the current wave of nostalgia, our Little Sisters sponsored an "American Graffiti" party recently. Our Little Sister *Herald* announced the party in chapter meeting like this: "Next weekend the Little Sisters are sponsoring an American Graffiti party. Everyone bring their date, grease back their hair and be ready to dance at the sock hop to your favorites, Ricky Nelson, Buddy Holley, and all the others."

But nostalgia isn't new. Each generation of the Fraternity has had an era to look back to. Brothers of the Fifties are bound to have had flapper parties and Roaring Twen-

ties parties. The social director probably announced in chapter meeting that, "The Twenties party will be in two weeks so all you Brothers go home and dig up your father's ZOOT suit and get your dates a FLAPPER suit. Remember there will be a case of "bootleg" beer for the best dressed couple and bathtub gin for the couple that wins the Charleston dance contest."

Ten years from now someone will announce the Happy Party. To decorate they'll get some old black-lite poster from the attic. They'll hunt all over town for some lilac or strawberry incense, borrow some girl's wig to give them long hair instead of the shaved head style everyone is wearing.

They might even borrow someone's old VW bus to go pick up their date with those rare old faded cotton jeans and a printed T-shirt saying "Make Love Not War."

And sometime in the future I'll drop by the Shelter and say "I remember when . . ."

Delt SPORTLIGHT

By JAY LANGHAMMER

Texas Christian '65

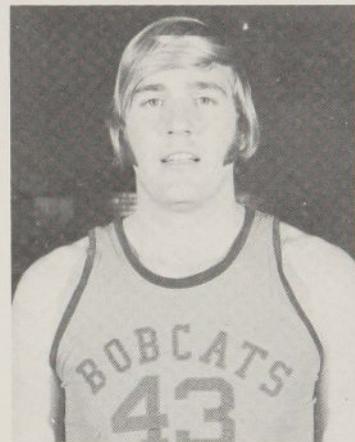


BASKETBALL

Southwest Texas State senior co-captain TRAVIS CORNETT closed an outstanding career by leading the Bobcats in scoring for the third straight year. He wound up with 1841 points in four seasons and is now SWTSU's second-leading all-time scorer. He led the Lone Star Conference in field goal percentage, gained All-LSC first team honors for the third year, and NAIA All-American honorable mention. He had a career-high 36 points against Sul Ross and also set a new school career field goal percentage mark of 59.4%. Travis is now the Fraternity's all-time scoring leader for one season (617 points) and a career (1841 points).

BRUCE FEATHERSTON was Southwest Texas State's other co-captain and ended his career as the school's third all-time scorer with 1430 points. He led the Bobcats in rebounding for the third year and gained All-LSC honorable mention. Travis and Bruce set a new school record for games in a career with 107 in four years.

Junior guard CHUCK ROBINSON was Marietta's co-scoring leader, team co-captain, Most Valuable Player, an All-Ohio Athletic Conference honorable mention choice, and was named to "Outstanding College



Travis Cornett
Southwest Texas State

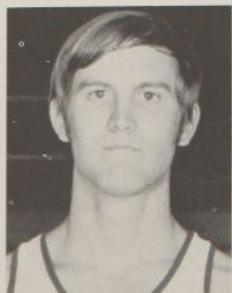
Athletes of America." Junior DOUG OXSEN started the last 8 games of the year for Oregon State and had 12 points in OSU's big win over UCLA. Doug also had 16 against Washington State and 13 against USC. He won the OSU Basketball Scholar-Athlete Award.

Three Delts had good years for Stevens Tech. Captain TOM McINERNEY led the team in scoring, rebounding, assists, and field goal percentage. He set a school career rebound record with 608 for a 12.1 average. He tied a single game mark with 26 rebounds, was named to the Independent Interstate Basketball League All-Star team, and the New

Jersey All-College Division third team. Junior BERNIE O'KEEFE and soph MIKE BRONDER ranked second and fourth respectively in team scoring.

Soph forward CAM LANGE led M.I.T. in scoring for the second year. DePauw center KYLE FORT was the team's top rebounder for the third year and ranked sixth in ICC rebounding. He had 29 points against Wabash, his career high and the team's high for the season. Frosh center RICK HUSER was the second-leading scorer (11.7) and top rebounder for DePauw's junior varsity.

Freshman GARY HOEMANN and soph SAM HARRIS were second and third respectively in scoring for Westminster. Gary was the team leader in field goal percentage. Senior forward VINCE JOHNSON was a Wabash starter again and led the team in rebounds in 4 games. Freshman guard BOB HILDEBRAND started quite a few games for Northwestern. Centers RICH RYAN of Illinois Tech and DAVE MILLER of Bethany were part-time regulars. Forward BEN CLARK saw a lot of action for Duke's junior varsity. DAVE SABATKA did a fine job for R.P.I. and was named to the Rochester Tech All-Tournament Team.



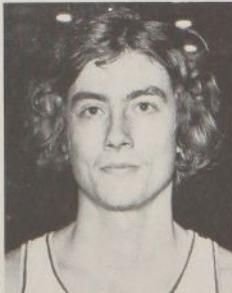
Bruce Featherston
Southwest Tex. St.



Chuck Robinson
Marietta



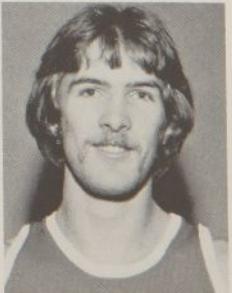
Cam Lange
M.I.T.



Vince Johnson
Wabash



Dave Miller
Bethany



Dave Sabatka
R.P.I.

SWIMMING

Kenyon College set a new national record, becoming the first U.S. college to win 21 consecutive conference titles in the same sport. Leading the way was co-captain RICH JAMES, called by his coach "the best all-around swimmer in Kenyon history and one of the finest in Ohio Conference history." At the Ohio Conference championships this winter, he had first place finishes in the 100 and 200 yard Backstroke events and second place in the 200 Individual Medley. At the NCAA College Division championships, Rich was named All-American for the fourth year after finishing second in the 200 Backstroke and seventh in the 100 Backstroke.

JOHN DAVIS of Kenyon placed first in the 500 and 1650 Freestyle events and second in the 200 Freestyle at the OAC meet. He won All-American honors again at the NCAA meet, finishing eighth in the 1650 Freestyle. Another Kenyon All-American repeater was BILL MONTEI, who swam on the school's 800 Freestyle Relay team. At the OAC meet, he was second in the 50 Freestyle, fourth in the 100 Freestyle, and tenth in the 200 Freestyle.

At the OAC meet, Kenyon's DON CONSTANTINO placed second in the 100 Breaststroke, second in the 200 Breaststroke, and third in the 200 Individual Medley. He won All-American honors at the NCAA meet after setting a new Kenyon 400 Individual Medley mark.

Kenyon's fifth Delt All-American was JIM KUHN, who swam a leg of the relay team that finished twelfth in the 800 Freestyle Relay. At the OAC meet, Jim was fifth in the 200 Breaststroke, sixth in the 100 Breaststroke, and eighth in the 50 Free Style.



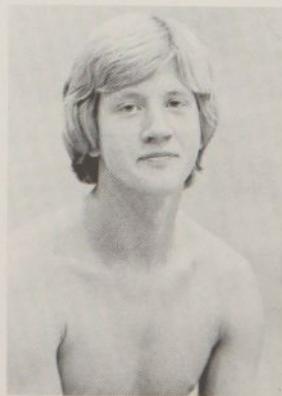
Rich James
Kenyon

Leading Delt Scorers

		Games	FG Pct.	Rbnds.	Avg. 8.1	Total Points	Avg. 19.9
TRAVIS CORNETT, Southwest Texas	F	31	61.4	251	8.1	617	
CAM LANGE, M.I.T.	F	23	38.9	177	7.7	393	17.1
TOM McINERNEY, Stevens Tech	F	18	47.9	212	11.8	288	16.0
BRUCE FEATHERSTON, S. W. Texas	C	31	55.4	288	9.3	469	15.1
CHUCK ROBINSON, Marietta	G	23	45.6	83	3.6	333	14.5
GARY HOEMANN, Westminster	F	27	54.7	149	5.5	348	12.9
SAM HARRIS, Westminster	F	27	51.9	154	5.7	269	10.0
BERNIE O'KEEFE, Stevens Tech	C	17	45.1	85	5.0	139	8.4
KYLE FORT, DePauw	C	24	43.6	188	7.8	198	8.3
MIKE BRONDER, Stevens Tech	F	18	35.2	112	6.2	138	7.6
DOUG OXSEN, Oregon State	C	23	53.3	86	3.7	163	7.1
VINCE JOHNSON, Wabash	F	24	36.9	111	4.6	162	6.8
DAVE MILLER, Bethany	C	17	35.7	62	3.7	103	6.1
RICH RYAN, Illinois Tech	C	25	58.4	90	3.7	107	4.3
DAVE SABATKA, R.P.I.	F	22	36.0	75	3.4	91	4.1

Other fine Kenyon tankers who did well at the OAC meet were TOM HAZLETT, ninth in the 100 Breaststroke and tenth in the 200 Breaststroke; NILES KEERAN, fourth in the 50 Freestyle, eighth in the 100 Freestyle, and twelfth in the 100 Backstroke; JIM O'MAILIA, fourteenth in the 200 Butterfly; and MIKE SPETRINO, fourteenth in the 200 Breaststroke and 1650 Freestyle, and fifteenth in the 100 Breaststroke.

ROGER WOOD co-captained



John Baker
Purdue

Northwestern for the third year, swam on the Big Ten's second-place 400 Freestyle Relay team, and was eleventh in the 100 Freestyle. His teammate, PHIL DODSON, finished seventh in both the 100 and 200 Freestyle and swam on the 400 Freestyle Relay team. Roger and Phil went to the NCAA Championships.

Ohio State's STEVE MIELY placed fourth in the 100 Breaststroke and ninth in the 200 Breaststroke at the Big Ten meet. JOHN BAKER won his fourth letter and led a group of 11 Delts on Purdue's squad. Fresh divers BILL SMITH and MARK VIRTS of Purdue went to the NCAA meet.

Allegheny College's team had an outstanding year, winning its second straight PAC crown. Soph diver JEFF GORDON was second in the PAC one-meter event and went to the NCAA College Division meet. Soph CHAD SMITH was also outstanding and went to the NCAA finals. PETE RICH placed ninth in PAC one-meter diving.



Bob Garnaas
Minnesota

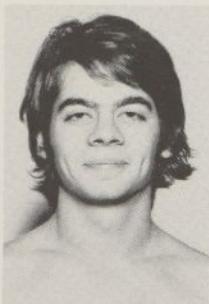
Captaining the Minnesota squad was BOB GARNAAS, who placed fourteenth in the 200 Butterfly at the Big Ten meet. SHEL PETERSON had the best Gopher performance of the year in three-meter diving.

DON HEZLEP of Bethany concluded four fine years by placing fourth in the 100 and 200 Breaststroke at the PAC meet. He holds the Bethany pool record in the 200 event. JIM BROTHERSON captained Duke's squad.

MIKE COURTNEY and MARK STROLLO were R.P.I.'s top two divers for the second straight year. Mike had 73 points for the year and Mark 63.



Mike Courtney
R.P.I.



Mark Strollo
R.P.I.

FOOTBALL

Back in football as the General Manager of the World Football League's Detroit Wheels is EVERETT "SONNY" GRANDELUS, Michigan State '51. He was formerly head coach at Colorado and an assistant with the Eagles and Lions.

HOWARD MUDD, Michigan State, Hillsdale '64, is the new offensive line coach for the San Diego Chargers. The former All-Pro guard was an assistant coach at the University of California in 1973.

Nine Deltas were selected in the NFL draft. Minnesota tackle MATT HERKENHOFF, a fourth-round

Kansas City selection, spurned the Chiefs' offer and signed with the New York Stars of the WFL.

Quarterback MIKE BORYLA of Stanford was drafted by Cincinnati in the fourth round but Philadelphia acquired the rights to him. He was also picked by New York of the WFL in the first round. Northwestern defensive back PETE WESSEL went to Oakland in the fifth round. San Diego State quarterback JESSE FREITAS signed with the Chargers after being their sixth-round choice.

Three Deltas were taken in the seventh round. Maryland guard BART PURVIS by Green Bay; Stanford kicker ROD GARCIA by Oakland; and Northwestern linebacker MIKE VARTY by Washington. Kansas State guard BILL BRITTAINE went to Philadelphia in the eleventh round and Kansas State center FRED ROTHWELL was a thirteenth-round Detroit pick.

Center LARRY KAMINSKI, Purdue '66, has announced his retirement from pro football. He spent his entire eight-year career with the Denver Broncos.

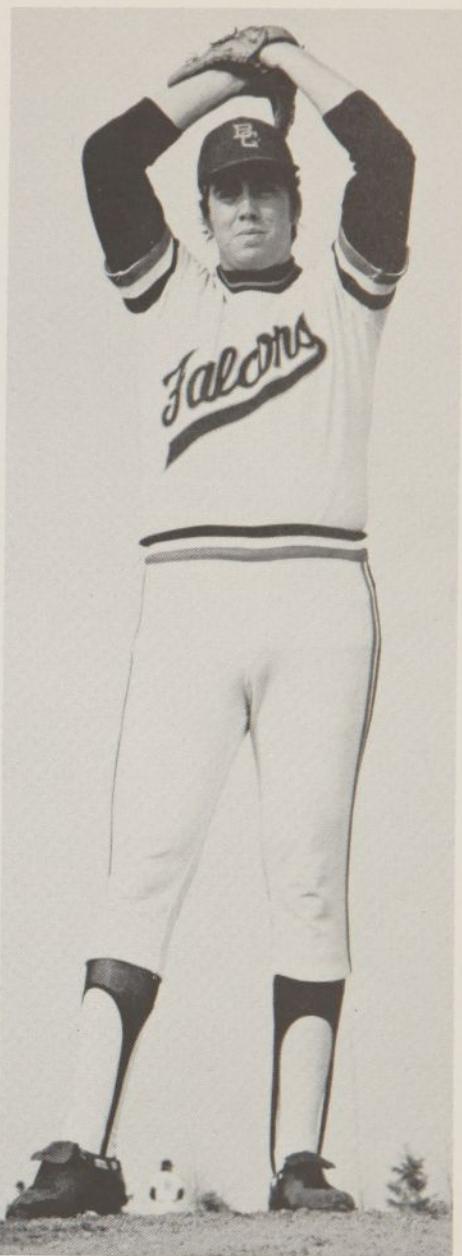
Former All-ACC safety BILL HANNENBERG, Duke '73, has signed with the Birmingham Americans of the WFL. Last year, he had trials with Denver and the New York Giants.

The new head football coach at Ohio Northern University is WALLY HOOD, Ohio Wesleyan '57, who was the offensive backfield coach at Colgate the past year. He was an assistant at Baldwin-Wallace College for six years before moving to Colgate.

University of Texas standout receiver PAT KELLY won two awards at the team's football banquet in February: the Longhorn Club Sportsmanship Award and the Top Scholar Award.

BASEBALL

A fine pro prospect is junior pitcher DAN HEBEL of Bowling Green. Dan was drafted by the Phillies out of high school and pitched a one-hit, 4-0 shutout over Ohio State as a freshman. He had a 3-1 record and 2.66 ERA as a frosh, then last year as a sophomore, posted a 4-3 record and 3.76 ERA. Dan served as President of Delta Tau chapter last fall and will probably sign with the pros if he has another good season.



Dan Hebel
Bowling Green

Another outstanding returnee to the college ranks is outfielder PETE MAROPIS of Allegheny. Last year, while just a freshman, Pete had 28 hits in 65 at bats for a .430 average, the 28th best mark in the NCAA College Division. He was named to the All-PAC first team.

Other fine players are Texas Tech outfielder and co-captain JIM HORTON, pitcher BRUCE ULISI and outfielder MIKE DESCHLER of Lehigh, Iowa hurler JIMMY LINN, and outfielder MIKE CRAVEN and pitcher JIM BUELOW of DePauw. A complete college baseball wrapup will appear in the next issue.

Continued on Page 43

BETA—OHIO UNIV.

Albert W. Lewis, '25

DELTA—UNIV. OF MICHIGAN

James I. Davis, '32
Joseph L. Hickey, '13
Walter H. Simmons, '22
Hugh C. White, '21
Charles A. Yager, '45

EPSILON—ALBION COLL.

Prentiss M. Brown, '11,
(Univ. of Ill., '14)

ZETA—CASE WESTERN

William L. Moon, '27

KAPPA—HILLSDALE COLL.

Roy C. Konas, '55
Arnold R. McCoy, '50

MU—OHIO WESLEYAN

Russell L. Heminger, '14

TAU—

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLL.
Ralph S. Townsend, '13,
(Columbia Univ., '15)
Robert S. Young, '36

CHI—KENYON COLL.

Richard B. Baker, '40,
(University of Cincinnati, '40)

OMEGA—

UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA
Walter D. Banes, '04
Morgan Taylor, '10,
(Univ. of Missouri, '11)

BETA ALPHA—INDIANA UNIV.

Edward H. Frickenschmidt, '54

BETA GAMMA—

UNIV. OF WISCONSIN
Edward W. Hoffmann, '07
James R. Lamb, '17,
(Univ. of Minn., '17)

BETA DELTA—UNIV. OF GEORGIA

Benjamin L. Brinson, Sr., '12
Lois B. Musgrove, '24

BETA EPSILON—EMORY UNIV.

Virgil Y. C. Eady, '27

BETA ZETA—BUTLER UNIV.

Halford L. Johnson, '18

BETA KAPPA—

UNIV. OF COLORADO
Mark H. Rathburn, '29

BETA MU—TUFTS UNIV.

Howard P. Gilmore, '11
William H. Kemp, '35

BETA NU—

MASS. INST. OF TECH.
Edward H. Mitcham, '25

Chapter Eternal

Note—*Member of Distinguished Service Chapter

BETA OMICRON—CORNELL UNIV.

Henry T. Buckman, '24
John M. Lutz, Sr., '13

BETA PI—NORTHWESTERN UNIV.

Frank H. Judson, '28

BETA TAU—UNIV. OF NEBRASKA

Alonzo F. Farrow, '10
Paul James, '29

BETA UPSILON—
UNIV. OF ILLINOIS

Edwin W. Stewart, '34,
(Hillsdale Coll., '34)

BETA PHI—OHIO STATE UNIV.

Warren M. Briggs, '11
Robert W. Sass, '45

GAMMA ALPHA—
UNIV. OF CHICAGO

Frederick C. Hack, Jr., '29

GAMMA BETA—
ILLINOIS INST. OF TECH.

Ralph W. Cumming, '28
Mansell F. Davis, '27
William N. Erickson, '20
Herbert M. Sharp, '05

GAMMA GAMMA—DARTMOUTH

Charles A. Gibbons, III, '42
William G. Heep, Jr., '28
Paul H. Pontius, '52

GAMMA EPSILON—
COLUMBIA UNIV.

Frederic R. Sanborn, '19

GAMMA THETA—BAKER UNIV.

Ralph W. Polson, '50
Donald W. Selzer, '45

GAMMA IOTA—UNIV. OF TEXAS

Dee German, '12

GAMMA LAMBDA—PURDUE UNIV.

John D. Baker, '39
Ernest B. Heavilon, '27

GAMMA MU—
UNIV. OF WASHINGTON

William M. Teller, '40

GAMMA XI—

UNIV. OF CINCINNATI

*James H. Garrison, '19
John F. McCaslin, '32

GAMMA SIGMA—

UNIV. OF PITTSBURGH

John A. Jacobs, '50
James G. Simpson, '43
Daniel W. Smith, '33

GAMMA TAU—UNIV. OF KANSAS

Glenn D. Voran, '31

GAMMA UPSILON—MIAMI UNIV.

Charles L. Broadwell, Jr., '32

GAMMA CHI—

KANSAS STATE UNIV.
Bruce H. Markle, '30

GAMMA PSI—

GEORGIA INST. OF TECH.
James H. Rounsville, '30,
(Univ. of Texas, '30)

DELTA ALPHA—
UNIV. OF OKLAHOMA

Marion J. Calbeck, '42
Ralph B. Garretson, '29
Eugene M. Gentry, '23

DELTA BETA—CARNEGIE-MELLON

Robert F. Byrne, '53

DELTA ETA—UNIV. OF ALABAMA

William D. Burgess, '39

DELTA THETA—
UNIV. OF TORONTO

Robert E. Carruth, '35
Hubert C. Dell, '29
Alan E. Dyer, '33
Donald P. Heeney, '34
Darcy G. Hilliard, '27
William G. H. Jephcott, '29
Henry M. Jones, '32
Conrad K. Lally, '26
Nelson R. McConkey, '26
Arthur D. McKinney, '28
Franklin S. Milligan, '10
Karl S. Moeser, '31
Ralph A. Westervelt, '28
Fredrick R. Saxby, '30
Edward R. Sharpe, '29
Thomas M. Steele, '25
John M. Wilson, '08

DELTA IOTA—
UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

William T. Davis, '31

DELTA PHI—
FLORIDA STATE UNIV.

Robert Bagovich, '57,
(Penn. State '57)

DELTA OMEGA—
KENT STATE UNIV.

Byrne DeWeese, '34



Arch Chapter

Edwin L. Heminger, Ohio Wesleyan '48, PRESIDENT, R. R. #4, Findlay, Ohio 45840
 Fred C. Tucker, Jr., DePauw '40, VICE-PRESIDENT and RITUALIST, 2500 One Indiana Square, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
 William J. Fraering, Tulane '46, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, 16 Wren St., New Orleans, La., 70124
 Edwin H. Hughes, III, DePauw '43, TREASURER, Suite 800, 130 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
 Darrel L. Johnson, South Dakota '40, Oregon '40, SECRETARY, 500 Pacific Building, Portland, Ore. 97204
 Dr. Frederick D. Kershner, Jr., Butler '37, DIRECTOR OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS, 106 Morningside Dr., Apt. 51, New York, N.Y. 10027
 Carl E. Stipe, Jr., Emory '43, PRESIDENT SOUTHERN DIVISION, 1690 Little Joe Ct., Decatur, Ga. 30033
 The Rev. G. C. McElvea, Ohio Wesleyan '47, Pennsylvania '47, PRESIDENT WESTERN DIVISION, 5923 Royal Lane, Dallas, Texas 75230
 Kenneth N. Folgers, Illinois Tech '58, PRESIDENT NORTHERN DIVISION, 30 S. Michigan Ave., Suite 300, Chicago, Ill. 60603
 Wayne A. Sinclair, West Va., '68, PRESIDENT EASTERN DIVISION, P.O. Box 2385, Charleston, W. Va. 25328

Division Vice-Presidents

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Evangelos S. Levas, Kentucky '54, 119 S. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky., 40507
 Robert C. Swanson, Purdue '48, 6522 Newhall Road, Charlotte, N.C. 28211
 Dr. Bert Hayes, Athens College '52, Dean of Students, Athens College, Athens, Ala. 35611
 Steven G. Kahn, South Florida '70, 7900 Baymeadows Road, Apt. 76, Jacksonville, Fla. 32216
 William C. Caruso, Emory '70, 560 Allen Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30324
 William L. Sanders, LaGrange '72, 97 Peachtree Park Drive, N.E., Apartment J-2, Atlanta, Georgia 30309
 William F. Williamson, Jr., Tulane '45, P.O. Box 843, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
 John M. Nolan, Ohio '48, Box 613, Lake of the Woods, Locust Grove, Virginia 22508

WESTERN DIVISION

Silas B. Ragsdale, Jr., Texas '48, Camp Stewart for Boys, Hunt, Texas 78024
 Ivan L. Malm, Baker '56, 5321 West 99th Terr., Overland Park, Kan. 66207
 John H. Venable, Carnegie-Mellon '51, Oklahoma State '51, 1717 W. Sunset Dr., Stillwater, Okla. 74074
 Richard H. Englehart, Indiana '45, 2999 West 6th St., c/o The Stever Companies, Los Angeles, Ca. 90020
 K. Reed Swenson, Oregon '35, 4304 S. E. Henderson, Portland, Oregon 97206
 Robert F. Boord, Wabash '40, 610 Illinois, N.E., Pullman, Wash. 99163
 David L. Nagel, Iowa State '63, 7031 Douglas Ave., Urbandale, Ia. 50322
 Joseph H. Langhammer, Jr., Texas Christian '65, 5417 El Campo, Fort Worth, Texas 76107
 Jean M. Noel, Jr., Kansas '67, 202 North Rock Rd., Wichita, Kan. 67206

NORTHERN DIVISION

David B. Hughes, Ohio Wesleyan '61, Suite 800, 130 East Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
 Daniel L. Earley, Cincinnati '65, 5711 Shady Hollow Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45230
 Ronald S. Glassner, Iowa '69, 2605 26th Avenue Court, Rock Island, Ill. 61201
 V. Ray Alford, Case Western Reserve '56, 14429 Leroy Center Road, Thompson, Ohio 44086
 John W. Wood, Jr., South Dakota '68, 3840 Maryland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55427
 Robert P. Stapp, DePauw '34, Office of Publ., General Motors Inst., Flint, Mich. 48502
 John C. Nowell, Texas at Arlington '70, 2020 Lincoln Pk. West, Apt. 36F, Chicago, Ill. 60614
 Lewis J. Soloway, Cincinnati '71, 3330 E. 7th Ave., Apt. 14, Columbus, Ohio 43219
 Dr. Michael J. Moloney, Jr., Illinois Tech '58, R.R. #51, Box 629, Terre Haute, Ind. 47805
 Edward W. Yates, Illinois Tech '64, 431 N. Euclid, Oak Park, Ill. 60302
 Leedom Kettell, Ohio Wesleyan '61, 1463 Bird Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103
 Stephen C. Schlegel, Cincinnati '72, 4930 Hawaiian Terrace, Cincinnati, Ohio 45223
 Edward F. Whipple, Ohio Wesleyan '48, 3771 Lyon Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43220
 Alan M. Dimmers, Ohio Wesleyan '56, 25 Budlong Street, Hillsdale, Michigan 49242

EASTERN DIVISION

Robert P. Dittman, W&J '65, The Frankel Co., 3760 One Oliver Plaza, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222
 Gary C. Masterson, Illinois Tech '72, Cornell '72, 13 Harvest Rd., Fairport, N.Y. 14450
 Marion R. Llewellyn, West Virginia '34, 5696 Luna Lane, Erie, Pa. 16506
 J. Bruce Havekotte, West Virginia '67, 7105 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15208
 Dr. Paul D. Rosso, West Virginia '68, Village of Pennbrook, Apt. 1720, Millcreek, Rt. 13, Levittown, Pa. 19054
 Stephen J. Zerbe, Bethany '73, 297 Kinderkamack Road, River Edge, N.J. 07661
 John M. Myles, III, Allegheny '73, 1 Third Street, North Arlington, New Jersey 07032
 James O. Ballinger, Maine '66, 4 Charles Place, Orono, Maine 04473

Central Office

4740 Kingsway Drive, Suite 110, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205

Telephone: (317) 259-1187

Alfred P. Sheriff, III, Washington & Jefferson '49, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
Frank H. Price, Jr., Auburn '59, DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
Gale Wilkerson, Oklahoma State '66, DIRECTOR OF CHAPTER SERVICES
David N. Keller, Ohio '50, EDITOR
Thomas S. Braun, Ohio '73, FIELD COUNSELOR
William D. Price, Texas Tech '73, FIELD COUNSELOR
Gregory W. Otte, Iowa State '73, FIELD COUNSELOR
Keith J. Steiner, Allegheny '73, FIELD COUNSELOR

Distinguished Service Chapter Committee

Francis M. Hughes, Ohio Wesleyan '31, CHAIRMAN, Suite 800, 130 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
G. Herbert McCracken, Pittsburgh '21, Scholastic Magazines, 50 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036
C. T. Boyd, North Carolina '21, Box 180, Greensboro, N.C. 27402

The Fraternity's Founding

Delta Tau Delta was founded at Bethany College, Bethany, Virginia (now West Virginia), February, 1858. Incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, December 1, 1911. The Fraternity is a charter member of the National Interfraternity Conference.

Founders were:

Richard H. Alfred (1832-1914)
Eugene Tarr (1840-1914)
John C. Johnson (1840-1927)
Alexander C. Earle (1841-1916)

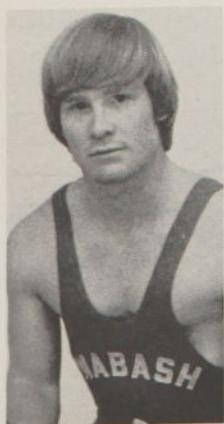
William R. Cunningham (1834-1919)
John L. N. Hunt (1838-1918)
Jacob S. Lowe (1839-1919)
Henry K. Bell (1839-1867)

Delt SPORTLIGHT

Continued from Page 40

WRESTLING

Northwestern junior JIM TORRES placed fourth in the Big Ten in the 158-pound weight class. Purdue senior NATE KEMPLER won his third letter in the 190-pound class and had an 11-6-2 record this



Roger Wilson
Wabash



Joe DeVito
Stevens

winter. Marietta junior KEN WEAVER had his best year in the 150-pound class with an 8-3-1 record and won his third letter. Another 150-pounder, ROGER WILSON of Wabash, participated in four meets and scored points in three of them. Other standout wrestlers were RALPH MAZZA of Bethany, PETER BALDWIN of George Washington, DON OVERDORF of Washington and Lee, and MARK ASCHILMAN and TOM HUGHES of Lawrence.

MISCELLANEOUS

The most publicized Delt athlete of the year has been KYLE ROTE, JR., Sewanee '72, the winner of \$53,400 in the "Superstars" competition in February. His two-day victory over some of the biggest names in sports netted him \$15,200 in the qualifying trials, \$25,000 for finish-

ing first in the overall competition, and \$13,200 in bonus money. He won the tennis, swimming, and bowling competition, and finished second in golf and the one-mile bike race.

WALDO FISHER, Northwestern '28, longtime Assistant Athletic Director and Business Manager at his alma mater, was one of three recipients of Distinguished Service Awards at the College Athletic Business Managers Association convention.

All-American RICK GRISWOLD is captaining the fine Bowling Green rugby squad this spring. RICK CASLER was M.I.T.'s hockey co-captain, Most Valuable Player, and leading scorer with 7 goals and 6 assists in 13 games.

Senior JOE DE VITO of Stevens Tech closed a fine career of fencing with a 22-19 record in sabre. STEVE SMITH was Lawrence's fencing captain.

Karnea

AUGUST, 18-21, 1974



ALL DELTS intending to attend the 1974 Karnea at Tan-Tar-A Resort & Golf Club on the Lake of the Ozarks, August 18-21, should be aware of deadlines and guidelines that have been established for the event.

Pre-Registration

Information and forms for pre-registration can be obtained by undergraduates and alumni by writing the Central Office: Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, 4740 Kingsway Drive, Suite 110, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

Deadline for Karnea pre-registration is August 1. Registration fees will be \$10 for Deltas and \$5 for ladies and other guests.

Hotel Reservations

Hotel reservation cards may be obtained also from the Central Office, for use in making reservations directly with Tan-Tar-A Resort. If you prefer to contact the lodge without obtaining forms from Central Office, be sure to mention that you want the Delta Tau Delta Karnea rate. Write to Tan-Tar-A Resort & Golf Club, Osage Beach, Missouri 65065. Telephone reservations can be made 24-hours-per day by calling (314) 348-2283. Or call these toll-free numbers: from St. Louis call 991-1866 or 991-2253; in Kansas City call 229-3656.

Hotel Charges

For students, the special Karnea package rate is \$128.79 per person (multiple occupancy). This package rate includes four nights' lodging and 11 full meals beginning with the Ozark barbecue on Sunday, August 18, and ending with breakfast on Thursday, August 22. All taxes and food service gratuities are included.

The special student daily rate for reserved earlier or later arrival or departure is \$33.23 per person, including meals, taxes, and food service gratuities.

The special Karnea package rate for alumni and adult guests is \$140.79 per person (double occupancy), also including four nights lodging

and 11 full meals beginning with the Ozark barbecue and ending with the Thursday breakfast. All taxes and food service gratuities are included.

The special alumni and adult guest daily rate for reserved earlier or later arrival or departure is \$36.23 per person, including meals, taxes, and food service gratuities.

Rates for children sharing rooms with parents are \$6 per night over age 5 and \$4 under age 5, not including meals. Older children may eat on the American Plan at the rate of \$16.23 per day, including taxes and gratuities.

Reservation Deadline

Deadline for guaranteed reservations is July 18. This is the date that reservations must be made with the Resort, so reservation cards obtained from the Central Office should be requested well in advance of the deadline.

A Family Resort

The 1974 Karnea offers an outstanding opportunity to combine business with a family vacation. Tan-Tar-A Resort is one of the nation's top vacation sites.

Hidden Lake Golf Course, designed by architect Robert Von Hagge, has tree-lined fairways, flashing white traps, and oversized greens.

Water sports on Lake of the Ozarks, one of the Mid-West's largest lakes, includes sailing, motor-boating, water skiing or an excursion boat ride. Rental equipment, water ski and sailing instruction are available.

There are three big outdoor swimming pools and one tropically heated indoor pool, an eight-lane bowling alley, a billiard room, indoor golf facility, health club, and a free children's play room under experienced supervision. Baby sitters always are available.

Four tennis courts are located next to the pro shop. Scenic trails provide interesting settings for horseback riding. Some of the country's best combos entertain nightly in dining rooms and lounges.

Transportation

Tan-Tar-A is easily accessible either by land or air. Here is some information to help plan your trip:

For Ozark Airlines schedules and reservations, contact an Ozark office or call St. Louis (314) 436-1900 or Kansas City (816) 471-7383.

Skyways Aviation commuter flights are daily from St. Louis and Kansas City. For schedules and reservations, call St. Louis (314) 423-3414 or Kansas City (816) 243-5915.

Private planes have a choice of two airports, Lee C. Fine (Kaiser) or Grand-Glaize, both shown on VFR sectional charts.

Bus service to the area is via Missouri Transit Company. For schedule information call Continental Trailways, in St. Louis (314) 231-7181 or Kansas City (816) 421-6252.

Rental cars are available through private rental agencies at either Lee C. Fine Airport (314) 348-5370 or Grand-Glaize Airport (314) 348-2444.

Speakers

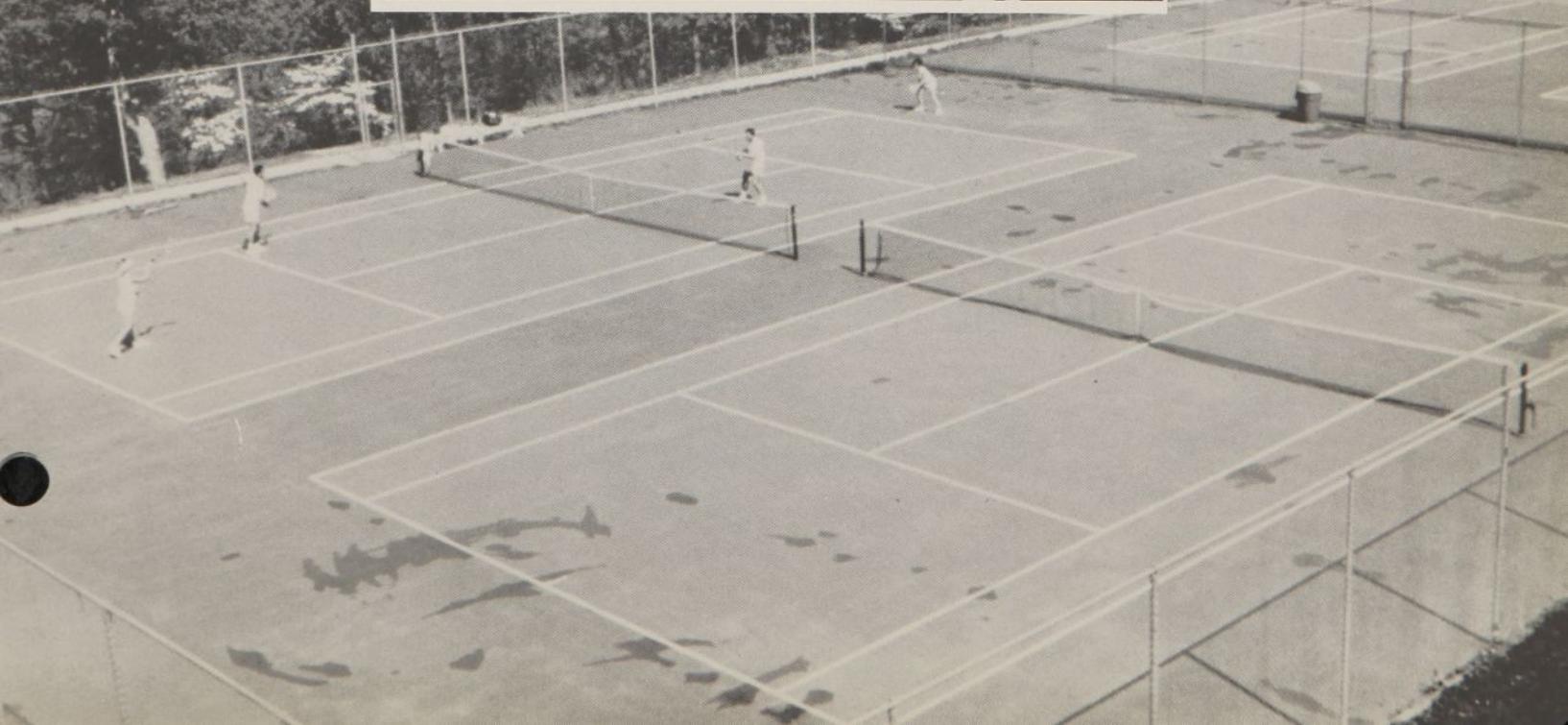
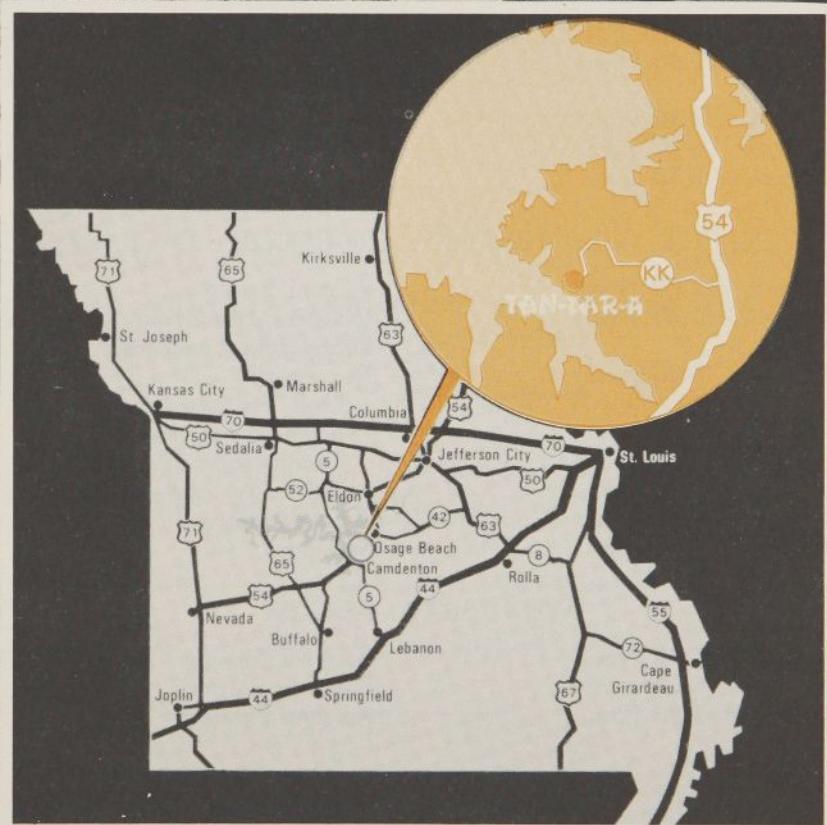
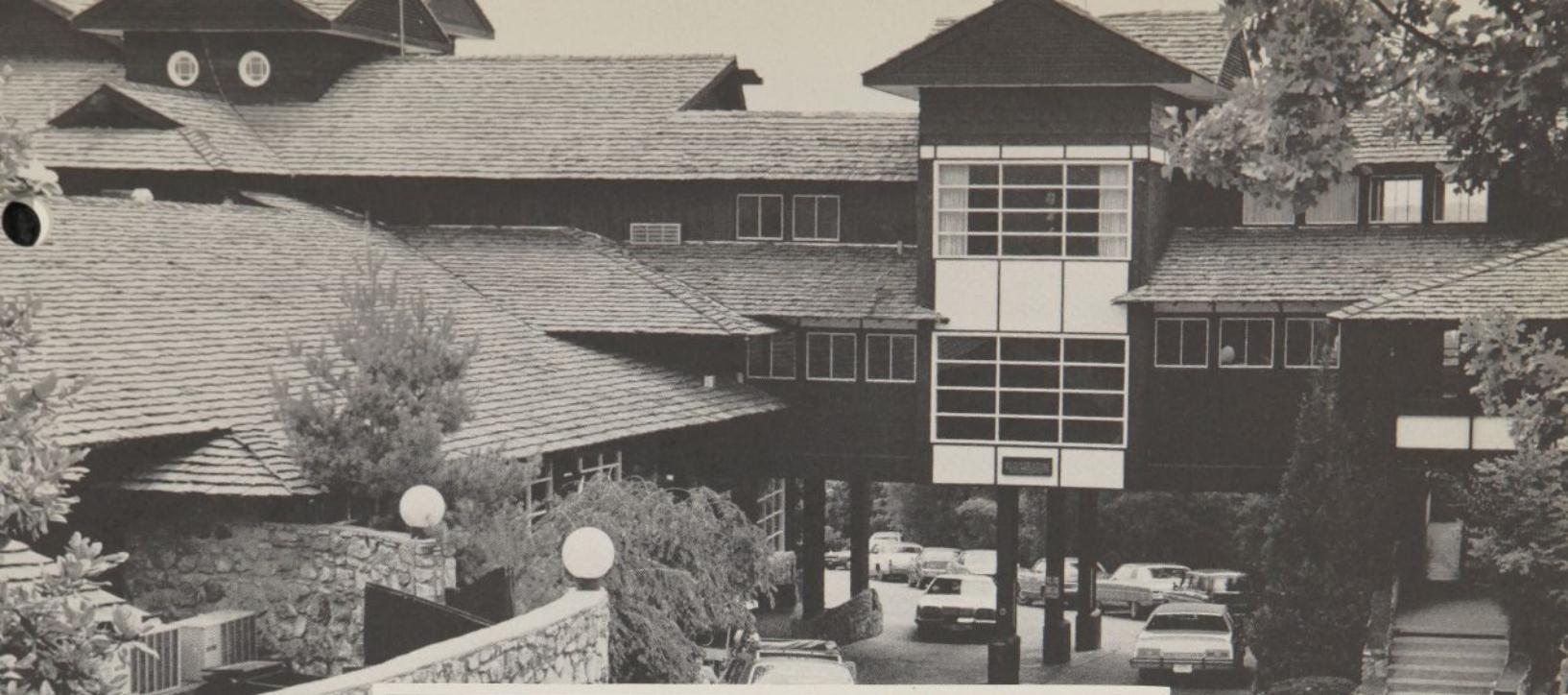
Dr. Andrew David Holt, *Emory* '27, former president of the University of Tennessee, will present the Karnea banquet address Wednesday evening, August 21.

Leadership Luncheon speaker on Tuesday, August 20, will be Richard R. Fletcher, recently retired executive secretary of Sigma Nu Fraternity.

Heading the Karnea planning committee are Chairman Joseph Griesedieck, *Cornell* '40, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of Falstaff Brewing Corp., St. Louis, and Co-Chairman Alvin "Buddy" Griesedieck, Jr., *UCLA* '43, Aetna Life and Casualty Co. agent and Falstaff representative as a minority owner of the New Orleans Saints professional football team.

Fraternity President Edwin L. Heminger, *Ohio Wesleyan* '48, will preside over business sessions beginning Monday, August 19.

A tentative program schedule is on page 46 of this issue.



Karnea Schedule

1974

DELTs

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18

1:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Registration
4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Rite of Iris and Initiation
7:00 p.m.	Ozark Barbecue

MONDAY, AUGUST 19

Each Day	Registration
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon	Business Session
Noon	Division Luncheons
2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	Business Session
3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Chapter Leadership Seminars
4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Seminars

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon	Alumni Seminar
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon	Chapter Leadership Seminars
Noon	Leadership Luncheon
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Recreation
	Golf Tournament
	Bowling Tournament
	Tennis Tournament
	Swimming and Boating, etc.
6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Awards Dinner
8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Seminars

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon	Business Session
1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Business Session
6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.	Karnea Banquet

DELT LADIES

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18

1:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Registration
7:00 p.m.	Ozark Barbecue

MONDAY, AUGUST 19

Each Day	Registration
Noon	Luncheon and Special Program

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20

Noon	Leadership Luncheon
2:00 p.m.	Bridge Tournament
6:30 p.m.	Awards Dinner

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21

6:30 p.m.	Karnea Banquet
-----------	----------------

CHANGING ADDRESS?

Please complete this form and mail it in.

Name: _____
Please Print

Chapter: _____ Class Year: _____

New Address: _____

ZIP: _____

Old Address (Tear out this form so that the address label on the back cover is not damaged. Or fill in old address below):

ZIP: _____

NEWS OR LETTER TO THE EDITOR?

Send to DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY, 4740 Kingsway Drive, Suite 110
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

Send it in on the form below.

Name: _____

School and Year: _____

Address: _____

Send to DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY, 4740 Kingsway Drive, Suite 110
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

Contents

- 4 Interview with Fred Kershner
- 8 Revival of Old Movies
- 10 Father of Kinetic Art
- 12 Fraternities and Student Activism
- 13 New Challenge for Fraternities
- 14 Night Prayer
- 16 The Fifties: Innocence or Ignorance?
- 17 Nostalgia: An Opinion
- 18 Deltism is a Way of Life
- 19 We've Come a Long Way, Brother
- 20 Growing Pains
- 21 Changing Scene
- 22 The Tradition Myth
- 24 A Link with Brotherhood in the Past
- 26 Streaking
- 27 We Live in the Past
- 28 Interview with Martin B. Dickinson
- 29 Future Lies in Resurrection of the Past
- 30 College Football: Poor Getting Poorer
- 30 Here Comes Supermom
- 32 Brotherhood: Generations' Meeting Ground
- 34 Flaming Youth: An Agonizing Reappraisal
- 35 Gentlemen's Weekend
- 36 Forty Years at Kentucky
- 37 Parties Recall the Old Days
- 38 Delt Sportlight
- 41 Chapter Eternal
- 42 Directory
- 44 Karnea: August 18-21
- 46 Karnea Schedule

KARNEA '74

Tan-Tar-A Resort
On the
Lake of the Ozarks

Write the
Fraternity Central Office
for
Pre-Registration Information

Story on Page 44



REQUEST TO PARENTS

If your son has graduated from college and is living somewhere other than the address on the label above, we will appreciate your sending us his permanent address so that we can make the appropriate change. We hope you will read this issue, then forward it to your son. At the same time, please send his new address, along with the address shown on this issue (or cut off the label and send it) to: Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, 4740 Kingsway Drive, Suite 110, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205. Your co-operation will be appreciated.