

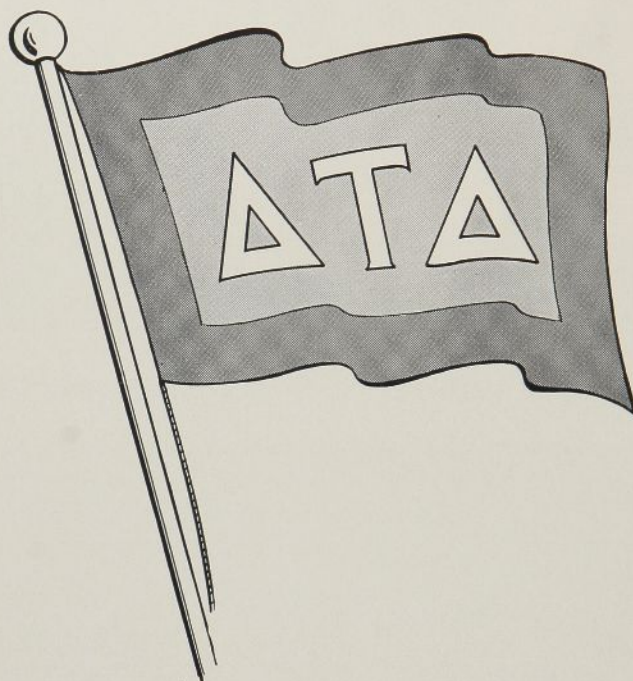


THE *Rainbow* OF DELTA TAU DELTA

Volume LXXXIV • Number 4 • Summer, 1961



ALUMNI GARDENS AT ALLEGHENY COLLEGE



DELTA TAU DELTA is a constructive adjunct to the system of higher education. Her objective is to educate, contributing to the young men within her sphere of influence a moral, spiritual, and social development commensurate with the intellectual training supplied by the colleges and the universities.

THE RAINBOW OF DELTA TAU DELTA

Vol. LXXXIV

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No. 4

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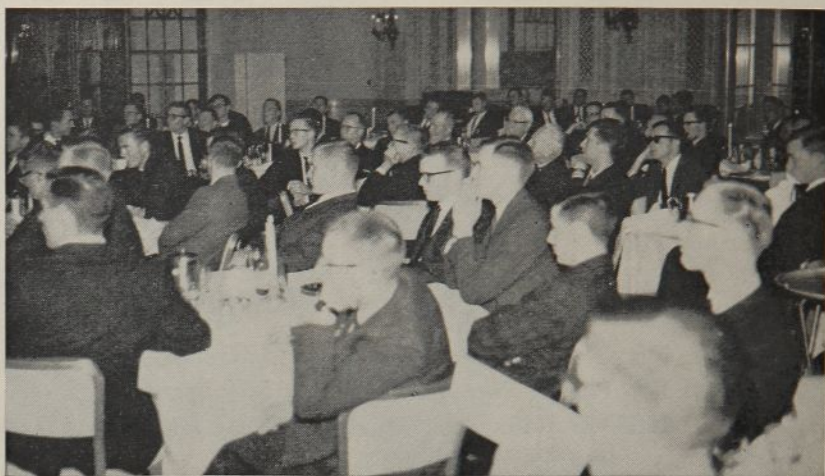
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Fifty-Ninth Western Division Conference

By DAVE PHILLIPS, *California, '63*

THE YEAR 1961 saw the Beta Omega Chapter of the University of California at Berkeley as host to the 59th Western Division Conference of Delta Tau Delta. Twenty-six chapter representatives were present to attend the meetings and to have a good time. Beta Omega was also honored to have such special guests as Bob Gilley, George Fisher, Hugh Shields, Ken Penfold, Gordon Broyles, John Nelson, John Nichols, and several chapter advisers: Bob Kroening, Gordon Bennett, and Stu Manners were among these.

The meetings began at the beautiful Strawberry Canyon Clubhouse Friday morning, February 24. Western Division President George Fisher presided. At noon the meetings were adjourned for lunch, which was held at Cal's new student union cafeteria. After a hearty meal, everyone (with the exception of a few who took a taxi) trudged back up to Strawberry to resume the afternoon meetings. The meetings lasted for three hours (1:30-4:30) at which time all the delegates were driven back to the Shattuck Hotel in order to clean up for the coming boat party. The delegates arrived back at the chapter house at 5:30 to enjoy a delicious buffet dinner prepared by Beta Omega's Mothers' Club. The brothers gathered around to sing a few songs and await the arrival of their dates. At 7:00, all the dates were rounded up and dropped off at the house (chaos then erupted). The matching of dates was probably the hardest task of the entire Conference. In time, however, all couples were paired and everybody retired to buses and cars to journey to Fisherman's Wharf to board the boat which was to take us on a three-hour trip around San Francisco Bay. Needless to say, the boat party was a terrific success. The delegates were able to view the sights of the San Francisco harbor, the skyline, the many bridges, and even Alcatraz (alias "The Rock"). The dancing, although crowded, was very enjoyable to all except one unfortunate girl who broke her foot. At 12:30 a.m. everyone still on the boat returned to the chapter house



MELVIN BELLI kept this audience at the Western Division Conference spellbound

more dancing. The girls all had 2:30 lockout so, as all good things must end, the party was over.

Saturday morning's meetings saw many of the brothers suffering from the late bed check. The meetings opened at 9:00 a.m. and most of the three hours was devoted to round-table discussions of the various topics concerning the fraternity system.

At noon, we again adjourned for lunch, this time back at the chapter house. The Pi Beta Phi sorority put on a skit on advertisements and commercials which was enjoyed by all.

The afternoon meeting featured various discussion groups presenting their material which was first discussed, then voted on. Of prime im-



CARL BERGERON, left, Beta Omega's president; GEORGE FISHER, retiring Division President; and KEN PENFOLD, newly elected Division President, enjoying the banquet

portance was the fact that Ken Penfold was elected president of the Western Division, to take the place



One of the business sessions at the Western Division Conference



CARL BERGERON, Beta Omega's president, welcomed Delts to the Conference banquet



MELVIN BELLI, famous trial lawyer, had everyone's attention for the main banquet speech



President ROBERT W. GILLEY addresses the banquet audience



The Fraternity's Vice-President JOHN W. NICHOLS (second from right), captures the attention of Executive Vice-President HUGH SHIELDS



Delegates to the Western Division Conference enjoyed buffet dinner at the Beta Omega Shelter

New Year was in progress, so many of the fellows drove over to see the parades and girls. The rest went to various points of interest throughout the city.

Some delegates went home Saturday night, some left Sunday, and one left Tuesday. I hope all who left, took with them a memory as fond as the one left with us. We of Beta Omega had a wonderful time, and we sincerely hope all of the delegates had the same.

Ken Penfold New Arch Chapter Member

BY VIRTUE of his election as President of the Western Division at the Division Conference in Berkeley, California, this spring, Kenneth C. Penfold, Colorado, '37, has joined the circle of Delts who comprise the Arch Chapter, the governing board of the Fraternity.

Ken comes to the Arch Chapter adequately prepared for effective service in behalf of the Fraternity. While at the University of Colorado, from

which institution he earned a B.S. degree in marketing, he served as president of the freshman class, was president of Beta Kappa Chapter for two years, and won three letters in varsity baseball.

Following his graduation from college, he signed with the Fraternity for a tour of duty on the field staff. Executive Vice-President Hugh Shields considers the staff assembled



KENNETH C. PENFOLD

at that time as perhaps the best overall field staff ever assembled in his years of service with the Fraternity. As a matter of interest, the other members of that staff were Eugene B. Hibbs, Kansas, '33, now president of Dura-Crates, Inc. (a box and container company), of Indianapolis; John W. Fisher, II, Tennessee, '38, vice-president and sales manager of Ball Brothers, of Muncie, Indiana; and Albert J. Murphy, Jr., Penn State, '38, a top official in the educational department of the Westinghouse Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

From 1939 to 1942, Ken served the Fraternity as assistant to the Comptroller (the previous designation of the top executive officer of the Fraternity). In 1942, he left his position with the Fraternity and returned to Denver, Colorado, where he was employed for five years as purchasing agent and office manager for a pneumatic equipment manufacturer. From 1947 to 1949, he sold real estate in Denver. For the next ten years he

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of George Fisher, who was given a standing ovation for his grand job as president.

At 4:00 the Conference meetings were completed, and the delegates returned to the Shattuck to clean up for the banquet, which was held at the famous Palace Hotel in San Francisco. Hans Jepsen was the toastmaster and is to be commended on his wonderful job. Melvin Belli, California, '27, a world-famous trial lawyer, was the principal speaker. His talk on Russia and its people was extremely interesting and held everyone's utmost attention. After dinner and the speeches, small groups of hosts and delegates departed to tour the city. Fortunately, the Chinese

Baldwin States Basic Qualities; Gilley Stresses Scholastic Efforts; Wriston Emphasizes Reform

By **RAYMOND E. BALDWIN,**
Wesleyan, '16

Raymond E. Baldwin, '16, has been a member of the U. S. Senate and the Wesleyan Board of Trustees. He was also Governor of Conn. and is currently Chief Justice of the Conn. Supreme Court of Errors.

MAN IS, by nature, gregarious. Unlike animals which instinctively gather in herds or flocks, he selects his company and tries to find fellows who have interests in common with his own. It would be possible to divide the college body at Wesleyan into equal sized groups by rote and build identical fraternity houses for each. Appropriate Greek letters could be assigned. In that way everyone would be in a Greek-letter society, whether he wanted to or not. No one would be left out. But would he belong to a fraternity? Definitely not.

The fraternity has a definite place in Wesleyan's life. It offers many advantages. Men with like interests and tastes can associate closely with others of like interests and tastes. The ritual of their particular fraternity, its history and traditions, mean a great deal to them. Friendships made in the close intimacy of a fraternity last throughout life. While a man may hold no office in the gift of his classmates or of the college body, while he may take no active part in athletics or other campus activities, he can, nevertheless, play an important role in his fraternity.

This opportunity is worthwhile preserving. I do not believe that any fraternity should lay down rules of qualification for membership based upon religious or racial grounds. I can see nothing improper or inimical to college life when a group of men are held together by their common interests and tastes and the ritual, history and tradition of their fraternity. In life we are free to choose the church which we wish to attend, the

clubs to which we want to belong, the friends whose company we enjoy. This does not mean that we necessarily exclude all others. It simply means that in some situations we have preferences. In a free society it is our right to exercise them. We know that time changes all things.

Life at Wesleyan today is much different from what it was when I was in college prior to the first World War. Nostalgia should not control our thinking. Fraternities, like any other institution, must keep abreast of the times. However, fundamentally, the principles which I have stated are basic and enduring and warrant the continued existence of fraternities at our college.

By **ROBERT W. GILLEY,**
Washington, '30

Robert W. Gilley, President of Delta Tau Delta, has been President of the Western Division, Vice-President of the Fraternity, and cited to the Distinguished Service Chapter.

WITH LEARNING room on crowded campuses more and more at a premium, a great deal more is expected of fraternities and their members than ever before. Fraternities which fail to provide a genuine atmosphere of lively intellectual interest will find themselves increasingly unwelcome.

What will be required is not mere "grade-getting," but true scholastic accomplishment. It is expected too, that less time and talent will be wasted by students in activities which are either immature or purely social. In short, fraternities will have to be on the plus side of education than on the minus side.

The changing scene, however, offers fraternities a greater opportunity than ever before to fill a useful place in the lives of students. The arts of group living, leadership experience, the meaning of loyalties which go beyond one's own generation to broth-

ers of the past and of the future, all these are greatly needed and can best be supplied by a national fraternity.

Delta Tau Delta has long been aware of these challenges and has evolved most of the procedures which we recommend with the future in mind. And it is a demonstrable fact that our strongest chapters are those which have constantly taken advantage of the skills in chapter management accumulated and passed onto them through our manuals, our Central Office and our excellent field secretaries.

By **HENRY M. WRISTON,**
Wesleyan, '11

Henry M. Wriston is a past president of Gamma Zeta and has been cited to the Distinguished Service Chapter. He was recently Chairman of Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals.

THE FRATERNITY is one of a characteristic group of American institutions which attempt to bridge the generations. It represents an effort to tie undergraduate and alumni together in a common enterprise, just as the Boy Scouts, the Big Brother movement, and Boys Clubs make the same kind of effort with different age groups. The idea is that the older members—the alumni—will furnish support and leadership, supplementing the relationship of faculty to students in a useful way.

Unhappily, the fraternity system is sick. It is easier to say it is under attack, but that conceals the real difficulty. The heart of the trouble is that the alumni have too strongly tended to sentimental attachment to the old, and have not supplied the kind of leadership that rapid change requires. Higher education has become expensive, and it has become a matter of great urgency. When a small percentage of each age group attended

(Continued on page 210)

Sixty-Third Eastern Division Conference

. . . a pictorial report

The 63rd Eastern Division Conference was held at Easton, Pennsylvania, on March 3 and 4 with Nu Chapter, at Lafayette, acting as hosts.

Delegates to the Conference joined with the Greater New York Alumni Chapter at the Princeton Club, New York City, for a joint Founders' Day Banquet on Friday, March 3.



President ROBERT W. GILLEY's speech was entertaining as well as informative, as evidenced here



WILLIAM P. RAINES, left, President of the Eastern Division, taking notes during one of the Conference reports



President GILLEY, left, engages in an informal discussion with BRUCE BIELASKI, JR., Amherst, '31; BILL HYATT, Rensselaer, '21; and BILL BLACKSTOCK, Carnegie Tech, '52



The oldest (HENRY TORRANCE, W. & L., '90) and the youngest (DANA MORTON, Maine, '63) at Eastern Division Conference



JOEL REYNOLDS, Tufts, '23, former President of the Fraternity and current Chairman of the National Interfraternity Conference, addressing Eastern Division Conference delegates at Easton

The pictures on this page, as well as both the preceding and following pages, depict some of the activities taking place at the Conference sessions in the Eastern Division and the Founders' Day Banquet in New York City.



Division President BILL RAINES speaking at the Conference banquet



DAVE REEDER, Pennsylvania, '12, calls the Chapter Roll from memory



Delegates giving thoughtful attention at one of the Conference work sessions



EARL JACKSON, W. & J., '10, is presenting WILLIAM HERON, Gamma Sigma's president, a Delt badge bequeathed to Mr. JACKSON by WILLIAM KIMBERLING, Bethany, '81. The pin was worn by Brother KIMBERLING as an undergraduate.



The delegates enjoyed the speeches, too



Winners of \$250 fund for scholarship improvement given by Gamma Sigma alumni are from left, JAMES KINNEY, JOSEPH CARDAMONE, and RICHARD LERACH



Conference delegates and alumni conclude Eastern Division banquet with traditional singing of "Delta Shelter"



CHARLES McDERMOTT, right, was selected as the winner of the Captain PARMAL-LEE Trophy for having done the most for Gamma Sigma Chapter in the past year, while JAMES GRONINGER, left, captured the DAVID OLIVER HOLBROOK Trophy for all-around achievement at Gamma Sigma

Centennial Celebration at Gamma

By WILLIAM D. SHAW, W. & J., '62

LET US TURN BACK the pages of history one century to the year 1861. The world's first oil well had been recently drilled in Pennsylvania. Florence Nightingale had been a nurse in the Crimean War. Jenny Lind had made a concert tour of the United States. Mark Twain was a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi. Stephen Foster was writing his songs. The printing presses could not keep up the demand for Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States and the country was on the threshold of the Civil War.

Just prior to this time, in the year 1858, in the beautiful hills of Virginia, now West Virginia, at Bethany College, a group of eight students became fast friends and founded the first fraternity at that college and the first chapter of Delta Tau Delta. The names of these men were Richard H. Alfred, Eugene Tarr, John C. Johnson, Alexander C. Earle, William R. Cunningham, John L. N. Hunt, Jacob S. Lowe, and Henry K. Bell. By 1859 they had a constitution and bylaws; and as an organization, took part in the undergraduate affairs and worked for the good of the student body. During the first year, the square badge was adopted.

The fraternity grew by the end of 1860 to 26 members. Chapters were established at West Liberty College and Monongalia Academy (now the University of West Virginia).

In 1861, when the call to arms had promoted students to forsake fraternity and books alike, and border line Bethany was seething with turmoil, the future of Delta Tau Delta hung by a very slender thread. In desperation, one undergraduate sent out an S.O.S. to the alumni; it was Henry K. Bell who answered first, traveling all the way from his home in Lexington, Kentucky.

Quick to size up the situation, he set to work with an aggressiveness that would do credit to any fraternity today. Systematically, he inspected almost every college of any educational stature within a radius of 100 miles, deliberately seeking a suitable



Co-chairman GEORGE PENN, left, and ROBERT N. CRAFT



President of W. & J., Dr. BOYD PATTERSON

institution in which to plant the Delt colors. At Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, he found what he sought, and as a result Samuel S. Brown and Rhodes S. Sutton, two students at Jefferson, were instilled with the Delt spirit.

Sutton and Brown made their historic ride on the night of February 22, 1861. They rode horseback 22 miles in a bad storm over a perilous mountain trail in order to be initiated into the Fraternity by the Bethany chapter. The ceremony completed, the new Deltas rode back to Canonsburg the same night, to establish the fourth chapter, which is the present Gamma Chapter. When the wartime conditions caused the three Virginia chapters to suspend operations temporarily, the historic ride of these two men



GERALD HARSHMAN, banquet speaker

proved to be the means of saving the continuous existence of the Fraternity.

In addition to the chapter at Jefferson College, another chapter known as Zeta was installed at Washington College in October, 1861. Zeta was soon after given the name Gamma. The consolidation of the two colleges in 1865 resulted in the union of the two chapters.

During the first 25 years of our Fraternity's existence, it was governed by an Alpha or principal undergraduate chapter. Jefferson acted as the Alpha Chapter from 1861 to 1869 and control subsequently changed, first to Ohio Wesleyan, and then to Allegheny. During the governing of the Fraternity by the Jefferson chapter, the first Karnea or general convention was held at Pittsburgh in 1866, with five chapters represented.

Gamma has the oldest continuous history in the Fraternity. Wars have been its greatest and only plague. For at least two years during the Civil War it was the only active chapter in the Fraternity. Its ranks were thinned during the Spanish-American War, the First World War, and the Second World War, but in each instance it held regular meetings and maintained its continuous existence.

Just prior to the Spanish-American War, we know that the chapter maintained rooms in a building at the corner of Main and West Wheeling Streets. By 1900, the chapter had



BOB LUFKIN and BILL PROUDFIT, seated, registering Brother FRANK MARTIN, Mrs. MARTIN, and Mrs. FERGUS



Part of the group at the Centennial banquet

undertaken a house where the undergraduates lived, although they boarded elsewhere. From that time it has successively had a Shelter at 48 North Avenue, 141 South College Street, 156 South Wade Avenue, 289 East Beau Street, 10 Sherman Avenue.

In 1921, the chapter moved into its present home at 150 East Maiden Street, which is owned by Delta Tau Delta Club, Incorporated. This non-profit corporation was organized in

1921. Its membership consists of all alumni of Gamma Chapter, and any Delts from other chapters while on the College faculty. In spite of the adverse financial conditions of the 30's, the corporations was able to burn the mortgage on the present Shelter.

Gamma has now completed 100 years of continuous and glorious history. So the alumni and undergraduates of Gamma Chapter of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, on February 25,



Brother BIRMINGHAM



Brother SUTTON

1961, at the George Washington Hotel in Washington, Pennsylvania, proudly presented a program commemorating these 100 years.

Beginning with alumni registration at 12 o'clock noon, and following through until the banquet, the schedule of events was as follows: 3:30, a ladies tea running simultaneously with the initiation. At five o'clock, a reception held in the ballroom followed at 6:30 by the banquet.

Serving as honorary hostesses for the tea were Mrs. Harry R. Birmingham, wife of Brother Birmingham, who is a member of the Distinguished Service Chapter, and Mrs. M. Allen Dickie, wife of the late Allen Dickie, also of the D.S.C. Also attending the tea was Miss Gayle Fulton, our Delt Sweetheart, escorted by J. Byron Singer.

While this was in progress, the

men were in another part of the hotel witnessing the secret mysteries bestowed upon newly initiated Deltas and renewing their vows in a perhaps long forgotten part of their early manhood. As these men were being accepted into Deltism, one could not help but refresh anew his earliest vows and reacquaint himself with the ageless rights of being a Delt. As the initiation team went about its work with the deftness of servitude, others clasped the true meaning and workings of these men. The members of the initiating team were James D. Gilson, George H. Penn, Jr., J. Byron Singer, Gordon M. Garrison, John M. Bibb, Edwin Thomas, William D. Shaw, James E. DeLozier, and Robert D. Kabo.

After the initiation the alumni and undergraduates rejoined their ladies and friends and went to the reception, which was held in the hotel ballroom and which was followed by the dinner.

After the dinner was over, the toastmaster, Mr. Harold V. Fergus, prominent Washington lawyer, called for the attention of all those gathered. He introduced Brother Birmingham, who gave the "welcome address" from Gamma Chapter. Brother Birmingham related many interesting anecdotes about some of the other brothers and their experiences as undergraduates and emphasized the position of strong fraternity ties which bind us all in one fellowship.

Following the welcome, the president of the College, Dr. Boyd C. Patterson, spoke a few minutes. In his speech he emphasized the good fraternity-college relations, and hoped that they would continue in the future.

One of the high lights of the evening was the special award to Mrs. Harriet Richmond. Mrs. Richmond has been our housekeeper for over 18 years and in this time has served us with the loving care of a mother. "Her boys" always remember the little things she does, such as sewing on that button that was pulled off in a brotherly skirmish or the darning of a hole in the almost good sock. Because she has been a mother to us, the chapter awarded her a sister pin, one that can be only worn by a true Delt sweetheart.

Another high spot on the program was the introduction of Lewis M.



Gamma President JIM DE LOZIER presenting Mrs. RICHMOND with a Sweetheart Pin as Brothers BIRMINGHAM, FERGUS, and MACLEOD look on



Gamma's Centennial initiates, seated, with members of Gamma Chapter's initiation team

Sutton, '93, who is one of the oldest members of Gamma Chapter, of Clarksburg, West Virginia. As Brother Sutton rose to take his place at the speaker's rostrum, there was a trace of electricity which coursed through the audience giving them the feeling of strong admiration for this brother.

As one seated in the audience, I cannot begin to describe this feeling. But rather, as Brother Sutton was speaking to us, I wandered back

25-50-60-90 years ago to the founding day of our Fraternity. The day of this, our centennial celebration, was just like that of 100 years ago: dark, dreary, rain turning to snow, and blizzard. Just as on that day, there was a man named Sutton riding to a destination where the history of Deltism was involved. Although not of the same lineage, this, our Brother Sutton, came through a

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Are Fraternities Democratic?

By DR. R. R. OGLESBY

I WAS DISCUSSING this topic with a lawyer friend of mine. He is, himself, a fraternity brother and a supporter of our fraternity system on this campus. His answer was a resounding "hell, no" delivered in his best courtroom manner.

Dr. Ben Rogers, now Dean and Vice-President of Jacksonville University, recently made a talk on our campus. I regret to say that I was unable to attend his "last lecture" because of a previous commitment. But his speech was covered extensively by the *Flambeau*. If you think I am safe in quoting that source, then I believe he laid great stress on the need for resurrecting our fundamental American democratic doctrines of "liberty and equality." To quote the *Flambeau*, he said: "We are not really reaffirming our basic doctrines of freedom and equality. The tendency is to subordinate both doctrines to law and order."

I should like this evening to address myself to these twin doctrines of freedom and equality.

EQUALITY

You see, I have a sneaking suspicion that "liberty and equality" are not really American doctrines at all. I had always associated them with the French Revolutionist, and the later Napoleonic battle cry of "*liberte et equalite, et fraternitee*." It is true that Jefferson, himself, a follower of the French Encyclopedist, incorporated into our Declaration of Independence the statement that all are "born equal." But limited studies of American history would lead me to believe that a better slogan for American democracy might be "liberty and property." Jefferson, with his franco-philic tendencies, was never able to win over a sizable following of Americans to the French doctrine of equalitarianism, as it has come to be called in this country. I doubt that equalitarianism has ever been, or ought ever to be, a respectable American goal. Such a shocking statement needs some explanation. I am prepared to give it, and to tie it up with the conversation with my young lawyer friend about fraternities not being democratic.

Surely fraternities, in their internal structures, are probably more democratic than any other organized aspect of campus life. They freely choose their officers, even their housemothers. They decide by popular vote the conditions under which they will live, the disposition of their money, even the food they will eat. The only conceivable charge that could be made against their failure to practice democracy is that they are exclusive in their membership. This is supposed to make them undemocratic. There is, I believe, a club in Tallahassee, which I read about occasionally, called "Mothers of Twins." If one has not had the good fortune (or maybe ill-fortune, depending on your viewpoint) of bearing twins, then one is excluded from membership. And this presumably makes this club undemocratic. I am a member of a civic club called Rotary International. It restricts its membership to one person from each profession in the city. The egalitarian would consider this undemocratic. And Rotary is banned in all the Iron Curtain countries for the very reason that it is not egalitarian.

In my judgment it would be difficult to prove that fraternities are undemocratic simply because they are selective in membership, any more than one could prove that Senior Hall will be undemocratic next year because it is restricted to graduate students. Are fraternities undemocratic because they have restrictive clauses in their constitution? This needs a bit of thinking. Let us put the question another way, by pointing out that less than ten fraternities and sororities represented here tonight have restrictive clauses. Do those of you belonging to such groups feel that you are less democratic than those without? The pressure is on the ten or less, and the logic of the argument against them is that these clauses are not democratic.

A press report from Ohio State University says that groups with restrictive clauses will be required to report annually to the Dean of Men that they have made positive efforts to remove these clauses within the framework of the fraternity constitution. Sorori-

ties must similarly report to the Dean of Women. A year or so ago we had on our campus Dick Fletcher, former Dean of Students at the University of Virginia, now executive secretary of Sigma Nu, and Ed Williamson, Dean of Students at the University of Minnesota. These gentlemen were here on separate occasions, but were invited by me to come out to the house late in the evening for a slice of pie and a cup of coffee. I had not realized that these were two great protagonists on opposite sides of this question of the restrictive clauses. So you will believe me when I say that my guests did not leave until early the next morning. This was a liberal education for me in the matter of restrictive clauses, and I was very much edified by the reasoned, thoughtful discussion of these two friends. The argument ended in a draw. But, for me it made it necessary to get my mental house in order. Here is how I see it.

I would consider it quite democratic for any group, whether on the national or local level, to retain or place in a restrictive clause. I would consider it quite dangerous and quite undemocratic if the clause is removed by either the university or by society in general, for this would forbid any fraternity from combining on its own terms.

There is some reason to believe that absolute equality is the very antithesis of the great traditions of western democracy. The classless society of Marx's dream, if translated into the core of western civilization, would indeed mark an evil day. Egalitarianism presupposes a mass state. It is for this reason that dictators have been more successful than democracies in promoting social equality. Professor Norman Stamps (*Why Democracies Fail*) concludes that "An autocratic government tends to level down social distinctions and to substitute personal distinctions based on equal dependence and subjection." Another thoughtful student of democratic institutions, Prof. Hans Speier, has come to the conclusion that social equality and democracy are actually in inverse proportion. "The more closely social equality is approached the less im-

portant become democratic institutions." A revered figure in the field of political science is Professor William Rappard of Switzerland, who wrote a critical analysis of democratic problems and published it over 40 years ago under the title of *The Crisis of Democracy*. Here is what he said about this same situation. "... the greater the measure of individual liberty maintained by the state in the modern world, the higher degree of social inequality. ... Conversely, the greater measure of equality imposed on modern society by political authority, the narrower the margin of liberty. ..."

The history of democracies show this one thing if it shows anything. That social distinctions and inequalities can exist to a measurable degree, and that there can still exist alongside them a deep commitment to a free society. President Eisenhower, in a press interview last July, was questioned on this matter of social equality. He said he felt segregation was morally wrong when it interfered with equal opportunity in political and economic fields only.

It has been long known that even if men are born equal, as Jefferson said, they are quite unwilling to stay that way. It is true that democracy is threatened when men feel that the social order denies them opportunity, i.e., opportunity to be different, to achieve distinctions in power, or wealth which sets them aside from the commonality. But opportunity is not the same as equality.

Since writing the above remarks, I have come across an editorial from the current issue of the *Wall Street Journal*. This editorial is essentially in favor of integration, and calls the editorial "Some Racial Facts and Fallacies." Among the "fallacies" in present-day thinking about race relations, is an argument in support of the very thing I have been discussing this far. Let me quote the *Journal*. "... it is unimaginable in human society that the coming together of radically different cultures will not cause difficulties."

From this it seems to us to follow that legislation which goes beyond assuring equality before the law and seems to compel immediate social integration is doomed to failure. ...

Such enforced togetherness amounts

to regimentation, an invasion of individual rights.

A hundred years or so ago, Henry Ward Beecher defined liberty and equality in these words: "The real democratic American idea is not that every man shall be on a level with every other, but that every one shall have liberty, without hindrance, to be what God made him."

Are fraternities democratic even though they practice social inequality? If it were not for my Baptist restraints, I could answer my young lawyer friend with equal vigor, "hell, yes."

FREEDOM

But are fraternities democratic when measured in terms of the second criteria of democracy—that is "freedom"? Last fall, we had a scurry of interest for one whole day when some girls reported to the President of the University that they "were locked in at night" in the sorority houses. Can you have freedom behind a locked door? I know that stone walls do not a prison make, but I am thinking of something a little more fundamental than this. Can you enjoy more freedom in a fraternity house than in a residence hall, let us say. Or to make my emphasis in contrast even greater, is there greater freedom in a fraternity house, or in an apartment house where there exists the potential for "babes and liquor"?

Early in life I discovered the thrill of reading Rostand's *Cyrano De Bergerac*. I still have great admiration for this paragraph, taken from a monologue in which Cyrano asserts his philosophy of freedom.

To sing, to dream,
To walk in my own way and be alone,
Free, with an eye to see things as they are,
A voice that means manhood—to cock my hat,
Where I choose—at a word, a Yes, a No,
To fight—or write. To travel any road
Under the sun, under the stars, nor doubt
If fame or fortune lie beyond the bourne—
Never to make a line I have not heard
In my own heart. ..."

There is no doubt that the appeal of this kind of freedom lies latent in the heart of all of us—young and old. Only a few, like Errol Flynn, are ever

able even approximately to attain it. In fact, I suspect that this sort of freedom has no real meaning in a democratic context. For if every one practiced it, I am sure, that as Hobbes expressed it in the *Liviatin* "life would be nasty, brutish, and short." The only meaningful freedom in a democracy is disciplined freedom, the freedom of restraint.

Are your freedoms restrained when you are required by the rules of your fraternity to wear coat and tie for certain meals, or your sorority requires that you wear heels and hose for specified activities? I am persuaded that your freedom is expanded in such a case for this requirement disciplines you to be free to move in the context of a wider society.

Do you have less freedom because your fraternity or sorority requires you to participate in a minimum of student activities? I don't think so. This requirement can enlarge your freedom to participate in a larger life, in real living.

There is a story of a Texan who was buried in his gold-plated Cadillac. While he was being lowered in his grave, a bystander made this remark, "boy that's really living." I am not talking about that kind of "living," but more in the spirit of what Oliver Wendell Holmes once expressed: "Life is action and passion. I think it is required of a man that he should share the action and passion of his time at peril of being judged not to have lived."

Is your freedom abridged when you are required by your fraternity to attend a lecture by some distinguished professor or visitor, instead of playing a good comfortable game of bridge. Again I don't think so, for such a requirement disciplines you in freedom to think in larger horizons. It prevents your falling victim to that malignancy so common to American student life, and which Frederic Prokosch so piercingly describes in his *Elegy*:

"Like dolls they wander by,
Paralyzed by an ignorance of what they seek,
Driven by an inner rage. Yet nothing but dry
Habitual, piping sounds fall when they speak,
Lonesome? Idle? Unhappy? Yes, but above all weak."

Freedom in any meaningful democratic context must mean that freedom

which comes to men and women to achieve maturity and psychic wholeness. This means freedom from ignorance and slothfulness. It is liberation so that one can act without fear, favor, or reward, or punishment. . . . As long as you can be bought by office or by money or by pain, you are not a free person. Neither are you free when you are shackled by laziness, sloppiness, half truths, or ignorance.

I am painfully aware of the fact that college fraternities and sororities are constantly accused of specializing in trivia. Surely the thoughtful person must realize that they are not wholly without guilt against this charge. The evil of trivia is the absorption in the unimportant: sheer wastage of time, excessive hours spent in planning social affairs, the extravagances (financial and otherwise) of certain aspects of fraternity and social life, the questionable moral value of some practices, the multiplication of inconsequential activities, and so on *ad infinitum*.

It is, of course, unrealistic and nonsensical to bar trivia from fraternity life. "Trivia have their place, but," as Kenneth Brown says, "they don't deserve to be crowned King and Queen." Neither is trivia an adequate preparation for freedom.

"Balance your cup

And crowd another biscuit on your plate.

A thousand starving shadows

Push against the gate.

Sleep quietly

On your mattress smooth and soft and flat.

An earthquake splits the house,

But what of that?

The sky is turning dark:

We're going to have a squall.

Open your umbrella,

For the atom bomb will fall.

Starch the bedroom curtains,

Shine the silver tray,

Put on a little make-up—

Here comes the Judgment Day."

I have just quoted Edith Pierce's *Mainstreet*, U. S. A., and this poem, no doubt, frequently reflects the mood of fraternity and sorority life, as it does all campus life. But the new day in fraternity aspirations is requiring its membership to raise questions, at least, such as "What do you mean by Judgment Day?" "When will it come?" "What must I do about it?" And this

Centennial Celebration at Gamma

(Continued from page 202)

blizzard from Clarksburg, West Virginia, to be with Gamma on its 100th birthday. This, then, was the tension which ran through the minds of the guests in the audience when Brother

Sutton majestically took the step which brought him into the full gaze of all Deltas gathered there on this day. Brother Sutton was a close friend of John C. Johnson, one of the found-



Mrs. ALLEN DICKIE, seated, pours at the Gamma Centennial tea

is discipline for freedom. And so I come to the conclusion which many of you without a doubt expected me to come to—that fraternities actually do promote freedom in the disciplined and democratic sense of that word.

Are fraternities democratic? Being a Baptist, I answer emphatically "Heck, Yes!"

The author of this article, Dr. R. R. Oglesby, is Dean of Students at Florida State University, Tallahassee. This article was, actually, an address presented by Dr. Oglesby at Florida State's 1960 Greek Week banquet last spring. Dr. Oglesby is a political scientist. He has also been a student personnel administrator for the past ten years. Consequently, he is very familiar with fraternities and sororities and their problems, accomplishments, and contributions. His address is reprinted here with the thought that his remarks would be of interest to readers of THE RAINBOW, undergraduate and alumni alike.

ers of the Fraternity. He is the father of two Deltas, and the grandfather of another Delt.

Other guest speakers included William Raines, President of Eastern Division; Norman MacLeod, past President of Delta Tau Delta; and Alfred Sheriff, '49, Administrative Assistant of Delta Tau Delta.

Climaxing this eventful evening was the principal address by Brother Gerald Harshman, publisher of *Sharon Herald*. In his speech, Brother Harshman emphasized the "giving" of Deltism. He likened generosity to the two seas of Palestine. One river, the Jordan, flowed into a great sea, the Sea of Galilee, and flowed out again to help those who needed its refreshing waters. This same river flowed into another sea, a sea from which there is not escape, the Dead Sea. So it is with "Deltism," it must flow upon those who will not be an end but rather an expedient, where the overflow comes out and does good for all those in which a true Delt comes in contact.

It is for this purpose that Gamma Chapter has come down these past years. It is exemplified so amply in "The Delta Shelter."

Five Awarded Advanced Study Scholarships

... Last Year's Winners Report Activities

THE SELECTION BOARD of the Advanced Study Scholarship Program has announced its selections for graduate study scholarships for the academic year 1961-62. Receiving the checks of \$1400 each were Max L. Allen, Alabama, '60; John O. Fitzgerald, Idaho, '61; John G. Olin, Illinois Tech, '61; Paul M. Ostergard, Western Reserve, '61; and Charles E. Herdendorf, Ohio, '61. The scholarship presented to Charles Herdendorf was a special award by Vice-President John W. Nichols for the study of petroleum engineering.

Max Allen will use his scholarship at Georgia Tech in the field of applied mathematics. He will concentrate in numerical analysis, computer programing, and the applications of electronic computing machines for obtaining solutions to problems which arise in both the fields of science and industry. Upon completion of the work involved in obtaining his master's degree, he would like to work as a numerical analyst with an industrial research project. Eventually, he would hope to establish his own research company for analyzing projects proposed by companies who for reasons such as lack of trained personnel or lack of proper equipment cannot

undertake an adequate study of the project. While at Alabama, Max was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, was on the Dean's List, held membership in several academic honoraries, was active in student government and ROTC, and served Delta Eta as rush chairman and vice-president.

John Fitzgerald plans to attend the University of Chicago in the field of

business administration. His goal is to make a career in the field of business. At one time, he felt that the best way to achieve this ambition would be as a corporation lawyer; however, as he progressed through his undergraduate courses, talked with instructors, and learned while engaged in summer employment, he concluded that his abilities and personality were perhaps better suited for a straight business career. In order to achieve the type of position he someday hopes to have, he felt that he would need the special training found only in a graduate school of business. While on the University of Idaho campus, John was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, national scholastic honorary. He was also president of Delta Mu Chapter, student body vice-president, freshman class vice-president and Blue Key.

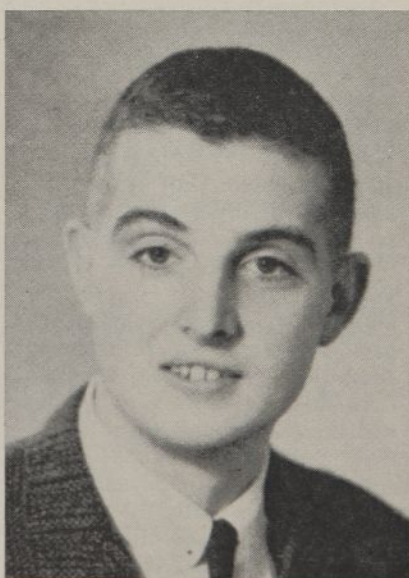
Graduate work in mechanical engineering at Stanford University is the course charted by John Olin. He is interested in the field of thermodynamics and dynamics of compressible fluid flow. He is further interested in applying the theory of fluid flow towards developing missiles and outer space vehicles. John was also president of his chapter while an under-



JOHN G. OLIN



CHARLES HERDENDORF



PAUL M. OSTERGARD



MAX ALLEN

graduate at Illinois Tech. In addition, he was captain of the basketball team, was on the varsity golf team, was president of his sophomore class, and was actively engaged in many campus honorary and scholastic organizations.

A graduate of Western Reserve University, where he majored in history, Paul Ostergard plans to use his scholarship at Western Reserve for a master's degree in international legal studies. His goal is in the field of international diplomacy. He spent his junior year at the University of Madrid to gain the advantage of working in a foreign language and to amplify his study of history from a European viewpoint. Though it would be possible to enter his chosen field by attending a special school for the foreign service at George Washington University, he feels that such training is too specialized and that the study of law, plus advanced work in foreign affairs, would offer a more complete, yet definitely basic, training program for a State Department employee.

Paul was a member of several scholastic honoraries at Western Reserve. He served Zeta Chapter as president and as pledgemaster. He was also delegate to the IFC, was vice-president of student council, secretary of the freshman class, vice-president of the sophomore class, and was active in student publications on both the yearbook and school paper staffs.

Last year there was no scholarship granted under the special award established by Vice-President Nichols for study in the field of petroleum geology. Consequently, the award made to Charles Herdendorf is the first such to be presented. He will attend the University of Wisconsin for the purpose of earning a master of science degree in petroleum geology. Following his completion of his scholastic requirements, he plans to obtain a job as a field geologist with an oil company. After acquiring a thorough knowledge of the field operations and a basic knowledge of petroleum industries, he would like to move into an administrative position. Perhaps at some time in the future he would consider instructing geology. While at Ohio University, Charles served as a student trainee in geology for the Ohio Division of Shore Erosion, a branch of the United States geological survey.

LAST YEAR'S WINNERS REPORT

At the time the scholarships were announced last fall, it was indicated that from time to time reports of the impressions and progress of the recipients would be given. Following are letters received from last year's Duerr scholars:

Dear Dr. Kershner:

Medical school continues to be challenging and extremely interesting here at Kansas University. The semester has ended; I look forward to the next with greater anticipation. Medical school is different than I had expected, but some degree of this is probably true with any graduate school. KU is trying new methods of medical education, some of which I am in total disagreement. These are, however, in the minority, for I am impressed with the freedom of choice in curriculum and the lack of an emphasis placed upon an elaborate grading system. Opportunities for individual research and special study are limitless. Kansas University appears to be concerned with our developing new ideas and associating creative thinking with all phases of medicine. Co-ordination of all studies with the total program appears to be among their primary aims.

Although these next years are the years of formal medical training, I am further convinced that the caliber of tomorrow's medical men and women is and will continue to be determined to a large degree by undergraduate study and scholastic development. Attitudes toward co-operation and study, interest in subjects other than one's major fields, and keenness of insight are developed before graduate school. At a time when the fraternity system is being scrutinized by many of the general public, the local chapters should incorporate into their thinking and chapter philosophy, policies and attitudes that will develop the maximum potentialities in both actives and pledges.

The higher education of America is presenting an increasing number of challenges to be met. The attitude toward scholarship in our Delt chapters across our nation and in Canada will determine, in part, the strength of our Fraternity and the Greek system in years to come. Chapters should constantly re-examine their campus goals and attitudes while being on the lookout for overconcentration in one area of activity.

Graduate study offers a totally new world of research and study, but a foundation of scholarship is of the greatest importance for successful graduate accomplishments.

Fraternally and sincerely,
J. JARRETT CLINTON
Gamma Theta '60

Dear Dr. Kershner:

The year has been a continual procession of new experiences; so much so that I hardly know where to start my tale. For a start, I'll simply employ the outline which you kindly enclosed.

First, the London School of Economics: When compared to Oxford and Cambridge, L.S.E. is remarkably young, having been founded about 1895 by certain members of the liberal-socialist Fabian Society. Sidney and Beatrice Webb (of trade union fame) and, to a lesser extent, George Bernard Shaw were among the prime movers. The school is a college of the much larger University of London, but the connecting bonds are, at most, tenuous.

The first view of L.S.E. is disconcerting—none of the broad, tree-shaded campuses of American universities; in fact, not even *one* tree is to be seen, since the School itself is located in the heart of downtown London, not two blocks from the busy Thames River, and one block from the Strand. The architecture of its main buildings is probably most noteworthy because it simply does *not* look like the seat of a great institution of learning. Yet, once inside, a unique academic atmosphere becomes at once apparent. One look at the students flowing past shows that L.S.E. is unlike any school in the U.S.A., or elsewhere in Great Britain for that matter. Fully 40% of the student body comes from overseas, with a heavy representation of budding economists from India, former British Africa, and other underdeveloped areas. Arab and Jew, Communist and Capitalist, and almost any other shade in the racial and political spectrum can be found in substantial numbers here. In former years, the school was attended by men of such different molds as Krishna Menon of India, President Kennedy and his brother Robert, ex-premier Moïse of Israel, and the present economics minister of the U.A.R., Dr. El Kassouni. Clement Attlee taught here for some years.

The students, by and large, lie farther to the political left than do those of Oxford and Cambridge—not surprising since the school was a child of the socialist movement. This is not to say that it is a "hotbed of Bolshevism," as several Conservatives termed it in the 1930s; indeed, since the death of Harold Laski, the famous socialist professor, no one has risen to take his place.

Americans are well received at L.S.E., but had best prepare to be strongly criticized on such issues as Polaris bases in Scotland, the Cuban "invasion," etc. Politics are taken seriously here, and the new student is expected to enter heartily into the discussions.

As I write this, I must record that most students here are tremendously upset by the events of last week in Cuba. They feel that the action was gravely out of

character for the U. S. A. I, myself, hope sincerely that this impression will be corrected in short order. I am enclosing a typical editorial, which may interest you.

In general, I find most English students are more studious than their American counterparts, doubtless due to the fact that there are far fewer openings for new students. A university degree in England is, therefore, to be obtained only after intense competition at all stages of preparation. Even if a student does manage to get into a university, the road is still not easy, for at some schools the rate of failure is as much as 20-30%.

In my opinion, graduate study in the U.K. is not really so much different from the same type of work in the U.S.A. Independent research, through the tutorial system, is definitely stressed, and seminars are preferred to lectures, but this is also true of several American schools. The American student need not fear to undertake graduate study in Britain if he is prepared to discipline himself entirely. Here, there is no cut and dried assignment sheet, nor professors prodding the students to do their work, not even occasional tests and examinations to work for. The tutor says merely: "Read these books, and write a paper on this subject." No time limits, little criticism if the books are not read, or if the paper is poorly done. But, at the end of two years there is an examination—in fact, a whole series of them, and the standards are very high. If the student has not read the books, or worked hard on the papers, these exams are the "moment of truth" and his unpreparedness is made evident at once. In short, the crucial point for an American is whether he is ready to work just as hard (if not harder) on his own, than when he was urged on from every side.

Because of the "no tests, no exams" system, the student finds it very difficult to assess his competition. In fact, one tends to forget all about competition from others, as such.

It was interesting to me to find that there is nothing whatsoever at L.S.E. corresponding to the American fraternity system. In fact, one of my chief criticisms of life at the school is the relative exclusion of social experience, and the relative emphasis on academic affairs. Of course, this doesn't affect the graduate student to any degree, but for the undergraduate just leaving home for the first time, it must be quite upsetting. Not only are there no fraternities; there are few dormitories. I myself am living in an apartment in a London suburb, as do the majority of my friends. As I look back over my own college days, I am really quite thankful to have lived in a fraternity for three years. The experiences of those days seem to be absent from the life of the L.S.E. undergraduate's life, and I for one think the academic

side has been carried too far here. There is certainly a great opportunity for American and British universities to learn from each other in this respect.

Before concluding this short description of L.S.E., I want to emphasize again the importance of self-discipline: Delts who want to study for a degree in England *must* be prepared to run their own scholarship program. No eagle-eyed professors, or Fraternity scholarship chairmen, will be there to help.

Dr. Kershner, you asked to hear some of my impressions concerning the Fulbright program in the U.K. Frankly, I can say nothing but good about it. The introduction and orientation sessions, which lasted about a week and a half, were especially well-handled, and from my point of view, everything went without a hitch. Ever since, I have had no complaints aside from two long progress reports, which must be very familiar to you. The group of Fulbright students at L.S.E. this year seems to be hard working, and a good cross-section of the American university system. Financially, the scholarship is adequate in every way. So, as you can see, I'm quite enthusiastic about the entire program. On the other hand, it's sad to see so many fine students going home after one year, when just one more would bring them a master's degree. Without the Duerr Scholarship, I would have to be going back also. Many of my friends would very much like to take a degree, but can't afford it. Perhaps the Congress will one day consider the possibility of substantial aid to Fulbrighters who wish to get their master's.

My future plans, after my work is completed here, have not changed since I submitted my Duerr application last spring. (By the way, L.S.E. doesn't give the plain M.A. in economics. Instead, it gives the "M.Sc. (Econ.)," which as you can imagine certainly fills the program on graduation day. It also establishes economics as a "science," much to my delight, since this was a perennial subject for argument at Wesleyan.)

After returning to the U. S., I plan to enter law school. As yet, I'm not certain of which one—I've been accepted at Chicago, Harvard, and Yale, but finances will be a major consideration. After the LL.B., I hope to enter government service, preferably dealing with the legal and economic problems which result from American relations with underdeveloped areas. My work thus far has been concerned mainly with Africa, and if the events of the last year are any indication, it will be a fertile field for study in the coming decades.

Thank you once again for your helpful letter. Please let me know if I've omitted anything vital. Finally, please accept my sincere thanks for the Duerr program,

which is enabling me to complete my studies here.

Fraternally yours,
JAN S. HOGENDORN

Dear Dr. Kershner,

One of the first things that will come to your notice regarding the University of Glasgow is that it has been around for quite a time—it was founded in 1451. And it's only the second oldest of the four Scottish Universities! Yet it would seem that the University is functioning on nearly the same pattern today as it was then. Of course, the enrollment has expanded, but the sole academic divisions are the Arts Faculty and Science Faculty—a College of Commerce just does not exist. The University is still largely nonresidential (only 11% of the seven thousand students are living in "hostels"), although more and more people are accepting the worth-while place of group living.

This fact, coupled with the infrequent appearance of the University newspaper (once every two weeks), helps explain the looseness of the University community. It is, however, unfair to assume that there are no activities that draw the students together. One such event is their "Charities Day" when a good portion of the student body dons what we might look upon as costume-party dress and rambles through the streets of Glasgow collecting money from the citizens. It is great fun. Students can board any bus for nothing and the Day is ended with a big dance at the University Union.

This is by no means the only dance of the year, in fact there is a dance of some sort every Friday and Saturday and occasionally during the week. Dancing is much more popular here than in the States. One of the biggest evenings of the social year is "Daft-Friday," a very gay all-night party sponsored by the Union. There is beer and "stronger stuff" available, as always, in the Union Building. This is one of the privileges which the students have had since 1451 and which the Administration seems powerless to alter—quite interesting in view of the tight control quite often exercised in the USA.

One of the very great differences between Scottish and American Universities is their athletic program. Here no athletic team is more than a club, which must provide its own equipment and never expect much of a backing from the students. This seems to be one more reason for the lack of University coherence and "spirit."

This last page and a half of rambling may form a pretty good commentary on the British educational system as seen through American eyes. Why? Because I've spent this time discussing the social side of the University without getting around to its scholastic side yet. Let me remedy that now. There seems to be

little doubt that an English student comes to the University better prepared than his American counterpart and probably leaves with a greater store of knowledge than we do. His work at the University is very tightly specialized in one chosen field. They certainly acquire no broad grasp of human knowledge at the University, but let us be frank, how many American college students do either? And the British student has had the advantage of a broad, rather advanced secondary school education.

It is only in Graduate education that I think we have the edge. In fact, I am making it a point to acquire my graduate training in the States. I feel the difference arises from our emphasis on course work, whereas the Briton spends his 3+ years in research alone. There are arguments both ways and your conclusion will depend upon whether or not you think learning from scratch, by trial and error, is better than being led along the way a little while first. In the lab where I've been doing my research, the three other boys who are doing first year research in x-ray crystallography have had no formal courses in the subject and must go groping around to find out what to do next.

You asked how stiff the competition is. It's pretty tough for me, because I'm continually fighting my own stupid mistakes, the perversities of an electronic computer, and the subtleties of Nature. All of which is to say I am not in a regular classroom environment. Most happily I feel no academic regrets or greater than usual weaknesses in my undergraduate training.

About the students: I like them; it seems that more of the boys at the Hall where I am staying are quiet and serious than are many of our students. I have enjoyed discussing the latest in music with a music major and discussing the political situation with one of the many interested in British politics. Unfortunately, these were not natural and frequent topics at the American Fraternity dinner table. It seems that the general interest in and knowledge of serious music especially is much higher here. I think the English schools have made this difference. But there still are a good many TV watchers and time-wasters, just as at O.U.

More of the younger generation are freeing themselves from "the way it has always been done" and they are the ones who are especially interested in the USA and who look forward to visiting there. Unhappily, not every one here admires "America." In fact there is a sizeable number who, although they look our way often, look to us with a very critical eye. It is not too difficult to find things wrong with us, either, especially since our most sordid and sensational actions are to be found daily in the British "pop-

ular press" and since we send over a large volume of vocal, printed and filmed trash. The Britisher dislikes (and rightly so) the loud, rich American tourist and his talk of how much bigger and better things are in his country. And the recent take-over bids by American companies occasionally bring resentment in a country that tends to blame America for invading her way of life and forcing her down the evil road to materialism.

On the other hand, there are people who see the problems growing out of our high material standard and our great failure in race relations (I am asked about this subject more than any other) and yet genuinely admire our advances and triumphs in many fields. Not least of these are those successes stemming from academic research. In the social sciences we are looked to for thorough and basic contributions. It is felt that the new President has a great advantage in meeting our many problems because he can call upon these talented scientists. Also, there is no doubt that in natural science and technology the British look to us for novel ideas and a wealth of research facilities and equipment that they can not hope to have. Many scientists are eager to study in our country.

To me it always seems worth while for a chapter to devote itself to improving the academic atmosphere of the campus. Why not institute a Delta Tau Delta Lecture which would be delivered by a leading academic figure? The honorarium and travel expenses of the speaker could be borne by the Fraternity (either National or Local). Aside from making a positive contribution to the campus and allowing students to meet and talk personally with a creative scholar of the first order, Delta Tau Delta would also benefit from campus newspaper and radio coverage which would accompany such a constructive venture. This would be a step in the right direction.

Along the same lines, I would hope that more chapters will institute talks and discussions about serious music, art, and painting, for in so doing we are opening new areas of potential enjoyment for our members. As always, we just need one brother who is willing to assume the responsibility for arranging talks by brothers with some special knowledge, or by professors who would welcome a chance to share their favorite subject with the chapter.

For anyone who wishes to make the best use of overseas graduate study, I can only suggest undertaking a research project in his major field as a supplement to hard work in his courses. With this experience helping toward a specialized view of his field, any good American undergraduate need not be afraid of graduate work in the U.K. Outside the academic sphere, a student would reap great benefit from knowing something of

the history, government, social institutions, and art of the countries he will visit.

As for my future plans—I'll be going to Caltech for three or four years of graduate work. I hope to specialize in x-ray crystallography, the field in which I did my research over here and which leads (with great effort) to a detailed knowledge of the special configuration of the atoms that make up a crystal.

I came to Britain with a deep interest in molecular biology, i.e., the interpretation of biological events in terms of molecular structure. Here this interest has been directed toward the nervous system and toward the functioning of the brain in particular. I hope to apply the crystallographic techniques to the enzymes and proteins which are so important in the brain. Some day it may even be possible to discuss some of the activities of the mind in terms of underlying molecular structure.

By a happy coincidence, several men interested in the chemical and molecular basis of nerve activity are presently at Columbia. I hope to visit them in mid-August. If you will be in the area at that time, I'd like to drop by.

Faternally,

DAVE BRUECKNER

Dear Mr. Shields,

I thought you might like to hear how I am getting along at the Harvard Law School as of the middle of the first year. I shall try to anticipate any questions you might have, but if I omit any items please let me know and I will supplement this report.

I am very happy with my choice of school and area of study, and I am most grateful to the Fraternity for assisting me through the Duerr Graduate Scholarship. I hope the availability of these scholarships will stimulate other Deltas to embark upon similar programs of study in the future.

Though I am as yet in no position to recommend the field of law as a profession, I think I can say that the study of law is quite stimulating. The blend of logic and reality appeals to me very much. I find I am much more interested in all my courses here than I was in my undergraduate courses, where the interest level of different courses varied greatly. I hope that this pleasing state of affairs continues into my second and third years.

There are a number of other differences between the study of law and my undergraduate study. As might be expected, I am working much harder; but the long hours of work are not really burdensome. This can perhaps be explained partly by the fact that I find my courses interesting and partly because hard work is the norm here, a norm to which most students really have little difficulty adjusting, despite their oc-

casual gripes. Another important difference is in the method of studying. The rapid, undigested reading of undergraduate courses seems to have no place in the study of law. Our assignments are not particularly lengthy, but what we have must be mastered. This is not to say that we are required to memorize; examination questions never ask for repetition of text or lectures. The object is to learn concepts and ways of thinking with thoroughness sufficient to solve new problems, and memorization is not the proper approach.

Because of the differences, if I were asked what is the best undergraduate training for the study of law, I don't think I could give a satisfactory answer. As far as I can tell, none of my undergraduate courses were very close to my law courses in terms of the method of attack and the thought processes required. I can see but few reasons why a history or political science background would be any better than an engineering or business or literature background as preparation for law study.

I am also very happy with my choice of Harvard. There is a certain air of competence and even superiority here that convinces me that I could not get a better legal education anywhere else. But this air of superiority, somewhat contrary to my expectations, does not attach itself to individuals. I find the students here very friendly and easy to get along with. I have thus far seen no evidence of the cutthroat competition that is supposed to exist. The faculty members, too, though sometimes awesome, are for the most part quite willing to devote time to answering questions and clearing up uncertainties. The only appreciable objection I might have is that the Law School is rather large, and because of this, becomes somewhat impersonal at times.

As I mentioned earlier, the emphasis here is on thoroughness. This is why the hard work is not oppressive. Students work hard, even in the absence of direct pressure (there are never assignments to hand in and there are no grade-determining tests given until the end of the year) simply because it is expected of them. I might add, however, that though there is no direct day-to-day pressure, the *indirect* pressure is by no means negligible. And I am also led to believe that, by the exam period next June, there will be more than enough direct pressure.

Of course, the Boston area adds to the attractiveness of the Harvard Law School. There are many other colleges within 15 or 20 miles, and they help produce a reasonably tolerable setting for even the hard-working law student. Although the study hours are long, there is still time to take advantage of the many social and cultural opportunities the area has to offer.

As of right now, I am unable to say

how I am doing scholastically. As I indicated, we have no examinations, other than practice exams, until the end of the year. I do feel I am attaining some degree of competence in my courses, but there are many brilliant students here who undoubtedly feel the same way. I shall write you again at the end of the school year to let you know how I come out.

Fraternally,
GEORGE A. PLATZ, III
Beta Pi '60

DIVISION SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

Supervisor of Scholarship Frederick D. Kershner, Jr., has announced Division Scholarship Awards for 1959-60 as follows:

1. Division Scholarship Achievement Awards
 - Southern—Delta Epsilon (Kentucky) Honorable Mention—Gamma Eta (George Washington) and Delta Zeta (Florida)
 - Western—Delta Alpha (Oklahoma) Honorable Mention—Delta Mu (Idaho) and Epsilon Epsilon (Arizona)
 - Northern—Delta Nu (Lawrence)
 - Eastern—Gamma Nu (Maine) Honorable Mention—Gamma Delta (West Virginia)
2. Division Scholarship Improvement Awards
 - Southern—Epsilon Alpha (Auburn) and Beta Xi (Tulane)
 - Western—Delta Xi (North Dakota)
 - Northern—Beta Phi (Ohio State) Honorable Mention—Gamma Xi (Cincinnati)
 - Eastern—Gamma Delta (West Virginia) and Beta Nu (MIT)

TWO WIN WILSON FELLOWSHIPS

Colston Chandler, Brown, and Gary Calvin Hamrick, Texas Christian, have been awarded Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships for graduate study in the academic year 1961-62. They were among 1,333 students from 381 colleges and universities throughout the United States and Canada to be selected for the awards. The fellowships cover the first year of graduate study and are meant to encourage the newly-elected fellows to consider college teaching as a possible career. Nominations for the awards are made by the students' professors. Winners were chosen from 10,453 nominees.

Ken Penfold

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served the University of Colorado as its director of alumni relations. In

1959, Mr. Penfold entered private business in Boulder, Colorado, and today has his own real estate company, his own insurance company, and is the owner of one of Boulder's newest and finest shopping centers, Base Mar Center.

Even with the busy schedules he has always maintained, Ken Penfold has always taken time to be of service to the Fraternity when called upon. He has been chapter adviser to Beta Kappa Chapter, is a member of the Beta Kappa house corporation, and has been a vice-president of the Western Division for four years. Over the years he has frequently been called upon for special tasks and duties and has been instrumental in establishing new chapters in the Western Division. He has always been a supporter of alumni activities and has been the effective and featured speaker at many Delt gatherings.

Ken and his wife, Carlen, a Delta Gamma from the University of Colorado (she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa), now make their home in Boulder. They have four children. The boys, Craig and Larry, are the oldest. Craig enters college next fall. Their daughters, Pamela and Paula, are 13 and eight, respectively.

Attending his first session as a member of the Arch Chapter at the May meeting, Ken Penfold contributed in a manner and to an extent that was to be expected from one of his background and ability. He joins the other Division Presidents. Brothers Jim Shropshire, Ed Heminger, and Bill Raines, in giving the Fraternity youthful, vigorous, experienced, and devoted service and leadership on the Division level.

Baldwin, Gilley, and Wriston

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college, they graduated with a real headstart. Even if they had not greatly profited by four years under the elms, they still had a better chance in the race than those who had not.

Today a larger—much larger—percentage of the age group is going to college. Tomorrow a still larger percentage will be there. The competition after graduation is no longer with the less educated but with oth-

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Denver Delts Hear Martin Company President Discuss the Missile Program

By JOE MILLS, *Kentucky, '32*

"THE MARTIN COMPANY has not reached its peak of development in the Denver area this past year. We are not a fly-by-night outfit, and we will be here for a long time to come." With these words, Bill Bergen, M.I.T., '37, opened his address before some 140 alumni of the Denver metropolitan area and undergraduates of Colorado's Beta Kappa Chapter. Bergen, elected president of the Martin Company in 1959, made a special trip to Denver to highlight the celebration of the 101st anniversary of the Fraternity. The background of the Martin Company, one of the foremost companies in the U. S. missile program, is rich with history. They were the first to make airplanes commercially and, by the same token, were the first to end this production with the delivery of their last plane in January of this year. All the energies of this company are now confined to missile production, research on both missiles, space problems, and development of nuclear energy for commercial and peaceful use. This expansion of the Martin Company began in 1953, when the first breakthrough on the reduction of the size of the A-bomb was made. Plans for missile development narrowed the choice of the company to two towns for establishment of production. Denver was first, followed by Orlando, Florida. The Baltimore headquarters is still being used, but manufacture and research are primarily accomplished at these new factories. In the Denver area, Martin now employs some 15,000 persons, primarily technically trained, and its research accounts for 99.5% of its time on ICBM development; the remainder is on space and nuclear problems.

Today the Martin Company is also developing "Titan II," another ICBM, to be powered with a new, more stable fuel, which is storable for long periods. This would eliminate one of the problems in both the "Atlas" and "Titan I" being used today, in that the liquid oxygen has a temperature of -80° and is very unstable.



WILLIAM B. BERGEN, MIT, '37, principal speaker at Denver Founders Day banquet

Further, Bergen said use of this fuel would reduce preparation for firing from 15-25 minutes, to only several minutes after notice is given.

Besides ICBM work, research on the "Dyna-Soar" program is being accomplished by Martin in Denver. This project considers placing an airplane on top a missile, launching it in orbit, yet providing for its own manipulation and landing at an airport in the U. S. One of their programs on research in space, called "Apollo," considers having space stations for use in perfecting weather forecasting and

communications, let alone providing possible refueling for trips to other planets. The Denver office also had six or seven other projects under way, all relating to other programs on space and nuclear research. "When Columbus sailed West looking for the northwest passage, he found America, an unknown continent. Today's adventure in space is no different than Columbus', and our knowledge as little," said Bergen.

"The Missile Gap," he said, "is really a space gap." Between 1946-53, the U. S. ascertained it could carry an A-bomb cheaper in an airplane than in a missile; hence, the airplane was developed. However, the Russians, having no bomb during that period, used their liberated German scientists to concentrate on missile development to deliver large quantities of TNT. Thus, the Russians have more thrust in their missiles, but we have perfected the use of miniature equipment and explosive energy. Nonetheless, the time lost in research in those years cannot be replaced, no matter how much money the U. S. spends. "Why do I call it a space gap?" said Bergen. "Because like combat, whoever controls the high ground has the upper hand. The next high ground to be controlled is outer



Denver Alumni Chapter's Founders Day banquet speaker's table included, left to right: JON WARNICK, Colorado, '62 (Beta Kappa president); DAVE MILEK, Colorado, '49; BILL BERGEN, MIT, '39; JOE MILLS, Kentucky '32 (standing); E. DEE GRAY, Idaho, '39; and ALLEN BECK, Baker '09, a member of the DSC.



JOE MILLS, Kentucky, '32, presents Denver Alumni's "Best Delt of the Year" award to TOM SIRATOVICH, Colorado, '61

space." As to when America could put a man on the Moon, Bergen countered by saying it would depend on the priority given it by the government. He added it could be done in 1963. When would our missile thrust power equal the Russians? Mr. Bergen commented that the Saturn program under Von Braun at the Huntsville, Alabama, arsenal is now being developed along these same lines, but is about 12 to 18 months from becoming operational. The newspapers, he added, do much to amplify what are really small items during missile test firing. For example, he stated that the two big problems which faced the American scientists when the whole program began were: (1) missile re-entry into our atmosphere from outer space, and (2) guidance accuracy. As it turns out, we have never had a missile failure from either of these two problems. The cause of most of our failures has been from trouble with nuts, bolts, and electrical relays and equipment, the same items which have bothered airplane development since their invention and manufacture.

To the undergraduates present, his advice was that success today following a college education was greatly dependent on the individual's ability to be a member of the team performing for the company for which he works. Not that individuality in achievement is gone, but that today's commercial world is composed of groups of people from all phases of education working toward a common goal. In his own case, he cited, he was trained to design airplanes and to this day he has never done so; he began work with Martin assembling engineering reports. In fact, today's problems in his company consist pri-

marily of co-ordinating people and teams rather than technical difficulties. In closing, he said that any student from a college is best fitted at graduation to be president of the company with his knowledge and drive; thereafter, he said, he should be progressively moved to where he becomes the janitor at age 65.

Baldwin, Gilley, Wriston

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ers at least as well trained. The substance and quality of undergraduate work is, therefore, far more important than ever before. Substance is the business of the faculty. Quality is the business of the student and his alumni "leaders." Thus far fraternity alum-

ni have been inadequately aware of this new urgency; they have tended to depreciate intellectual effort and offered barriers to social advance. The result has been, all too often, leadership in reverse. This had led to tension between the generations.

The central organizations of fraternities are virtually all controlled by the older group. By and large, they have failed to give adequate support to higher scholarship and to more realistic social democracy. This has produced tendencies to "go local"—often jumping from the frying pan into the fire. If the fraternity system is to flourish, the great reform must be in the quality of alumni—and hence national—leadership. I have no fears so far as the undergraduates are concerned. It is the older generation which must face the new challenges more flexibly and more constructively.

Publication Award Winners Announced

CHAPTER PUBLICATIONS awards for the college year 1959-60 were announced this spring as follows:

MAGAZINE FORMAT

FIRST PLACE

Gamma Tau (Kansas)

HONORABLE MENTION

Iota (Michigan State)
Gamma Lambda (Purdue)
Delta Mu (Idaho)
Delta Zeta (Florida)
Delta Eta (Alabama)

NEWSPAPER FORMAT

FIRST PLACE

Duplicate Awards to
Beta Alpha (Indiana)
Nu (Lafayette)

HONORABLE MENTION

Gamma Upsilon (Miami)
Gamma Zeta (Wesleyan)

The first-place award in each Division consists of a \$50 cash prize, to be invested in furnishings or equipment suitable for a chapter hall or chapter house. Awards for undergraduate chapter publications were established in 1937. Winners are selected on the basis of general appeal and interest to alumni (or to rushees if the publication is also used in rushing programs); manner in which the material is written and edited; and at-

tractiveness in typographical layout and printing. Frequency of publication (the number of issues presented during the college year) is taken into consideration in the case of newspaper format, but issues in excess of three will not influence the award.

Chapters using professional services in publishing their papers or magazines are not eligible for the award; however, the committee is authorized to confer honorable mention upon such chapters.

Gamma Tau, Beta Alpha, and Nu Chapters, as well as the seven chapters winning honorable mention, are to be congratulated for their outstanding work in the field of Fraternity journalism. This is a highly competitive field, and the winners are deserving of applause for the fine quality of their publications.

Chapter publications, intelligently edited, are one of the most important parts of a chapter's operating program. They serve to keep the alumni interested and informed. Such publications can be most effective in the field of public relations.

Chapters desiring to compete in this year's competition must submit their publications to the Central Office by September 1.

Air Force Officer Training School Program for College Graduates

By CAPTAIN JOHN L. STEWART, *Oklahoma*, '52

THROUGH ITS Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas, the U. S. Air Force is training young college graduates, both men and women, to become commissioned officers. A concentrated 12 week course in such fundamental things as Air Force history, organization, management, military courtesy, drill and physical training is providing the U. S. Air Force an additional source of officer specialists with the know-how to operate an Air Force equipped with supersonic aircraft and ballistic missiles.

The big step to bring men and women with these qualifications into the Air Force was taken in 1959. The school was designed to provide the Air Force with the services of several hundred of these young men and women each year for a minimum four-year tour after being commissioned. Many of the young men took only a year or two of AFROTC training in college, then they had to drop out because of a heavy academic load. They were frequently majoring in fields in which the Air Force needs specialists. Others attended institutions where AFROTC was not available. Among these graduates the Air Force can hope to find the mathematicians and computer programmers; the international relations experts and the linguists; the engineers and the physicists. A few of them will become pilots; however, the Air Force will get most of its pilots from AFROTC and Air Force Academy graduates. It is expected that at least half of the graduates will go into research and development work.

The Officer Training School USAF was formally activated July 1, 1959, as part of the Officer Military Schools USAF at Lackland AFB with Lt. Col. Jesse J. Moorhead as commandant.

OTS has basically the same generalized curriculum as other USAF precommissioning schools; but the training philosophy is different. Students reporting to OTS find no upperclassmen waiting to throw them into a stiff brace or dish out other

forms of discipline conditioning." Instead of class training, OTS' philosophy is aimed at producing, in the shortest possible time, a career-minded officer with a high level of education and training.

The program was set up for mature young college men and women. Its aim is to develop the "whole individual" by stressing "individual responsibility." The officer trainee is encouraged, within a clearly defined framework, to think and act for himself. Supervision of student activities is held to a minimum so that each trainee has an opportunity to exercise judgment, initiative, and leadership.

To insure that OTS graduates possess the uniformly high level of military education and knowledge needed by Air Force junior officers for future growth, a generalized curriculum is taught. It prepares the officer trainee to handle the duties and responsibilities of a commissioned officer.

Providing broad background in contemporary international relations are such courses as the one entitled "U. S. in World Affairs." It gives students an appreciation of the impact of history, geography, economic structure, and ideology on the determination of national objectives, and develops an understanding of the role of force in meeting these objectives.

In Aerospace Power the students study the emergency of air power and later aerospace power as a decisive instrument of national policy.

For the duties facing them immediately after graduation, the students study the military, personal, social, civic, and moral responsibilities of the Air Force officer. These are covered in Officers' Responsibilities.

Leadership and Human Relations prepares them for supervisory responsibilities. This course teaches the psychology of leadership and the importance of sound human relations in dealing with others. Application of the knowledge and principles developed in the leadership course

isn't confined to the classroom. The student organization in the school constitutes a military leadership laboratory in which the officer trainee can demonstrate his mastery of these principles. In fact, less than half the OTS training is given in classrooms.

The Effective Communications course reviews rules and principles of effective expression, and factors involved in the breakdown of communications between individuals and groups. It includes written and oral exercises. Current formats of military correspondence and the staff study are used in all the written exercises.

In Air Force Organizations and Functions the officer trainees examine the structural and functional components of Air Force organization. They learn the basic principles of management and their application within the USAF.

Military Law covers the purpose, substance, and historical basis of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, with emphasis on the principles of its application. The officer trainees also receive instructions in duties of a legal nature such as summary court, investigation of incidents, accidents, loss or destruction of property, or alleged violations of the Uniform Code.

The Introduction to Astronautics gives the trainee some idea of his future working area. It includes 20 hours of space and space weapon systems.

Men take six hours of physical training a week. All trainees have six hours a week of drill, ceremonies, and inspections. Here they develop military precision in executing commands, learn formation movements, and practice formations for various ceremonies.

The curriculum is designed so that the halfway mark coincides with the graduation of one class and the entry of another. This separates the two stages of training for the class currently enrolled. The initial six

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The Problem of Social Rights for Fraternities

By HERBERT L. BROWN, *Past Chairman, National Interfraternity Conference*

Author's Note: This article presents a summary of the numerous developments in the controversy involving the withdrawal of national fraternities' freedom to decide and practice their own membership qualifications. This article is factual, avoiding any attempt to influence opinion on this difficult problem. Any opinion implied should be interpreted as reflecting the thinking of a majority of fraternity members in America.

THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY is a peculiarly American institution. It has no exact counterpart in any other country of the globe. Perhaps it was not mere coincidence that the first fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, was founded in 1776, the year of American independence . . . the fraternity system developed and grew up along with the young republic in an atmosphere of democracy. From its infancy the fraternity has been generally recognized as a purely social organization, and until recently, has been accorded the same right of self-determination—the same freedom of choice of its members—that had been enjoyed by all social organizations in the country. As the fraternity system became national in character, matured and expanded its influence in the field of higher education, it is true that a few states of the Union banned Greek-letter organizations by legislative action early in the twentieth century. It is also true that from time to time there have been sporadic attacks on fraternities by uninformed people who mistakenly found in their secrecy and their exclusiveness justification for the charge that they were undemocratic. But during the century and three-quarters following the birth of the first order, there was nothing in these occasional attacks that might be interpreted as a serious threat to self-determination, to the freedom of fraternities to choose their members by whatever standards each individual group set up, through generally accepted democratic procedures. After all, the right of free association, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States belonged to all social, fraternal and even service organizations, many of them just as selective

as college fraternities. Until the middle of the Twentieth Century, this freedom had not been denied to fraternities, which are no less social in character than are those organizations which today enjoy complete freedom of membership selection.

The first direct attack upon the fraternity's right to establish its own qualifications for membership came in 1946, although for several years prior to that there had been criticism of the so-called discriminatory constitutional provisions of fraternities, initiated for the most part by certain educators, particularly in the fields of sociology and philosophy. It was no mere happenstance that about this time the doctrine of civil rights began to grip the popular imagination . . . soon to become a highly political issue. The critics of fraternities used this issue as a spring board for their attacks. Whether by design or by honest conviction, some of these educators refused to recognize a distinction between *civil rights* and *social rights*. Furthermore, they denied the right of a national fraternity to establish rules for membership selection, applicable to *all* its constituent chapters.

Thus was the stage set for the first demand for the elimination of all membership restrictions from national constitutions based upon race, color or creed. It came from Amherst College in 1946 by action of the trustees with the threat that all fraternities not complying would be compelled to leave the campus. As a result of this action, three national orders either revoked or suspended their charters at Amherst. In 1949 the administration at the University of Connecticut adopted legislation setting 1951 as the deadline for the removal of clauses, after which those chapters of national orders not complying would be barred from the campus. As a result, four fraternities and one sorority withdrew their chapters. Soon to follow the lead of Amherst and Connecticut either by action of the administration or by Student Council edict were the following institutions with definite deadline dates for the removal of constitutional restrictions as indicated: American University (1961 recommended),

Buffalo (1963), Chicago (1954), Colorado (1962), Columbia (1964), Dartmouth (1960), Massachusetts (1960), Minnesota (1960, but later denied), Rochester (1962), Rutgers (1960), Vermont (1962), Wayne (1960) and Wisconsin.

At a number of other colleges and universities, either by direct action of the administration or as the result of rulings of the Student Council, chapters of national fraternities were told that either the parent organization would have to remove all constitutional membership restrictions or the local chapter would eventually be required to dissolve its national ties. In certain instances non-complying chapters were required to submit satisfactory evidence that progress was being made toward the eventual elimination of clauses in their national constitutions. In this general group were Beloit, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Colgate, Denver, Franklin and Marshall, Indiana, Kansas City, Knox, Lafayette, Lake Forest, Michigan, Middlebury, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Temple, and Williams.

A specific stipulation in some cases placed a ban on the acceptance of any new national groups whose constitutions have restrictive provisions. At some schools any national fraternity seeking to place a new chapter at that institution is now required to sign an affidavit to the effect that that fraternity has no constitutional restrictions based on race, color or creed, and in some cases also that it does not practice discrimination.

In this connection, it is significant that the early attacks by those opposing membership restrictions in fraternities were directed only at written provisions in constitutions. Twenty-five years ago a large majority of the member fraternities in the National Interfraternity Conference had constitutional restrictions of some nature. Today less than a half dozen of the 59 nationals are understood to have them. Why, it will be asked have all these groups removed their clauses? It would be fallacious to assume that such action was taken by the national organization in convention because

their voting delegates ceased to feel that it is the fraternity's right to set up its criteria for membership, free from outside interference . . . a right to which the large majority of fraternities believe they, as social organizations, are entitled . . . or because they were in entire agreement with the demands which they were forced to accept. Rather it was mainly because these fraternities faced the prospect of retaining their long established membership requirements, thereby running the risk of losing some of their finest, oldest and most loyal chapters, or the alternative of insuring the retention of those chapters by altering their membership provisions. They reluctantly chose the latter course rather than disown those chapters affected and make fraternity orphans of them.

It is undoubtedly true that in some groups the vote to eliminate restrictive clauses was influenced by a changing attitude toward the problem among the undergraduates, but for the most part the capitulation came essentially to protect chapters whose existence was threatened.

Concurrently with the removal of clauses came an attempt on the part of some groups to adopt substitute safeguards against what they considered an encroachment upon their freedom of selection of members. This was perhaps a natural reaction, but it was not long before the proponents of the removal of clauses began to demand that unwritten restrictions—those based upon such safeguards or upon secret ritual provisions—be abandoned. In other words, the right of a fraternity to *practice* membership selectivity, based upon race, color or creed, was attacked. At some schools there were indications that there might even be a demand that fraternities must prove by actual practice they were not restricting membership to specific races or creeds.

So widespread has the issue become that it has encompassed the gamut of Federal court decisions, State legislative opinion with political overtones, and a definite stand adopted by the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators.

In 1954 the Board of Regents of the State University of New York, on the advice of the Trustees, ordered all recognized student social organizations at state operated colleges to dissolve their national fraternal connec-

tions and to eliminate any "artificial criteria such as membership restrictions based on race, color or religion." This action prompted the several national fraternities and sororities affected to file a civil suit against the Trustees on the basis of the claim that they had exceeded their present statutory powers and were interfering with personal rights possessed by students in social organizations. A brief upon the law involved was filed by the National Interfraternity Conference and the National Panhellenic Conference, Amici Curiae. The case was tried in the U. S. District Court of Northern New York, and the plaintiffs' argument was based upon the premise that "the right of free association is a natural right and a part of the personal liberty protected, but not created, by the United States and the New York State Constitutions and that it may be controlled or limited only in order to serve a public purpose, and then only within reasonable limits and by due process of law."

In spite of this and other relevant points brought out in that trial, the decision of the Court upheld the right of the Board of Regents to take such action. Thus was the first battle to retain membership autonomy lost for social organizations. A subsequent appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court was thrown out on the grounds that that Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

In 1959 the Chancellor of the University of California announced that by action of the Board of Regents a deadline for the removal of restrictive clauses had been set for September 1, 1964; and further that all chapters of national fraternities at institutions in the University system would be required to sign a statement to the effect there were *no rules or policies* that would inhibit their members from accepting students on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It was further stipulated that the same statement would have to be signed annually, and any violation of it would result in the withdrawal of University recognition and privileges. The same deadline requirement and an almost identical statement were announced by the California Board of Education as being applicable to all State Colleges, which are under the jurisdiction of that board. It was apparent that this sweeping action was in large measure motivated by an opinion handed down by the outgoing At-

torney General of California to the effect that it is illegal for any state supported institution to recognize, to grant privileges, or make available its facilities to any organization which restricts membership on the basis of race, color or creed.

There are two aspects in this California development that give rise to deep concern among fraternity leaders . . . first, the fact that freedom of choice of members is denied to social organizations for the first time virtually on a state-wide basis, and second, the injection of the word "policies" in defining the area of restrictive measures. Many feel that this may be the forerunner of an attempt to require fraternities to prove by actual practice that they do not restrict membership on the basis of race, color or creed. It is reported on good authority that similar action may soon be taken in the States of Oregon and Washington on a state-wide scale.

A forerunner of this action was recently announced when deadlines were set for Oregon State College (1963), the University of Oregon (1963) and Washington State University (September 1, 1961). Another prominent school has just been added to the deadline list, the University of Rochester, where elimination of membership restrictions is demanded by July 1, 1962. In addition the University of New Hampshire has announced that a study of the situation by a committee is being made there with the definite statement that "we are determined to end such policies and practices."

In 1959 the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA) conducted a poll on this general subject among its members, most of whom are college or university deans. The results of this questionnaire place the association on record as recommending (1) that national fraternities remove restrictive clauses, based on race, color or national origin; and (2) that its member institutions encourage local chapters to work through normal procedures for the removal of these clauses and *for the acceptance of students for membership without such restrictions*.

It would indeed be a fallacy to conclude that all the pressure or even a major portion of it to eliminate restrictive clauses and/or practices emanates from the deans or other college administrators. It is true that perhaps

a large majority of these officials for one reason or another—not infrequently of a political nature—are sympathetic with this philosophy. It is equally true that many fraternity undergraduate members, influenced by recent social trends in this country have joined forces with non-fraternity elements, which refuse to recognize that fraternities are purely social entities, and as such are entitled to the right of free association, to freedom of choice of their own friends and associates. Again it seems clear that student action against these fraternity rights has been influenced by the opinions of college professors and administrators to some degree. Thus where mandates, deadlines and ultimate withdrawal of rights to establish the fraternity's own membership criteria have eventuated, *on some campuses* the Greeks themselves have played some part.

It would be a mistake to infer that this issue has been resolved in the foregoing manner at all institutions where it has come up for consideration, for such is not the case. At a number of schools the administration has refused to take action despite outside pressure, adopting the stand that a solution of this problem is the business of the fraternities and should be decided by them. In some instances the student body has resisted any pressure to force action upon fraternities through Student Council edict. There are obviously other institutions where the question has never arisen.

What has been the position of the National Interfraternity Conference in this difficult situation? As a voluntary association of national social orders, the Conference has consistently supported the stand that:

1. The Conference assumes no attitude as to the merits of membership restriction based on race, color or creed.

2. This is the business of each member fraternity and each should have the right to decide that issue for itself through established democratic processes.

3. Each national group, being composed of men who have joined voluntarily and have freely agreed to live by rules and regulations adopted by the majority vote of qualified delegates has the right to make those rules and regulations applicable to all its member chapters.

4. Each chapter is free—and has

the opportunity—to work toward and for a change in those rules and regulations—and failing, has the prerogative of dissolving its membership in the national organization.

5. Each fraternity, recognized as a social unit and existing in a society that accords to social organizations—in fact guarantees—freedom of choice of friends and associates, should be governed by the doctrine of *social rights* and not by regulatory measures, applicable to *civil rights*.

In 1949 the NIC urged its member fraternities to review their membership policies in the light of changing social conditions, offering no specific recommendations, however, for changes that might be made.

In 1953 at its annual meeting the Conference by resolution, adopted overwhelmingly, stated its belief in the right of each fraternity to establish its own criteria for membership, applicable to all its chapters, as determined by the chapters in convention in accordance with the provisions of their constitutions. At the 1957 annual meeting this belief was re-affirmed without a dissenting vote. *At no time* has the Conference sought to influence its member fraternities either in favor of or in opposition to membership restrictions . . . again taking the stand that this is the legitimate business of each fraternity.

This summation of the membership problem would not be complete without reference to a development, stemming from the controversy over restrictions . . . a development which may have far-reaching repercussions on the future of the fraternity system. At three well-known colleges—Amherst, Hamilton, and Williams—100 per cent membership opportunity has been provided. In each case action by the Student Council guarantees to any student, wishing to belong to a fraternity, the opportunity to do so—even if that student is not actually “bid” to a “house,” but has to be “assigned.” It has been stated that the agreement is not mandatory, but by “gentlemen’s agreement.” Nevertheless, at Williams a policy has been adopted that prohibits extending *any* bids following Rush Week until all eligible men who have indicated their desire to belong to a fraternity have been included in the bid list. Many fraternity men feel that this 100 per cent membership plan may forecast the elimination of the time-honored unanimous vote pro-

vision for membership, which has for many years been a cherished tradition of most orders. It is conceivable that under such provisions a chapter may “vote” into membership individuals who are not completely acceptable to all members. Significantly the student vote for adoption of the plan was not confined to fraternity members, but was participated in by fraternity and non-fraternity students alike. The action in each case is said to have the support of the college administration.

Fraternity men all over the country are wondering what effect these developments portend for the future of the fraternity system. Will fraternities be benefited, or will they be weakened in their role as social organizations and as agencies for real service to Alma Mater and to higher education? Can they continue to attract a desirable type of men to the college and to their membership? Will they become little more than eating clubs for which national affiliation has no real meaning? Can fraternities continue to count upon their thousands of undergraduate and Alumni members for unswerving support? The answers to these questions may well be forthcoming with finality in the near future.

Air Force Training School Program

(Continued from page 213)

weeks at school as a member of the second class prepares the officer trainee for the supervisory positions he will undertake during the last six weeks. These positions and responsibilities in the student organization closely parallel those in the typical Air Force group and squadron organization.

A highly qualified staff of over 40 officers, airmen, and civilians administer the OTS curriculum. The academic instructors are all college graduates and specialists in the subjects they teach. Each member of the faculty is chosen because of his previous experience, demonstrated ability as a teacher, and his desire for the assignment.

OTS faculty members bring to their students a reservoir of personal experience and knowledge about the

(Continued on page 218)

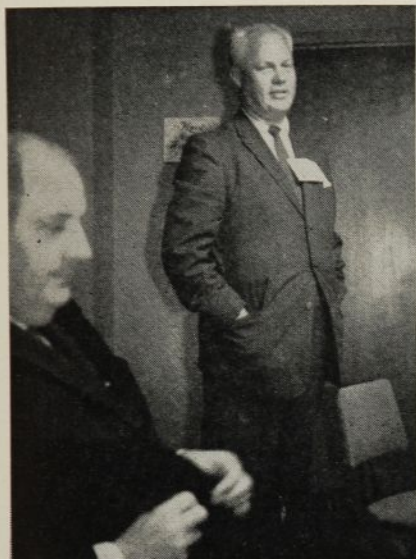
Big "Doings" in Texas

By LEWIS MONDY, *Texas Christian*, '62

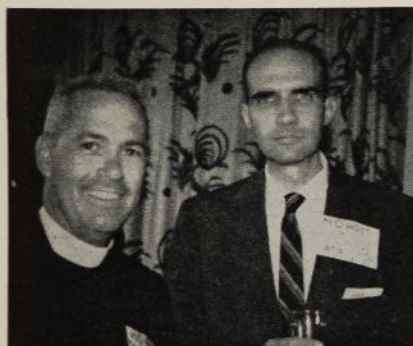
ON FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, approximately 100 Delts representing the Epsilon Beta Chapter at Texas Christian University and the Ft. Worth and Dallas Delt alumni chapters met at Amon Carter Airport for a period of good food and fellowship,

talk by Brother Dan M. Krausse, an alumnus of Gamma Iota Chapter at the University of Texas and, at present, senior vice-president of Cosden Petroleum Company.

An award was presented to Dale Ek as Epsilon Beta's outstanding



KEN PENFOLD, Division President, attended Epsilon Beta's sixth anniversary



The Rev. "TEX" McELYEA, Ohio Wesleyan, '47, and BANKS McLAUREN, Texas, '45, visiting prior to start of banquet

to celebrate the sixth anniversary of Epsilon Beta Chapter. Old friendships were renewed and new friendships were established at this gathering. Brothers Wally Brown and Clyde Wills were responsible for the arrangements, which included the dinner, presentation of awards, and a



CLYDE WILLS and WALLY BROWN, TCU undergrads, served as greeters and handled tickets at the banquet



President of Dallas Alumni, BILL HERNDON, JR., making introductions



DAN KRAUSSE addressing banquet



SI RAGSDALE, JR., Texas, '48, served as master of ceremonies



The president of Epsilon Eta, the Fraternity's youngest Chapter, reports on the situation at East Texas State in glowing terms



Speaker DAN KRAUSSE, left, was congratulated following his talk by Dr. MAURICE ADAMS of Dallas



"MOOSE" OHLEN, Epsilon Beta's president, presenting "outstanding active" award to WALLY BROWN



Some of the 100 Delts in attendance at the TCU anniversary celebration in Dallas-Ft. Worth



GARY HAMRICK, past president of Epsilon Beta, accepting award as "outstanding scholar" from "MOOSE" OHLEN, current president



Governor PRICE DANIEL of Texas presents DOUG BEITO, field secretary with certificate as an "Honorary Texas Citizen"

pledge during the fall of 1960-61. Wally Brown received the "best active" award. Gary Hamrick received the "outstanding scholar" award for the third straight year with a perfect 4.0 average. Gary will enter Harvard University in the fall to study math on a National Science Foundation Scholarship.

Introductions were made prior to the address. Among the alumni present were Judge Walter Pope, a charter member of Gamma Iota Chapter at the University of Texas, and his son, John Pope, a past president of the Gamma Iota Chapter. They flew from Abilene to be present at the gathering. Also flying in was Western Division President-Elect Ken Penfold, of Boulder, Colorado. Gordon Broyles, vice-president of Western Division, was on hand to add to the occasion. The presidents of the Dallas and Ft. Worth Alumni Chapters, Brothers Bill Herndon, Jr. and Carroll Collins, were introduced and recognized for their work.

Brother Krausse spoke to the gathering upon the need for the Fraternity to adhere to the serious goals which have been established, in order that it might not be found guilty of the charges which are coming to be leveled at the Greek system by some. He reminded those present that the Greeks are being asked to justify their existence as a force contributing to the moral and intellectual development of young men seeking higher education, and that we must not be found wanting.

Air Force Training School Program

(Continued from page 216)

Air Force obtained from a variety of assignments. Every effort is made to insure that the students in the OTS program are exposed to the same brand of leadership they are expected to practice after they become officers.

Time is the big factor in the concentrated 90-day OTS course. There is a lot of ground to cover in the three months and every minute counts. The trainee's tight schedule keeps him on the go from 0500 until 2300 hours.

When a reveille sounds at 0500 he leaps out of bed and begins room cleaning and assigned barracks detail. After he finishes house-cleaning duties he marches to breakfast. OTS squadrons form on the drill field for morning inspection at 0715, then march to their classes to music played by the OTS band.

At 1140 they fall out, form in flight formation and march to dinner. Sometime every afternoon they have at least an hour of drill or an hour of physical training. Another hour is usually devoted to a specialized subject like career orientation or a talk by a guest speaker. The remaining hour is usually free for the student to get a haircut or go to the laundry. The officer trainee's day ends at 1700. After supper he prepares his studies and gets organized for the following day.

The accelerated three-month OTS program is no "snap course." It's strict and demands a lot from the students. But they are enthusiastic about the program.

The 94 men and women of the first class to enter OTS in November, 1959, were winnowed from 940 college graduates who had applied through recruiting offices. The ratio of selection of the 81 men and 13 women in the initial class: about one out of ten. To make the final selection, a board of officers interviewed each applicant after they had run the gamut of questionnaires and written examinations. A career assignment with the Air Force was determined at time of selection.

Selection of OTS applicants is an
(Continued on page 220)

Belli Building Restoration

Recaptures Flavor of Old San Francisco

THE RESTORATION of two historic buildings in the city's financial district by their new owner, Attorney Melvin Belli, California, '27, brings back to a portion of Montgomery Street the flavor of San Francisco at the turn of the century.

Mr. Belli and his partners purchased the adjoining buildings at 728 and 722 Montgomery Street and undertook a complete face-lifting for the venerable structures, henceforth to be known as the Belli Building.

No. 728, which will be rented out by the law firm to other tenants, stands on the site of the original frame building which housed California's first Masonic temple.

On November 1, 1848, President Polk appointed William Van Voorhies assistant postmaster general for California and Samuel York Atlee as Postmaster for San Francisco. Van Voorhies and Atlee, with Levi Stowell, P. Allen Brinsmade, and five others, petitioned the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to issue them a charter to organize a Masonic Lodge in San Francisco. On November 9, 1848, the charter was issued and on November 23 of the same year in Washington, D. C., Levi Stowell was installed Master of the new lodge called "California Lodge No. 13."

In San Francisco, Stowell and Henry F. Williams erected a two-story frame building with loft on the waterfront at what was then 247 Montgomery Street. In the loft of this building on the evening of October 17, 1849, Stowell, as master, met with other Masons and undertook the preliminary organization of Lodge No. 13, the first Masonic lodge in California.

The lot on which the building stood was 28 feet wide and 40 feet deep. The sides of the loft were so low that there was only about four feet between the floor and the eaves, so that it was necessary for the members of the lodge, sitting on wooden benches against the sides, to step forward about three or four paces before they could stand upright. The walls were covered with chintz with



MELVIN BELLI

a glazed design of China asters and peacocks. Furniture was fashioned from boxes and crates.

The formal organization of the new lodge took place in this primitive lodge room on November 15, 1849. At this meeting was John W. Geary, first mayor of San Francisco. He subsequently became governor of Pennsylvania and of Nebraska.

It was here that the California Lodge met during the formation of the Grand Lodge of California in Sacramento in 1850, where its member, Jonathan Drake Stevenson, of "Stevenson's Division," was elected the first Grand Master of Masons in California. Here, on May 23, 1850, California Lodge held its first meeting as "California Lodge No. 1," under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California. Some 40 meetings were held in this building, the last being called on May 31, 1850.

The site of this building, now numbered 728 Montgomery Street, between Washington and Jackson, is designated as Historical State Landmark No. 408—"the first meeting place of the first Masonic Lodge in California."

The present structure is a three-story brick building, used over the

years for a variety of purposes, including one period as a garment factory.

The adjoining building, 722 Montgomery, which will house the law offices of Belli, Ashe and Gerry, is believed to be a little over 100-years old. Its original use is believed to have been as a warehouse. This seemed to be borne out, according to the architect, by traces of windows, doors, and loading docks on the sides. Historical records indicate that all the buildings in this area were destroyed by fire in 1851, but Mr. Belli has in his possession a photograph showing the walls of 722 still standing. The present brick structure presumably was rebuilt from this brick shell.

Both buildings have been floating on a fantastic redwood raft for several generations. This discovery was made during excavations for an elevator shaft. It was found that both buildings were resting on a mass of redwood planks, six to eight inches thick, 12 to 18 inches wide, and criss-crossed to a depth of eight feet to form a huge wooden mat on which the two structures rest.

Apparently, when these two buildings were built, there were no pilings for heavy construction as there are today. Since the buildings were constructed on what was then tidewater, the rafts were utilized as foundations. While there is no water at the level of the raft today, there is considerable black sand. Much of the redwood raft under 722 Montgomery Street was left as it was found and so the new offices of Belli, Ashe and Gerry are today, in effect, "floating" on a redwood raft on the old San Francisco waterfront.

The history of 722 Montgomery is somewhat obscure, though it is known to have served for several years in the mid-19th century as the home of the Melodeon, an early form of girlie musical revue designed primarily for men who enjoyed their liquor, tobacco, and food along with their entertainment. The Melodeon was opened at 722-24 Montgomery Street

in 1857 with a troupe called "The Pennsylvanians" as the headliners. During the years of its existence, the stage entrance was in Hotaling Place, and the stage door johnnies in their frock coats and high hats would wait there to take out the girls after the show for a "bird and a bottle."

Old clippings in the possession of the California Historical Society say that in the adjoining building, 716 Montgomery, a young man calling himself Frank Harte wrote a story titled "The Luck of Roaring Camp." He was, of course, the immortal Bret Harte.

This particular block on Montgomery, between Washington and Jackson, stood as an island during the earthquake and fire of May, 1906. Pictures of the time, housed by the civic library and the California Historical Society, do not give a clear indication as to what enterprises were active at the 722-728 Montgomery of 1906; however, it appears that a real estate broker, Ira Pierce, who operated H. & W. Pierce, Inc., held property there. The future home of Belli, Ashe and Gerry also was flanked by the James F. O. Hanlon clothing establishment at 718 Montgomery and a plumbing store at 720 with A. P. Hotaling Company.

In the restoration design of 722-728 Montgomery, for which Mr. Belli himself is responsible, care was taken to preserve as much of the feel of the old West as is consistent with the dignity of the legal profession and the comfort, convenience, and efficiency of the 20th century.

The high ceilings of the main floor and all the walls were sandblasted and the ceilings with their heavy beams have been left exactly as they were. Inside pillars, believed to have been made of turned ships' masts, have been preserved as have the cast-iron pillars outside which came from New Orleans. Joining them is a wrought-iron gate, also from New Orleans, which serves as the main entry to the building.

Mr. Belli has further enhanced this entrance by adding two handsome lamps, replicas of the massive old brass-topped gas lamps that adorned the streets of Copenhagen in the 19th century.

Side paneling in the main hall and in the partners' rooms is worm-

wood or pecky cedar. It is strikingly effective in the entry hall.

One of the strange features discovered during the reconstruction was double flooring, which acts as fire-proofing. This double flooring is of two types. In one case, some six to eight inches of sand had been piled on the wood floor and the second floor placed on top of it. The other type, utilizing the same system, revealed broken terra cotta instead of sand between the two floors.

Two kinds of brick are found to have been used in the structure. One is a hard-fired brick, probably from New York. The other is a soft-fired brick from Sacramento. This is so soft it can be scratched easily with the fingernail.

From both 722 and 728, old tunnels were discovered under Montgomery Street. They have been blocked off midway across the street and are similar to those discovered under Chinatown and Nob Hill.

The front of 722 Montgomery many years ago had been covered with plaster. This plaster was carefully chipped away to disclose the fine brick underneath. Around the windows were found cast-iron frames which ran across the top and down the side. These Mr. Belli had painted their original black and picked out with gold paint, resulting in a most dramatic effect.

The original Douglas fir floors are being left in the buildings. The grime of generations has been removed with electric sanders and the floors have been given three coats of lacquer and left in their natural state.

Mr. Belli's private office takes up most of the ground floor in the front half of the building. The tall, old-fashioned windows look out on Montgomery Street, so that, in theory, the passerby can see the attorney and the attorney can step out into the street at any time and see what is going on in town, in the fashion of the old West.

Mr. Belli's working area will be separated from the reception area of the office by a huge mahogany bar, which itself has something of a history.

It came from his home town of Sonora, having been brought around the Horn. It was the first formal bar in the Tuolumne County town during the gold rush days, and presumably

Mr. Belli's father, Caesar, enjoyed its hospitality on many occasions during its heyday. Now it will carry on its polished top nothing more intoxicating than legal briefs and reference books as it settles down to a new lease on life.

Melvin Belli, speaking of his restoration of the two old San Francisco landmarks on Montgomery Street, says:

"Too many of the fine old buildings of San Francisco's past are being torn down in the name of progress, while others are being allowed to fall into ruin. We have tried to preserve some of the authentic flavor of the San Francisco whose jaunty flamboyance, in those exciting days before the earthquake and fire, made it the toast of America and the envy of other cities all over the world. In the meticulous attention to architectural detail and in the decor, we have done our best to recapture some of that spirit in these two buildings."

Air Force Training School Program

(Continued from page 218)

exact task. The selection board uses the same high standards as the boards that select officers for promotion. As requirements change within the Air Force, the selection of officer trainees can be shifted to meet them, thereby assuring the USAF fully qualified officers in specific fields.

OTS supplements the Air Force ROTC procurement program. By opening up commissions to college graduates who didn't take ROTC, the Officer Training School program gives the Air Force a broader base of selection to meet its officer requirements.

Since OTS was established only recently, it is perhaps still too early to know for certain how well the Officer Training School graduates will perform as an Air Force officer. But staff visits and surveys made thus far indicate the OTS man is off to a good start toward becoming a quality professional Air Force officer; that he is above his contemporaries in getting proficiency advancement. Already several major commands have made requests for OTS men with special college training for specific jobs.

From the Editor's Mailbag



JOHN B. ALEXANDER, *Oregon State*, '23, is the chief projects engineer for Harza Engineering Company International, general consultants to the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority on the Indus Basin developments projects. One of the recent phases of the projects was a site in the Punjab in West Pakistan.

★

The Pittsburgh Theological Seminary has announced the appointment of Dr. CLIFFORD E. BARBOUR, *Pittsburgh*, '19, as its new president. He has served the Seminary as vice-president and acting president since 1959. Dr. Barbour will serve as president until his scheduled retirement in June, 1962. He was formerly president of Western Theological Seminary from 1951 until named acting president of Pittsburgh Theological Seminary when it was formed in 1959 by the consolidation of Western and Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminaries. He was at one time moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

★

MARSTON BATES, *Florida*, '27, is the winner of the \$1,000 Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science for 1960. Now a University of Michigan professor of zoology, the award was made for his book *The Forest and the Sea*, which was published during the past year by Random House. The Phi Beta Kappa awards are presented for leading work in fields of science, literary criticism, and history, philosophy, and religion.

★

Headquarters of the United States Air Force Aerospace Medical Center (ATC), Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, has announced the recent retirement of Major General OTIS O. BENSON, JR., *Pennsylvania*, '29, from his command of the Center. General Benson was largely instrumental in the founding of the Aerospace Center. He has provided energetic leadership for the movement to recognize aviation medicine as a distinct branch of the medical art.

For his varied accomplishments in behalf of Air Force medicine, General Benson has received many awards and honors. In 1951 he received the John Jeffries Award for his contributions to high-altitude research. In 1955 he received the Lyster Award for his efforts in securing for aviation medicine the status of a specialty. To these and many other awards, has been added the Distinguished Service Medal, reserved for officers who have performed outstanding services to the Air Force.

★

ADAM BORS, JR., *Ohio*, '57, has been appointed Assistant Dean of Men in charge of men's dormitories at Ohio University. He returns to his Alma Mater from William and Mary College, where he has been an instructor in German. Following graduation from Ohio, Dean Bors studied at Freiburg University, Freiburg, Germany, under a Fulbright scholarship. He received his M.A. degree from Ohio University in 1960.

★



ROBERT S. BUELL

The Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has named ROBERT S. BUELL, *Allegheny*, '46, *Pittsburgh*, '46, as its supervisor of employment. In his new position, Mr. Buell will continue to be responsible for the company's college recruiting program and in addition will assume certain responsibilities for various aspects of salaried personnel administration.

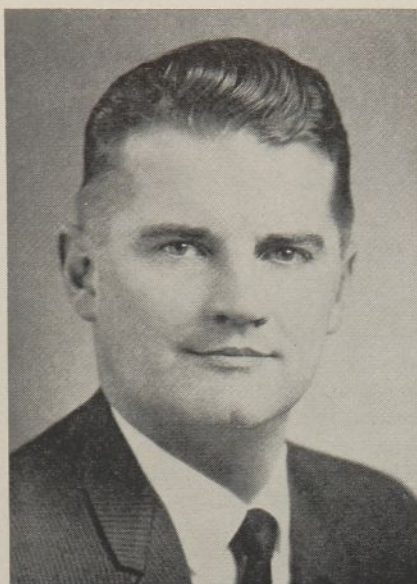
Previous to his recent appointment, he has been supervisor of training at the company's Neville Island plant. Prior to joining the company in 1959, he was employed in the industrial relations department of Westinghouse Electric Corporation. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Personnel Association, American Society of Training Directors, and a Mason.

★

JOHN A. CALHOUN, *California*, '39, has been named United States Ambassador to the Republic of Chad, in Africa. He began his career in the foreign service in 1941, and has been director of the executive secretariat of the State Department since 1958. Ambassador Calhoun received his degree in international relations from California and his master's degree in history from Harvard.

★

The National Fund for Graduate Nursing Education has appointed ERIC G. CARLSON, *Cornell*, '45, as executive director. He will be the first executive director of the national organization, a nonprofit foundation striving to alleviate the national shortage of bedside nurses by providing needed nursing teachers and leaders. The organization is endorsed by the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, American Nurses' Association, American Council on Education, and the National League for Nursing. Mr. Carlson will be responsible for the conduct of an annual national appeal for funds, among his other duties. He began his career in institutional financial



ERIC G. CARLSON

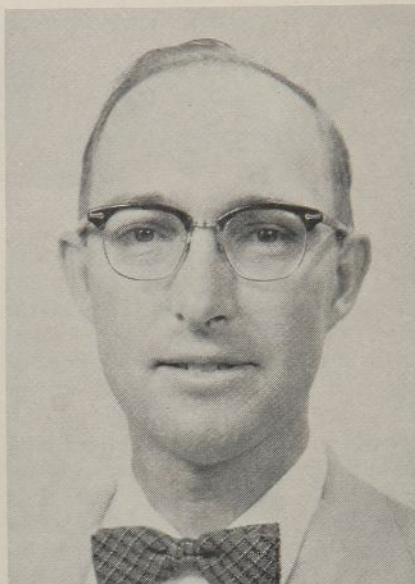
development and public relations with Cornell University as executive director of the Cornell University Associates. More recently he was expansion program director for North Shore Hospital, Manhasset, New York. He is a director of Ashlee Publishing Company, New York, a member of the Cornell Club of New York, and the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

★

The Honorable TOM C. CLARK, Texas, '22, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has been elected to the Hall of Fame of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. Mr. Justice Clark is a member of the Distinguished Service Chapter of the Fraternity. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1922 and was engaged in private practice in Dallas for five years. He became civil district attorney of Dallas County and was a special assistant to the attorney general assigned to the anti-trust division in the Department of Justice in 1938. He later became chief of the West Coast offices and chief of the War Frauds Unit of the Department. From 1945 to 1949 he served as Attorney General of the United States and was appointed to the United States Supreme Court in August, 1949.

★

Norton Company, Worcester, Massachusetts, has appointed JOSEPH C. DANEC, Lafayette, '39, head of the



JOSEPH C. DANEC

metal bond unit of the research and development department of the company. He formerly served the company as supervisor of sales of abrasive products for the masonry and concrete trades. He received his degree from Lafayette in chemical engineering.

★

JAMES O. GREEN, USC, '47, formerly of *House Beautiful* magazine, has joined *The Saturday Evening Post* as an advertising sales representative at the Cleveland offices of the magazine. He served as midwest manager of



JAMES O. GREEN

House Beautiful from 1954 to 1956. Earlier, he was manager of the Cleveland office of *Woman's Home Companion*. Mr. Green is a native of Lima, Ohio, and presently makes his home in Cleveland with Mrs. Green and their two daughters.

★

Directors of Ingersoll-Rand Company have enlarged its management staff by electing two additional executive vice-presidents and six new vice-presidents. One of the new executive vice-presidents named is D. WAYNE HALLSTEIN, Indiana, '39, Purdue, '39, who was previously a vice-president of the company.

★

HAROLD W. HANDLEY, Indiana, '32, former governor of Indiana, has recently formed an advertising and public relations firm with offices in Chicago and Indianapolis. Mr. Handley will serve as president of the firm, named Handley, Gross, Luck & Miller. He spent 17 years in the sales and advertising business before serving as lieutenant governor and then as governor of Indiana. The new firm will handle all phases of advertising, public relations, and marketing.

★

The Penton Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the election of ROBERT L. HARTFORD, Ohio, '36, Secretary of Alumni of the Fraternity, to a vice-presidency with the publishing firm. Mr. Hartford is publisher of *Machine Design* magazine and has been with Penton for 25 years. During this tenure he served as associate editor of *Steel* magazine and was later research manager for Penton in Cleveland.

★

WILLIAM F. HECKER, *Western Reserve*, '22, has assumed the presidency of the 2,750-member Cleveland Bar Association. Mr. Hecker, an attorney since 1924, is particularly interested in the continuing education of lawyers in the active practice of law. He is also keenly interested in the bar's program aimed at the suppression of unauthorized practice of law. He stresses, however, that such interest is as much in behalf of the public as for

the legal profession itself. While an undergraduate at Western Reserve he was awarded letters in both baseball and football.

★

Methodist Hospital of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana, has announced the election of FRANCIS M. HUGHES, *Ohio Wesleyan*, '31, former President of the Fraternity, as president of the Hospital's board of trustees. Mr. Hughes, a practicing attorney in Indianapolis, has been a member of the board for eight years and its vice-president since 1956. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Ohio Wesleyan University.

★

EDWARD W. JERVIS, JR., *Tufts*, '43, has been appointed manager of MOBIDIC, program office of the data systems operations of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. MOBIDIC, a mobile digital computer, was developed for the Army Signal Corps. Mr. Jervis, his wife and two children, live in Lexington, Massachusetts.

★

The subject of a recent special article in a Sunday edition of the *Los Angeles Times* was VICTOR JOHN KREHBIEL, *Kansas*, '29. Mr. Krehbiel is chairman of the California Republican State Central Committee. He is also a life insurance salesman for Aetna Life Insurance Co., having been in his company's million-dollar club for a dozen years. As stressed in the article, Mr. Krehbiel has managed to devote his time, successfully, to his Pasadena insurance office, Republican politics, community activities, and family life. The article was a fine tribute to a man who has been able to arrange his life and his work in a manner calculated to make them both successful and always interesting.

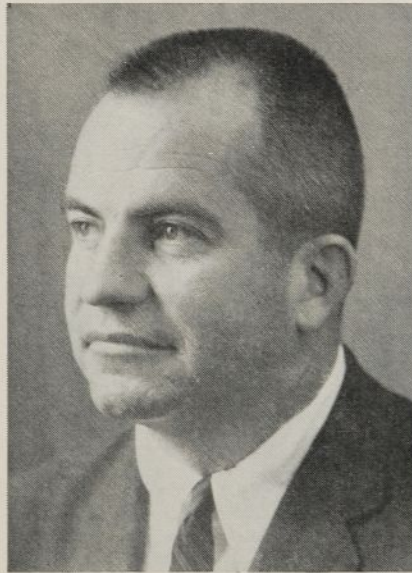
★

GEORGE J. LENESE, *MIT*, '26, has been elected president and chief administrative officer of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc., the world's largest brokerage firm. Mr. Lenease was formerly chairman of the executive committee and head of the underwriting division. While an undergraduate at MIT, he was a star performer on the track team.

The National Life Insurance Company of Vermont has announced that MERRILL W. MACNAMEE, *Kenyon*, '34, has earned attendance at the firm's educational conference in Honolulu this August. Mr. MacNamee, a resident of Glenview, Illinois, is associated with National Life's Chicago general agency. One of the top-ranking agents in the company's nationwide field force, he has also earned membership in the company's 1961 President's Club, for outstanding records in sales and client service. He is one of eleven men who are eligible for the conference and one of 12 who have qualified for the President's Club.

★

DOUGLAS S. McDONALD, *USC*, '48, has been named president of Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, Los Angeles. He joined Lincoln in 1950 and was appointed executive vice-



DOUGLAS S. McDONALD

president in 1955. Active in civic affairs, he serves on the board of directors of the Big Brothers of Greater Los Angeles, the YMCA, and the Trojan Club. Highly respected in the savings and loan industry, Mr. McDonald is chairman of the credit committee of the California Savings and Loan League and is also a member of the building and finance committees of both the California and the United States Savings and Loan Leagues.

While at USC, he served as president of Delta Pi Chapter.

★

The Oklahoma Cowbells have named RALPH A. MYERS, JR., *Oklahoma*, '45, El Reno, Oklahoma, attorney, as "Father of the Year." An assistant county attorney, he is also a member of his church choir, basketball coach for fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grade pupils, and assistant coach of the girl's basketball team. He has also served as assistant baseball coach with the summer youth recreation program in El Reno. Mr. Myers, father of four children, is a past president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, County Bar Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the committee for continuing education of the Oklahoma Bar Association, a director of the county mental health board, an assistant Boy Scout leader, a member of the Knights of Columbus, and active in politics. In granting the recognition, he was praised for his moral and leadership training.

★

STEVEN D. NARICK, *West Virginia*, '43, is the recipient of an award from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. The award was made for his heroism in rescuing a man from a burning vehicle following an automobile accident in August, 1960. The award consists of a bronze medal and the sum of \$500. Mr. Narick is a brother of EMIL E. NARICK, *Pittsburgh*, '40, a Pittsburgh attorney.

★

The Million Dollar Round Table of the National Association of Life Underwriters, an association of life insurance salesmen comprised of men who must have sold at least a million dollars of insurance during the year, has announced that JOHN M. REEDER, *Pennsylvania*, '47, and ROBERT C. SCHAR, *Pittsburgh*, '38, are listed on its roster for 1961. Life membership can be obtained by selling a million yearly for three years in succession. Fewer than one per cent of the world's life insurance agents are Round Table members. The Round Table helps keep its members up to date on changing legislation in the insurance and tax fields, and current developments in finance, law, taxes,

trusts, and family planning. It co-operates actively with the professions of accounting, law, and trust banking.

★

RANDALL M. RUHLMAN, *Western Reserve*, '23, has been presented a citation by the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland in recognition of his services. In addition to the beautiful citation, he was presented with a photograph of the church. The citation concluded thusly, "In grateful appreciation of his able, imaginative, and dedicated leadership during years when important decisions were made and the success of a venture of faith was made secure, the First Unitarian Church, at its ninety-fifth Annual Meeting, presents this photograph to Randall M. Ruhlman."

★

Captain JOHN L. STEWART, *Oklahoma*, '52, is currently assigned to the United States Air Force Recruiting Service, Kansas City, Missouri, as an officer selection specialist. He is responsible for the area of Kansas, Missouri, and southern Illinois. Captain Stewart received his wings in August, 1953. Since that time he has amassed a total of more than 2,000 flying hours in jet fighter type aircraft. He has been assigned to the recruiting service since April, 1959, with the duty of selecting qualified college graduates for officer training, student medical specialist, judge advocate general, and aviation cadet programs. A native of Tulsa, he currently resides in Overland Park, Kansas, with his wife and two children.

★

The House of Delegates of the American Bar Association nominated WILLIAM B. SPANN, JR., *Emory*, '32, vice-president of the Southern Division of the Fraternity, for a three-year term on the board of governors. Mr. Spann was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1935, and has practiced law in Atlanta since then, except for the war years when he served in the Navy. He has been state delegate from Georgia since 1955 and was general chairman of the Southern regional meeting of the ABA in Atlanta in 1958. He is a past president of the Lawyers Club of Atlanta, has been chairman of the Juvenile Court Advisory Board for Fulton County,

Georgia, for the past seven years, and is a member of the board of directors of the American Judicature Society.

★

ROBERT B. TAYLOR, *Tufts*, '56, has been awarded the annual scholarship of the New England Water Works Association. During the past two summers he has been employed by the U. S. Public Health Service in the New York City area, assigned to the water supply and pollution control program. Mr. Taylor has been accepted at the Harvard Graduate School, where he will continue his studies in sanitary engineering.

★

The Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, has promoted WAYNE O. VINER, *Wabash*, '28, to assistant vice-president. Starting at the bank in 1928 as a messenger, he has worked in the trust and banking departments and last year joined the savings department. He was elected assistant cashier of the bank in 1951. Mr. Viner serves as president of the Berwyn, Illinois, park district, is a trustee and treasurer of his church, and has served as a vice-president of the Northern Division of the Fraternity.



WAYNE O. VINER

Straight "A" Initiates

THE RAINBOW salutes RICHARD A. CARNEY, *Minnesota*, '63, and WILLIAM DENNIS WOLF, *Baker*, '64, who were initiated on 15 hours of A.

Brother Carney was initiated by Beta Eta Chapter on April 17, 1961, and Brother Wolf was initiated by Gamma Theta Chapter on April 9, 1961.



General ALVIN C. WELLING, *Kentucky*, '32, right, presenting the new CEBMCO pin to Colonel CLIFTON CHAMBERLAIN, chief of the engineering division of the Corps of Engineers Ballistic Missile Construction Office. General Welling is commander of CEBMCO. The pin is worn by Army Engineer personnel working on construction of ICBM operational bases across the nation.

CENTENNIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Express your belief in the future of the Fraternity by making a contribution or a pledge now. Contributions may be made in the annual amount of \$25 or more. Checks should be made payable to Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

THE DELT INITIATES

Editor's Note: This department presents the chapter number, name, class, and home town of initiates reported to the Central Office from December 1, 1960, to January 31, 1961.

DELTA—MICHIGAN

1036. Lars R. Anderson, '63, Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich.

ZETA—WESTERN RESERVE

741. Roger H. Benedict, '62, Wilmette, Ill.
742. Darryl H. Rogers, '63, Carrollton, Ohio
743. Stephen J. Eberhard, '63, Canton, Ohio
744. Gerald A. Hoffhies, '63, Woodsfield, Ohio

OMICRON—IOWA

879. Robert F. Godwin, '63, Iowa City, Iowa
880. Vance L. Polich, '62, Melcher, Iowa
881. Charles R. Ragan, '63, Melcher, Iowa
882. Fred E. Weber, Jr., '62, Marion, Iowa
883. John H. Gilmore, '63, Mason City, Iowa
884. James R. Maurice, '63, Monticello, Iowa

RHO—STEVENS

666. Matthew J. Malinowski, Jr., '63, Linden, N. J.
667. Ronald A. Kulakowski, '63, Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.
668. Dennis A. Tarasevich, '63, Clifton, N. J.
669. William C. Habert, Jr., '63, Jersey City, N. J.
670. John J. Zajac, '63, Oradell, N. J.
671. Robert S. Burroughs, '63, Lake Mohawk, N. J.
672. Roger H. Steiner, '63, Wayne, N. J.
673. Bohdan G. Domaradsky, '63, Clifton, N. J.
674. Richard J. Stomber, '63, Jersey City, N. J.
675. Walter K. Stamer, '63, Sparta, N. J.
676. Anthony P. Bianciella, Jr., '63, Jersey City, N. J.
677. William D. Klopfer, '63, Rutherford, N. J.
678. Steven B. Conklin, '63, Shelton, Conn.
679. Brian C. Petrie, '63, Brightwaters, L. I., N. Y.
680. John A. Schaeber, '63, Lyndhurst, N. J.

CHI—KENYON

660. John D. Colwell, '63, Defiance, Ohio
661. Jon R. C. Hobrock, '63, Birmingham, Mich.
662. Whitman H. Ridgway, '63, Los Altos, Calif.

OMEGA—PENNSYLVANIA

855. Roland J. Santoni, Jr., '63, Springfield, Pa.
856. Richard F. Biborosh, '63, Broomall, Pa.
857. Leo Rota, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
858. Lee E. Beaird, Jr., '63, Bronxville, N. Y.
859. Ronald F. Schaeffer, '63, Allentown, Pa.
860. Calvin M. Johnson, Jr., '62, Baltimore, Md.
861. Paul J. Clark, '63, Trenton, N. J.
862. Edward C. Russoli, '63, Allentown, Pa.

BETA ZETA—BUTLER

803. Herbert D. Biddle, Jr., '63, Mishawaka, Ind.
804. Michael J. Broderick, '63, Indianapolis, Ind.
805. Jeffrey L. Lazo, '63, Indianapolis, Ind.
806. Bill E. Welch, '63, Bartonville, Ill.

BETA EPSILON—EMORY

700. Lloyd W. Birdwell, Jr., '64, Dallas, Texas
701. Frederick J. Cameron, '64, St. Petersburg, Fla.
702. Ronald L. Carlisle, '64, Hollywood, Fla.
703. Phillip R. Certain, '64, Savannah, Ga.
704. Paul W. Davis, '64, Atlanta, Ga.
705. Ralph J. DiFiore, '64, Savannah, Ga.
706. David O. Findley, '64, Rome, Ga.
707. Charles C. Guthrie, '64, Sweetwater, Tenn.

708. Ronald L. Hatcher, '64, Manchester, Ky.
709. Ralph E. Harben, Jr., '64, Dawsonville, Ga.
710. David T. Harden, '64, Okeechobee, Fla.
711. Douglas O. Jenkins, '64, Inverness, Fla.
712. Patrick C. Kelly, '64, Sarasota, Fla.
713. Ernest V. McClurg, '64, Lakeland, Fla.
714. John E. Martin, '64, Decatur, Ga.
715. W. Roy Mason, III, '64, Atlanta, Ga.
716. Emmett H. Miller, Jr., '64, College Park, Ga.
717. William E. Mock, '64, Pensacola, Fla.
718. Edward C. Rainey, Jr., '64, Birmingham, Ala.
719. Radford W. Rosebrough, III, '64, Memphis, Tenn.
720. Gerald W. Saunders, '64, Atlanta, Ga.
721. Peter S. Stevens, '64, Jacksonville, Fla.
722. John D. Studstill, '64, Broxton, Ga.
723. John T. Watkins, '62, Atlanta, Ga.
724. Arthur W. White, Jr., '64, Orlando, Fla.
725. Grady K. Williams, '64, Anniston, Ala.
726. Emery A. Wilson, '64, Stanford, Ky.
727. John F. Wright, '64, Mobile, Ala.

BETA ETA—MINNESOTA

766. Fredric L. Utz, '63, Hopkins, Minn.
767. M. Douglas Gustafson, '64, Hopkins, Minn.
768. Richard A. Anderson, '64, Minneapolis, Minn.

BETA KAPPA—COLORADO

1095. Thomas S. Merrill, '62, Honolulu, Hawaii

BETA LAMBDA—LEHIGH

546. William L. Munson, '62, Allegany, N. Y.
547. Dean H. Taylor, '62, Coral Gables, Fla.
548. Peter R. Bridenbaugh, '62, Bradenton, Fla.

GAMMA IOTA—TEXAS

948. T. Richard Anderson, '62, Port Lavaca, Texas
985. Walter D. Hester, '62, Austin, Texas
986. O. Pierce Treadwell, '61, Garland, Texas
987. Edwin S. Harris, '62, Waxahachie, Texas
988. Fred W. Aebi, Jr., '63, Austin, Texas
989. S. Charles Giesey, Jr., '63, Midland, Texas
990. Norman A. Boyd, Jr., '62, Houston, Texas
991. Thomas V. Rushing, '63, Baytown, Texas
992. Peter M. Lowry, '63, Austin, Texas

GAMMA MU—WASHINGTON

824. Douglas E. Steere, '62, Seattle, Wash.
825. Lawrence N. Berge, '62, Aberdeen, Wash.
826. James N. Todd, '63, San Rafael, Calif.
827. Michael F. Fortman, '63, Tucson, Ariz.
828. George C. Stewart, III, '63, Arcadia, Calif.
829. Roderick W. Newton, '63, Seattle, Wash.

GAMMA NU—MAINE

762. John F. Karkos, Jr., '63, Lisbon Falls, Maine
763. Stephen C. Ridley, '63, Guilford, Maine
764. Edward M. Graffam, Jr., '63, Rockport, Maine
765. Ralph K. Chase, Jr., '63, Eliot, Maine
766. Robert A. Root, '63, Erie, Pa.
767. Lawrence W. Brown, '63, Woburn, Mass.
768. David W. Smith, '63, Bucksport, Maine
769. Tyler E. Dudley, '63, Signal Mountain, Tenn.
770. Jerry P. Noble, '63, Guilford, Maine
771. David L. Linney, '63, Ogunquit, Maine
772. Bruce B. Bromby, '62, Framingham, Mass.
773. James B. Bailey, '63, Bucksport, Maine
774. Henry C. Young, Jr., '63, Whitman, Mass.
775. Robert A. Greene, '63, Rockport, Maine
776. Robert E. Clukey, Jr., '63, Bangor, Maine
777. Terry E. Weymouth, '63, S. Portland, Maine
778. Everett H. Brann, '63, Augusta, Maine
779. Dana R. Morton, '63, Gorham, Maine
780. Theodore C. Kausel, Jr., '63, Swampscott, Mass.
781. Larry R. McConnell, '63, Eliot, Maine

GAMMA PI—IOWA STATE

692. Richard K. Horneck, '63, Moline, Ill.
693. Bruce R. Havick, '63, Avoca, Iowa
694. John B. Tibbets, '63, Estherville, Iowa
695. Richard C. Findlow, '63, Des Moines, Iowa
696. Daniel D. Sorensen, '62, Holstein, Iowa
697. Allen B. Kuhlman, '62, Lake Bluff, Ill.
698. Samuel J. Sutton, Jr., '63, Wheaton, Ill.
699. Ronald L. Smith, '62, Jefferson, Iowa

DELTA BETA—CARNEGIE TECH

585. Henry P. Rianhard, '63, Staten Island, N. Y.
586. Clarence H. Weissenstein, Jr., '63, Annandale, Va.
587. J. Anthony Marino, '63, Pittsburgh, Pa.
588. Robert V. Wendlandt, '63, Port Washington, N. Y.
589. Damiano G. Maruca, '62, Brooklyn, N. Y.
590. David J. Graves, '63, Lakewood, Ohio
591. Peter G. Gerridge, '62, West Chester, Pa.
592. Kenneth R. Thompson, '62, Glen Ridge, N. J.

DELTA EPSILON—KENTUCKY

697. William L. Conley, '62, Carlisle, Ky.
698. Larry E. Deters, '62, Ashland, Ky.
699. Barry K. Goodwin, '63, Arlington, Va.
700. Edward T. Houlihan, III, '63, Winchester, Ky.
701. Sidney H. Huette, '63, Morganfield, Ky.
702. Edward L. Major, '63, Hopkinsville, Ky.
703. Cap C. Middleton, '63, Munfordville, Ky.
704. Wesley A. Morris, '61, Lexington, Ky.
705. Yancey L. Pinkston, '61, Bardstown, Ky.
706. David E. Whitmer, '63, Hopkinsville, Ky.
707. J. Donnie Wright, '63, Louisville, Ky.

DELTA ZETA—FLORIDA

781. Robert K. Ahrens, '62, Saginaw, Mich.
782. Larry E. Buchanan, '62, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
783. George Bull, Jr., '63, Atlantic Beach, Fla.
784. Walter C. Burton, '63, Jacksonville, Fla.
785. Edwin C. Delz, '63, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
786. John L. Eikenberry, '62, Orlando, Fla.
787. Richard H. Farrand, '62, Miami, Fla.
788. Joseph W. Fennell, '62, Lady Lake, Fla.
789. Frank P. Maxwell, Jr., '63, Jacksonville, Fla.
790. Stanley C. Pickett, '62, Miami, Fla.
791. George M. Ricketson, III, '62, Sopchoppy, Fla.
792. John P. Treadwell, '63, Miami, Fla.
793. Richard J. Van Epp, '63, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
794. Philip C. Wahlbom, Jr., '62, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

DELTA KAPPA—DUKE

558. James F. Alexander, '62, Roosevelt, N. Y.
559. Edgar J. Sanford, '62, Bath, N. Y.
560. Wade Sommermeyer, '63, Englewood, Colo.
561. James A. Scovil, Jr., '62, Raleigh, N. C.

DELTA XI—NORTH DAKOTA

252. Thomas N. Garland, '64, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
253. Donald O. Gjerdevig, '63, Alsen, N. Dak.
254. Paul G. Krempel, '63, Albany, N. Y.
255. Dennis W. Torno, '63, Kramers, N. Dak.
256. David T. Fischer, '63, Belcourt, N. Dak.

DELTA PI—U.S.C.

533. Edward A. Bell, '61, Glendale, Calif.
534. Bayard G. Bookman, '62, San Carlos, Calif.
535. John H. Carney, '62, Santa Monica, Calif.
536. William E. Hendrix, '62, Santa Monica, Calif.
537. David T. Reynolds, '62, East Lansing, Mich.
538. James R. Smith, '62, Los Angeles, Calif.
539. Paul C. Wondries, '63, Pasadena, Calif.

DELTA RHO—WHITMAN

162. Lance W. Christiansen, '63, Amanda Park, Wash.

(Continued on page 227)

LOYALTY FUND LIFE MEMBERS

Since the establishment January 1, 1926, of Delta Tau Delta's Loyalty Fund, its endowment fund, 23,850 men have become Loyalty Fund Life Members. Two hundred forty-nine have been added to this group from April 15, 1961, to July 11, 1961.

Notes, signed at the time of initiation, have been paid in full by the following, who are now Loyalty Fund Life Members:

BETA—OHIO

Lawrence G. Colbert, '62
David C. Stockman, '61
Ralph R. Wolfe, '61

ZETA—WESTERN RESERVE

Richard C. Frank, '62
Ray J. Plitchwait, '50

IOTA—MICHIGAN STATE

Robert H. Dall, '61
Joseph P. Day, '62
John J. Forsyth, '62
E. Lou Hoos, '61
Charles M. Pfaff, '62

KAPPA—HILLSDALE

Michael D. MacMechan, '61
Philip L. Maxey, '62
James G. McColl, '61
Thomas D. Purdy, '61

MU—OHIO WESLEYAN

A. Reed Hoffmaster, '62
Wilbur E. Kettell, '35
Glen C. Moon, '61

NU—LAFAYETTE

John W. Hanson, '61
Paul W. Lofberg, '61

OMICRON—IOWA

Ronald C. Thompson, '61

RHO—STEVENS

Jack R. Ehlenberg, '61
Earl H. Greenleaf, Jr., '61
Peter E. Stamer, '61
John H. Stamm, '61
William A. Stevens, '61
Matthew B. Sowul, '61

TAU—PENN STATE

George S. Bowman, '61
Jack W. Crosby, '61
David T. Erwin, '61
Christopher C. Hunter, '61
Frederic R. Keck, '61
Joseph R. Kent, '60
David B. Mooney, '61
Eugene R. Raiford, Jr., '61
William Reilly, '57

PHI—W. & L.

Daniel E. Popovich, '53

OMEGA—PENNSYLVANIA

Luther W. Gray, Jr., '61
Andrew B. Leo, '61

BETA ALPHA—INDIANA

Albert H. Paxton, '61

BETA BETA—DEPAUW

Victor J. Gilla, '61
Richard L. Schaefer, '61

BETA GAMMA—WISCONSIN

Jerry A. Best, '60

John L. Edgerton, '61
Rolf A. Haugan, '60
William J. Schaars, '61
Fredric S. Schadt, '62
Thomas C. Schaefer, '62
Kurt L. Smrcina, '62
William du P. Staab, Jr., '61
James T. Wiedenbeck, '62
James H. Voxman, '61

BETA DELTA—GEORGIA

Talmadge A. Bowden, Jr., '62
Thomas J. Culpepper, '61
Alton F. Garrison, '61
George R. Reeves, '61

BETA EPSILON—EMORY

William E. Kennedy, '62
Cheston B. Kimsey, Jr., '63
William B. Newbern, '50

BETA ETA—MINNESOTA

Bonn H. Clayton, '61
Roland E. Curtis, '63
Arvid E. Elness, '62
Lawrence N. Enger, '60
Thomas F. Hall, '62
John H. Heen, '61
Stephen C. Johnston, '65
Tobin H. Jones, '62
S. Michael Suplick, '61
James A. Westman, '61

BETA KAPPA—COLORADO

Lynn P. Bartlett, '61
William B. Bullard, '61
James D. Copeland, '61
Daniel A. Gerety, '61
Gary L. Gisle, '61
Thomas A. Siratovich, '61

BETA MU—TUFTS

Samuel A. Alexander, Jr., '61
Robert P. Cipro, '61
Michael A. Covell, '61
Eugene Eagles, III, '62
David Gill, '61
William J. Hackbarth, '61
Russell B. Jennings, '61
George R. Oscar, Jr., '61
John E. Sullivan, III, '61
David A. R. Troy, '61
Bruce L. Wilder, '61

BETA NU—M. I. T.

Robert A. Fisher, '62

BETA XI—TULANE

Charles L. Chassignac, '61
William E. Pollard, '46

BETA OMICRON—CORNELL

Dennis J. Daly, '62
Fitzhugh Donnally, Jr., '43
John F. Fleischauer, '61
John A. McCullough, '61
Louis A. Nees, Jr., '62
James V. Pease, '62
Anthony L. Seaver, '62
Alan W. Todd, '61
Lawrence A. Wheeler, '62

BETA RHO—STANFORD

Clayton E. Bowling, '61
Marshall D. Brown, '61
Craig B. Bushman, '61
Richard J. Denney, Jr., '61
B. Gilmore Dowd, Jr., '61
Robert L. Harrison, '61
Marty R. Mathiesen, '61
Mark C. Peery, '61
John S. Reynard, '61
Alan W. Simila, '61
Stephen M. Smith, '61

BETA TAU—NEBRASKA

Roderic J. O'Donnell, '58

BETA UPSILON—ILLINOIS

Neil D. Anderson, '63
Willard S. Bruggen, '61
Joseph S. Wendryhoski, '60

BETA PHI—OHIO STATE

John M. Akester, '61
Phillip B. Keller, '62
Merle D. Rotsel, '61

BETA PSI—WABASH

Robin W. Rittenhouse, '61

GAMMA BETA—ILLINOIS TECH

Noel D. Cooley, '61
William C. Cowperthwait, '59
Robert E. Jones, '62

GAMMA DELTA—WEST VIRGINIA

R. Brooks Covert, '61
Thomas F. Young, '61

GAMMA ZETA—WESLEYAN

David M. Linton, '63

GAMMA ETA—GEORGE WASHINGTON

William B. Warden, '62
James S. Wingo, '56

GAMMA THETA—BAKER

Richard T. Driver, '60
Stewart L. Entz, '62
Henry W. Lautz, '63
George S. Roller, '61
John C. Rubow, IV, '60
Richard E. Young, '61

GAMMA IOTA—TEXAS

Arthur W. Adams, III, '61
Ross R. Carter, '62
James T. R. Cockrell, '60
George W. Cook, '61
Michal B. Cotten, '62
Leon N. Graham, '62
Sam L. Guylar, '62
Jon M. Hill, '62
Robert C. Hunter, '63
John H. Jenkins, III, '62
Melbern D. McGill, '62
Edward D. Mahon, '61
Curtis R. Rivers, '61
Robert A. Venable, '62
John F. Walker, '62
William A. White, '61

GAMMA KAPPA—MISSOURI

James M. Hinkle, Jr., '63
Kenneth L. McNeal, '50

GAMMA LAMBDA—PURDUE

Richard P. Berg, '61
Robert F. Berg, '61
Daniel E. Carsello, '61
Richmond T. Downie, '61
James E. Livesey, '61
John F. Stauffer, '61

GAMMA MU—WASHINGTON

Robert G. Bailey, '61
David N. Hovland, '62
William L. Myhrwell, '61

GAMMA NU—MAINE

Stanley C. Allain, '61
Ronald M. Allen, '61
Robert K. Barton, '60
Eugene C. Burke, '61
Larry D. Cilley, '61
Ronald M. Cilley, '61
Robert H. Clifford, '61
Lionel L. Cote, '52
Peter L. Haynes, '61
Thomas C. Lindsey, '61
Ronald T. Marcoux, '61

(Continued on page 227)

THE CHAPTER ETERNAL

Editor's Note: This department includes information received at the Central Office from April 15, 1961, to June 30, 1961.

BETA—OHIO

Edwin C. Motter, '05
Edwin E. Palmer, '25

GAMMA—W. & J.

William C. Means, '15
Edward S. Rankin, '34

DELTA—MICHIGAN

Henry T. Dighton, '40

EPSILON—ALBION

Floyd E. Bartell, '05 (Affil. Delta (Michigan), '05)
Howard M. Randall, '11

MU—OHIO WESLEYAN

George H. Morehouse, '11
Branch Rickey, Jr., '35

UPSILON—RENSSELAER

George L. Lehle, '96
James T. Lohnes, '05
Robert M. Morgenroth, '52

CHI—KENYON

William F. Lieurance, '38
Constant W. Southworth, '32 (Affil. Beta Zeta (Butler), '32)
John H. Wieland, '32

BETA BETA—DePAUW

Kenneth E. Thornburg, '28

BETA GAMMA—WISCONSIN

Robert O. Thompson, '19

BETA DELTA—GEORGIA

James E. Melton, '25 (Affil. Lambda (Vanderbilt), '25)

BETA ZETA—BUTLER

Clarence N. Warren, Jr., '38

BETA OMICRON—CORNELL

Alvin F. Griesedieck, '16

Edgar J. McCormick, '34
Harvey B. Martling, '20
Stanley W. Smith, '09
C. Benson Wigton, '09

BETA PHI—OHIO STATE

Stephen Sheldon, '08

BETA CHI—BROWN

Martin H. Munroe, '23

GAMMA ALPHA—CHICAGO

Samuel Leland, Jr., '17

GAMMA GAMMA—DARTMOUTH

Charles T. Hall, '03
Robert H. Lowe, '26

GAMMA ZETA—WESLEYAN

Norman E. Gilbert, '95
Sterling J. Tipton, '22 (Affil. Beta Omega (California), '23)

DELTA NU—LAWRENCE

Robert W. Hebal, '60 (Affil. Beta Gamma (Wisconsin), '60)

DELTA XI—NORTH DAKOTA

Gerald W. Movius, '29

EPSILON ALPHA—AUBURN

Kenneth J. Hodges, '62

Delt Initiates

(Continued from page 225)

163. Jeffrey L. Johnson, '63, Playa del Rey, Calif.
164. John D. Spear, '63, Portland, Oreg.
165. Stephen C. Straight, '62, Seattle, Wash.
166. John H. Van Staveren, '63, Walla Walla, Wash.
167. David McC. Gregory, III, '63, Piedmont, Calif.
168. Richard ver B. Armstrong, '63, Palo Alto, Calif.

DELTA TAU—BOWLING GREEN

294. Gary V. Gladieux, '62, Louisville, Ohio
295. Timothy F. Gargasz, '63, Amherst, Ohio
296. Carl G. Jacobson, '63, Akron, Ohio
297. Noel A. Davis, '62, Westlake, Ohio
298. James J. Kerschbaum, '63, Parma, Ohio
299. Paul F. Virostek, '63, Duquesne, Pa.
300. Gerald C. Miller, '63, Sandusky, Ohio
301. John A. Fihe, '63, Akron, Ohio
302. Terrence H. Martell, '63, Olmsted Falls, Ohio
303. Thomas D. Markley, '63, Waterville, Ohio
304. James R. Johnston, '62, Toledo, Ohio
305. Dennis J. Marcuz, '63, Parma, Ohio
306. Phil K. Averill, '64, N. Royalton, Ohio
307. David C. Goss, '63, Columbus, Ohio
308. Phillip H. Manring, '63, Hamilton, Ohio

DELTA PHI—FLORIDA STATE

200. Hal R. Berry, '63, Coral Gables, Fla.
201. Samuel N. Bird, '62, Century, Fla.
202. Charles L. Boyer, '62, Port St. Joe, Fla.
203. George C. Brand, Jr., '62, Tallahassee, Fla.
204. Roy C. Brand, '62, Orlando, Fla.
205. Frederick H. Burkey, '62, Stuart, Fla.
206. Jay C. Callaway, Jr., '63, Jacksonville, Fla.
207. Kenneth E. Daniel, '63, Miami, Fla.
208. Edgar B. Darsey, '63, Largo, Fla.
209. Douglas C. Davies, '62, Palm Beach, Fla.
210. Bruce W. George, '63, West Palm Beach, Fla.
211. Jerry A. Houdas, '63, Tarpon Springs, Fla.

212. James I. Ridley, '62, Winter Haven, Fla.
213. Michael J. Soldo, III, '62, West Palm Beach, Fla.
214. Charles C. Wonn, '64, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

DELTA PSI—SANTA BARBARA

229. Robert C. Webster, '62, Los Angeles, Calif.
230. Ronald L. Thommarson, '62, King City, Calif.
231. Robert C. Starkenburg, '63, Temple City, Calif.
232. Bernard B. White, '61, Beverly Hills, Calif.
233. Robert B. Ballard, '63, Rolling Hills, Calif.
234. Peter C. Nissler, '63, Santa Barbara, Calif.

DELTA OMEGA—KENT

314. David W. Gibson, '61, Warren, Ohio
315. Burnell V. Bowersock, '64 Cleveland, Ohio
316. Edward J. Wydareny, '63, Newark, N. J.
317. Raymond T. Hanna, '61, Akron, Ohio

EPSILON ZETA—SAM HOUSTON

74. Gerald L. Seber, '56, London W1, England

EPSILON ETA—EAST TEXAS STATE

1. Fred B. Wingate, '61, Bonham, Texas
2. Herbert M. Blackstone, '61, Kilgore, Texas
3. Phillip R. Rutherford, '62, Roxton, Texas
4. Don R. Beene, '61, Kilgore, Texas
5. Harold M. Eubanks, '61, Atlanta, Texas
6. Marvin L. Adams, '62, Waxahachie, Texas
7. W. Craig Atherton, '62, Arlington, Texas
8. John R. Bond, '62, Denison, Texas
9. Larry L. Butler, '62, Trenton, Texas
10. James D. Carr, '62, Arlington, Texas
11. C. Douglas Cooper, '61, Roxton, Texas
12. Stanley G. Curtis, Jr., '61, Sherman, Texas
13. Charles E. Gaither, '61, Gooch, Texas
14. Lloyd A. Harper, '61, Maud, Texas
15. Clarence E. Jensen, '62, Terrell, Texas
16. Gary W. McCollum, '62, Commerce, Texas
17. Joe D. Miller, '62, Bonham, Texas
18. Thomas M. Minter, '62, Dallas, Texas
19. James L. Moore, '63, Roxton, Texas
20. Lowell M. Robbins, Jr., '61, Duncanville, Texas
21. Joe R. Thompson, '63, Powderly, Texas
22. Richard B. Trapp, '62, Houston, Texas
23. Fred M. Turbeville, Jr., '61, Greenville, Texas
24. Thomas R. Wilson, '61, Cooper, Texas
25. James J. Murphy, III, '56, Austin, Texas
26. Ralph D. Smith, Jr., '59, Roxton, Texas
27. Joseph T. Haney, '60, Wichita Falls, Texas
28. Robert K. Williams, '48, Commerce, Texas

Life Members

(Continued from page 226)

Wendell P. Noble, Jr., '61
John D. Robinson, '61
Ormand J. Wade, '61
Paul R. Winckler, '61
Franklin E. Woodard, '61

GAMMA XI—CINCINNATI

Richard K. Powers, '62

GAMMA PI—IOWA STATE

Charles J. Gelhaar, '63
Halvard T. Johnson, Jr., '64
Dennis J. Knowlton, '63
J. Paul Marston, '63
Donald P. Nelson, '63
Roger L. Saquety, '64

GAMMA RHO—OREGON

Daniel E. Murphy, '62

GAMMA TAU—KANSAS

Bruce Barrick, '61
Clay D. Edmonds, '61
James E. Robinson, '62

GAMMA CHI—KANSAS STATE

Gary R. Salyer, '61
Derald D. Vincent, '60

GAMMA PSI—GEORGIA TECH

James A. Cooper, '39

(Continued on page 228)

(Continued from page 227)

DELTA ALPHA—OKLAHOMA

Jerry G. Butler, '61
R. Martin Sanborn, '61
Harold Mark Shultz, Jr., '48
Luther J. Tubb, Jr., '61

DELTA BETA—CARNEGIE TECH

Gerald L. Anderson, '61
David L. Arrington, '60
Charles G. Strohm, '61

DELTA DELTA—TENNESSEE

Robert S. Barger, '58
Henry C. Foutch, '33

DELTA EPSILON—KENTUCKY

William T. Fowler, III, '59
Barry K. Goodwin, '63

DELTA ZETA—FLORIDA

Charles A. Rayfield, '61
Gareth H. Sorrell, '62
George L. Warren, '61

DELTA LAMBDA—OREGON STATE

Gerald L. Anderson, '61
William E. Aubry, '61
John D. Dortch, '61
Kerwin L. Doughton, '61
Eugene N. Henderson, '49
Edward L. Howard, '62
Daryl F. Jones, '61
James R. Kreutz, '64
William W. Meyenberg, '61
Dennis E. Ryder, '62
James N. Woodcock, '62

DELTA MU—IDAHO

Don Neville-Smith, '58
Don B. Winzeler, '60

DELTA XI—NORTH DAKOTA

William H. Grange, '61

DELTA OMICRON—WESTMINSTER

Payson S. Adams, Jr., '61
Donald M. Dowell, II, '61
Lanny L. Larason, '61
James E. Vaughn, Jr., '61
David W. West, '61
Robert H. Whyte, '61

DELTA PI—U.S.C.

C. Parkinson Turner, II, '61

DELTA SIGMA—MARYLAND

Fred W. H. Anding, '62
James P. Bryan, '61
William L. Corbin, '62
Samuel H. Ebersole, Jr., '59
W. Porter Ellington, '62
Donald M. Moore, '56

DELTA TAU—BOWLING GREEN

Rolland T. Bowers, '60
Thomas J. Hanford, '61
Gerald S. Kepler, '60
Clarence E. Koon, Jr., '62
Joseph F. Kucklick, '61
Christ V. Litchin, '60
Peter P. McCarthy, '61
Patrick J. Smith, '61

DELTA PHI—FLORIDA STATE

Earl H. Dorsett, Jr., '61

DELTA OMEGA—KENT

Thomas M. Cooke, '61
Robert P. Farrell, '61
George R. Newcome, '61
Wayne J. Wyles, '61

EPSILON ALPHA—AUBURN

Dale B. Garrett, '56
Roy H. Redderson, '61
Charles B. Webb, '60

EPSILON BETA—T.C.U.

Lynn W. Brown, '61
Maynard B. Harris, III, '60
William H. Lewis, Jr., '63

EPSILON GAMMA—WASHINGTON STATE

Terence R. Bech, '62
Kenneth E. Nielson, '60



Attending last fall's Chicago Alumni Chapter's annual rush party were from left: CHARLES AXELSON, Chicago, '07; LORNE J. HUGHES, Rensselaer, '05; FRANCIS F. PATTON, Chicago, '11; SAMUEL KERR, Wisconsin, '10; W. DAYTON MCKAY, Northwestern, '26; and DARWIN A. FORSINGER, Wisconsin, '13



The speaker's table included, from left: BURTON R. FOSS, Northwestern, '53; C. RICHARD LOCKE, DePauw, '39; Editor HUGHES, DePauw, '43; JERRY PINDERSKI, Northwestern, '47; Mr. MCKAY, Mr. PATTON, and Mr. AXELSON



Some of the alumni, undergraduates, and rushees attending the party

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity

Founded at Bethany College, Bethany, Virginia (now West Virginia), February, 1859

Incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, December 1, 1911

Charter Member of the National Interfraternity Conference

Founders

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)



Arch Chapter

Robert W. Gilley, Gamma Mu, '30	President	932 Lloyd Center, Portland 12, Ore.
John W. Nichols, Delta Alpha, '36	Vice-President	5th Floor, Mid-America Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla.
Robert L. Hartford, Beta, '36	Secretary of Alumni	Penton Publishing Co., Penton Bldg., Cleveland 13, Ohio
Arnold Berg, Beta Alpha, '32	Treasurer	6861 Washington Blvd., W., Indianapolis, Ind.
G. Sydney Lenfestey, Delta Zeta, '34	Secretary	P. O. Box 3276, Tampa, Fla.
Frederick D. Kershner, Jr., Beta Zeta, '37	Supervisor of Scholarship	106 Morningside Dr., No. 51, New York 27, N. Y.
James S. Shropshire, Delta Epsilon, '29	President Southern Division	R. R. 4, Lexington, Ky.
Kenneth C. Penfold, Beta Kappa, '37	President Western Division	Ken Penfold Realty, Inc., BaseMar Center, Boulder, Colo.

Edwin L. Heminger, Mu, '48	President Northern Division	Route 2, Findlay, Ohio
William P. Raines, Gamma Sigma, '48	President Eastern Division	1300 Folkstone Dr., Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.



Division Vice-Presidents

William B. Spann, Jr., Beta Epsilon, '32	Southern Division	1220 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
William R. Earnshaw, Beta Epsilon	Southern Division	Collington Meadows Farm, Mitchellville, Md.
Charles Morgan, Jr., Delta Eta, '51	Southern Division	1527 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Gordon B. Broyles, Beta Theta, '37, Gamma Iota, '37	Western Division	Box 532, Palestine, Texas
John R. Nelson, Jr., Gamma Mu, '42	Western Division	3623 E. Marginal Way, Seattle, Wash.
Robert F. Tyler, Beta Kappa, '37	Western Division	3921 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif.
Robert W. Kroening, Delta Omicron, '45	Western Division	1311 Midland Dr., University City 14, Mo.
Thomas J. Barron, Delta Gamma, '37	Western Division	1508 E. Prairie Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D.
Robert W. Otto, Delta Pi, '53	Western Division	3158 Octavia St., San Francisco 23, Calif.
Frederick W. Hibbert, Mu, '32	Northern Division	3301 Ravenswood Blvd., Toledo 14, Ohio
Peter L. Sprecher, Jr., Beta Alpha, '53	Northern Division	Mgr., Provident Mutual Life Ins. Co., 214 N. Hamilton St., Madison 3, Wis.
William F. Welch, Beta Beta, '40	Northern Division	1006 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Joseph D. Boyd, Beta Beta, '48	Northern Division	1232 Warrington, Deerfield, Ill.
H. Watson Stover, Beta Zeta, '21	Eastern Division	West Whitehall Rd., State College R. D., Pa.
Robert N. Craft, Gamma, '50	Eastern Division	2351 Lambeth Dr., Upper St. Clair Twp., Bridgeville, Pa.
William R. Blackstock, Gamma, '51, Delta Beta, '52	Eastern Division	167 Cypress Ave., Bogota, N. J.



Committee of the Distinguished Service Chapter

A. Bruce Bielaski, Gamma Eta, '04, Chairman	122 Station Rd., Great Neck, N. Y.
Norman MacLeod, Gamma Sigma, '17	Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
G. Herbert McCracken, Gamma Sigma, '21	33 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.

Central Office

HUGH SHIELDS, Beta Alpha, '26, Executive Vice-President
ALFRED P. SHERIFF, III, Gamma, '49, Administrative Assistant
EDWIN H. HUGHES, III, Beta Beta, '43, Editor
JACK A. MCCLENNY, Delta Zeta, '49, Field Secretary
DOUGLAS J. BEITO, Delta Lambda, '57, Field Secretary
JAMES M. DONAHUE, Gamma Sigma, '60, Field Secretary
3242 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis 8, Indiana
(Telephone: WALnut 4-0490)

Alumni Chapter Calendar and Secretaries

Please notify the Central Office immediately of any change in officers, time or place of meetings, etc.

AKRON—Louis P. Carabelli, X, 640 N. Main St. Meetings are held the third Wednesday of each month at the Akron Liedertafel Club.

ALBANY—(See Capital District.)

APPLETON—(See Fox River Valley.)

ASHTABULA COUNTY (OHIO)—Peter A. Manyo, ΔΩ, 6410 Austinburg Rd. Evening meeting the third Monday of each month at the various members' homes.

ATHENS (OHIO)—Dinner meetings are held the second Thursday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the Hotel Berry.

ATLANTA—John W. Pattillo, BE, 701 Martina Dr., N. E.

AUGUSTA (GEORGIA)—Julian F. Fiske, Jr., ΓΨ, 2403 Mohican Rd.

AUSTIN (TEXAS)—Robert M. Penick, ΓI, Drawer 420, Lockhart, Tex.

BALTIMORE—G. Russell Page, ΔE, 1107 Argonne Dr., Northwood.

BATTLE CREEK—Eugene H. McKay, Jr., I, 925 North Ave. Luncheons are held the second Friday of each month at noon at the Williams House.

BEAUMONT (TEXAS)—John E. Evans, Jr. ΓI, 611 28th St., Nederland, Tex.

BLUE MOUNTAIN (WASHINGTON)—John T. Monahan, ΓP, 131 Brown St., Milton, Oregon.

BOISE VALLEY—Max C. Durall, ΔM, 2820 N. 29th. Luncheon meeting the last Wednesday of the month at noon at the Valincia.

BOSTON—Rudolph L. Helgeson, Jr., BM, 276 North Ave., Weston, Mass. Luncheon every Thursday at 12:15 P.M. at Patten's Restaurant, 41 Court St.

BUFFALO—John R. Pfeeger, A, 166 Canton St., Rochester, N. Y. Luncheon every Monday at 12:30 P.M. at the University Club, 546 Delaware Ave.

CAPITAL DISTRICT—Meetings at irregular intervals at Albany, Schenectady, and Troy.

CASPER (WYOMING)—Darrell Booth, ΔI, 1115 Big Horn Dr., Riverton, Wyo. Dinner meetings held second Thursday of each month at 6:30 P.M. in Elbow Room of Henning Hotel.

CHARLESTON—Donald E. Kelly, ΔM, 1201 Oakmont Rd. Meetings second Monday of each month at Ruffner Hotel at noon.

CHICAGO—Burton R. Foss, BII, c/o Bache & Co., 140 S. Dearborn St. Luncheon every Monday at 12:15 P.M. at Harding's Restaurant, seventh floor of the Fair, corner of Dearborn and Adams Sts.

CHOCTAW—Donald W. Ladner, ΓT, 470 Arch St., Meadville, Pa.

CINCINNATI—Harry W. Buettinger, ΓΞ, 7909 Burgundy Lane. Luncheon every Tuesday at 12:30 P.M. at the Cincinnati Club, 8th and Race Sts.

CLARKSBURG—L. Esker Neal, ΓΔ, 225 W. Main. Luncheon the second Thursday of each month at 12:15 P.M. at the Stonewall Jackson Hotel.

CLEVELAND—George E. Kratt, M, 1158 Seventh St., Lorain, Ohio. Weekly luncheon meetings are held at noon on Thursday at Clark's Restaurant, 14th and Euclid.

COLUMBUS (OHIO)—George P. Billy, III, ΔB, 451 Pittsfield Dr., Worthington, Ohio. Luncheons every Friday noon at the University Club.

DALLAS—Lloyd W. Birdwell, ΓI, 3901 Caruth Blvd. Meetings quarterly as announced.

DAYTON (OHIO)—Luncheon meeting at noon the first Friday of each month at the Biltmore Hotel.

DENVER—John E. Reilly, BT, 5732 E. Gunnison Pl. Weekly luncheon at the Denver Dry Goods Tea Room at noon each Monday.

DES MOINES—C. Robert Brenton, ΓII, Dallas Center, Iowa. Luncheons second Monday of each month at the Des Moines Club.

DETROIT—Paul A. Meyer, Δ, 15431 W. Eleven Mile Rd.

EVANSVILLE—Joseph W. Steel, III, T, 7720 Lauderdale Dr.

FAIRMONT—Howard C. Boggess, ΓΔ, 222 Locust Ave.

FINDLAY (OHIO)—Edwin L. Heminger, Route 2. Irregular meetings at different locations.

FORT LAUDERDALE—Phil H. Fairchild, ΔZ, 299 N. Federal Highway. Regular meetings will be held the first Wednesday of each month at Brown's Restaurant at 1:00.

FORT WORTH—Vichy W. Young, Jr., EB, 2904 Fitzhugh. Monthly meetings are held in the evening.

HONOLULU—Albert F. Wulfekuhler, III, BK, Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii.

HOUSTON—Richard G. Nemmer, ΓI, P. O. Box 355. Meetings are held the first Friday of each month at the Lamar Hotel.

INDIANAPOLIS—Stephen S. Davis, BA, 3360 Meadows Ct., Apt. D2, N. Dr. Luncheon meetings are held every Tuesday noon.

JACKSON (MISSISSIPPI)—Clarence E. Anderson, ΔH, II, 830 N. West St. Meetings at the Robert E. Lee Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE—Luncheon meetings are held each Friday noon at the George Washington Hotel.

KANSAS CITY—Gene L. Lytle, ΓK, 2815 Scott Ave., St. Joseph, Mo. Luncheon every Thursday at 12:15 P.M. at the University Club.

KNOXVILLE—Robert E. Lee, Jr., ΔΔ, 417 Burwell Ave., N. E. Meetings first Thursday of every month at Highland's Grill at 7:00 P.M.

LA JOLLA (CALIFORNIA)—John D. Rich, BK, 635 Bon Air St. Luncheon meetings first Tuesday of each month at Hotel Del Charro at 12:30 P.M.

LANSING—Maynard D. Morrison, Δ, 525 Kipling.

LEXINGTON—Evangelos S. Levas, ΔE, 332 Chinoe Rd. Meeting third Monday in each month at the Kentuckian Hotel, at 6:00 P.M.

LINCOLN—Meeting second Wednesday of each month.

LONG BEACH—Edwin S. Thomas, ΔI, 60 63rd Pl. Luncheon meetings second Tuesday of each month, University Club, 1150 E. Ocean Blvd. For dinner meetings, please contact secretary.

LOS ANGELES—Andrew Castellano, ΔII, 1895 N. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena 6, Calif. Luncheon meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at noon at the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

MADISON (WISCONSIN)—John B. Secord, BT, 5138 Tomahawk Trail.

MEADVILLE—(See Choctaw.)

MEMPHIS—J. Nickles Causey, ΔΔ, 1706 N. Parkway. Luncheon every third Thursday at noon at the King Cotton Hotel.

MENASHA—(See Fox River Valley.)

MIAMI—Marion C. McCune, ΔZ, 3440 Poinciana. Monthly meeting at the University Club.

MILWAUKEE—Robert M. Erffmeyer, BT, 4272 N. 91st St. Luncheon first Tuesday of each month at noon at the Sky Room of the Plankinton House.

MINNEAPOLIS—(See Minnesota.)

MINNESOTA—Clarence W. Portman, Z, 2317 Westridge Lane. Luncheons are held the first Thursday of each month at noon at the Hastings Hotel in Minneapolis.

MONTGOMERY—Frank M. Shaver, ΓΨ, 4268 Camellia Dr. Meetings are held the first Thursday in every month at the Sahara Restaurant at 7:30 P.M.

NATIONAL CAPITAL (WASHINGTON, D. C.)—Robert E. Newby, ΓH, 7515 Radnor Rd., Bethesda, Md. Meetings are held the third Monday of each month at O'Donnell's Restaurant, 1221 E St., N. W., at 12:00 noon. For reservations, contact Brother Newby, NAational 8-8800 or OLiver 2-4046.

NEENAH—(See Fox River Valley.)

NEW ORLEANS—Roland A. Bahan, Jr., BX, 5225 Bancroft Dr. Meetings are held the third Tuesday of each month at the St. Charles Hotel.

NEW YORK—Donald G. Kress, N, 74 Brookdale Gardens, Bloomfield, N. J. Uptown: Luncheon second Thursday of each month at the Princeton Club, 39 E. 39th St. Downtown: Luncheon first Tuesday of each month, Savarin Coffee Shop, 120 Broadway.

NORTHERN KENTUCKY—R. Dudley Ross, III, Φ. Meetings are held the second Monday evening of each month.

OAKLAND—C. Richard Miller, X, 1855 Green St., San Francisco, Calif. Meetings the second Friday of each month at 12:15 at the Athens Athletic Club, Oakland.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Ronald E. Rosser, ΔO, ΓK, 2112 Barclay Rd. Meetings are held the fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. at Beverly's Drive-In on North Lincoln.

OMAHA—William B. Webster, BT, 1540 City Natl. Bank Bldg. Luncheons on call at Elks Club at noon.

PALM BEACHES—Thomas A. Bratten, ΓΞ, 351 Murray Rd., West Palm Beach, Fla.

PHILADELPHIA—Irving A. Miller, Jr., 2550 W. Chester Pike, Broomall, Pa. Luncheons held fourth Tuesday of every month except July, August, and December, at The Quaker Lady Restaurant, 16th and Locust Streets.

PITTSBURGH—Robert N. Craft, Γ, 2351 Lambeth Dr., Bridgeville, Pa. Luncheon every Monday at 12:00 noon in the Oliver Building restaurant.

PORTLAND (MAINE)—L. Richard Moore, ΓN, 131 Francis St. Luncheons are held the second Monday of each month at 12:15 P.M. at the Columbia Hotel.

PORTLAND (OREGON)—Paul J. Nagel, ΓP, 6919 S. E. Belmont. Weekly luncheon held on Monday at Jakes Famous Crawfish, 401 S. W. 12.

ROCHESTER—J. Seward Smith, BO, 2021 Westfall Rd.

ST. JOSEPH (MISSOURI)—Garth Landis, ΓK, 1114 Corby Bldg.

ST. LOUIS—George F. Kenney, Jr., ΔO, 2951 Sunrise Dr. Weekly luncheon every Monday noon in the Versailles Room, Hotel Mark Twain, Eighth and Pine.

ST. PAUL—(See Minnesota.)

ST. PETERSBURG—John S. Francis, III, ΔZ, 2640 Central Ave. Meetings first Wednesday of each month at Tofennetti's corner

of First Ave. and Second St., N., in the "New York Room" is 12:00 noon.

SAN ANTONIO—R. Stanley Jung, ΓI, 1010 Wiltshire. Meetings are held the last Monday of each month at 7:30 P.M.

SAN DIEGO—Stuart N. Lake, BO, 3916 Portola Pl. Luncheon meetings are held the first Monday of each month at the San Diego Club.

SAN FRANCISCO—H. J. Jepsen, BP, ΓA, Mills Building. Meetings the second Friday of each month at 12:15 at the Athens Athletic Club, Oakland, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA—John F. Curran, BP, 212 LaArcada Bldg., 1114 State St. Meetings are held at irregular intervals (usually four times per year) or on special occasions.

SCHENECTADY—(See Capital District.)

SEATTLE—Eric P. Van, Jr., ΓM, 13559 16th Ave., N. E. Luncheon meetings are held every second Tuesday at the Olympic Grille, Olympic Hotel.

SIoux CITY—Richard S. Rhinehart, ΔΓ, 340 Davidson Bldg. Meetings are held the last day of each month at the Jackson Hotel.

SIoux FALLS—Jack W. Hamilton, ΔΓ, 2900 S. Second Ave.

STARK COUNTY (OHIO)—Dan M. Belden, Δ, 151 21st, N. W., Canton, Ohio. Dinner meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M.

SYRACUSE—Robert D. Norris, ΓO, 12 Gerald Lane, R.D. No. 4, Baldwinsville, N. Y. Meetings are held at 6:00 P.M. the first Monday of each month at the Gamma Omicron chapter house, 115 College Pl.

TACOMA—Eugene Riggs, ΓM, 6 Rustic Lane. Meetings are held on the third Thursday of every odd-numbered month.

TAMPA—George E. Bentley, BE, 45 Martinique. Meetings are held monthly on notice at the Tampa Terrace Hotel.

TOLEDO—Frederick W. Hibbert, M, 3141 Heather Downs Blvd. Meetings are held every Tuesday noon at Dyer's Chop House, 216 Superior St.

TOPEKA—Frank F. Hogueland, ΓO, 1530 MacVicar. Luncheon first Tuesday of each month at noon at the Jayhawk Hotel.

TORONTO—Barry D. Mitchell, ΔO, 70 Northbrook Ave.

TROY—(See Capital District.)

TUCSON—William G. Coons, ΓII, 6933 Rudgers Pl. Meetings last Thursday night in each month.

TULSA—Paul H. Mindeman, ΔA, 5848 S. Sandusky. Dinner meetings are held the third Tuesday of the month at the Hotel Tulsa.

WABASH VALLEY (W. LAFAYETTE, IND.)—Donald H. Springgate, Jr., BΦ, BA, R. R. 4, Fowler, Ind.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(See National Capital.)

WICHITA—Robert B. Feldner, ΓX, 1014 N. Christine. Luncheon meetings are held at noon on the last Wednesday of each month in the Aeronautical Room in the Hotel Lassen.

WILMINGTON (DEL.)—David G. Menser, ΔT, 2202 Robin Rd., Fairfax. Meetings first Sunday evening of each month at Lynnhaven Restaurant.

Undergraduate Chapters and Advisers

ALABAMA—DELTA ETA (Southern)—721 10th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Adviser: Marion K. Coley, ΔH, Box 327, Northport, Ala.

ALBION—EPSILON (Northern)—1101 Michigan Ave., Albion, Mich. Adviser: James A. Harrison, Jr., E, 503 Irwin Ave.

ALLEGHENY—ALPHA (Eastern)—607 Highland Ave., Meadville, Pa. Adviser: William F. Reichert, A. R. R. 2.

ARIZONA—EPSILON EPSILON (Western)—598 N. Park Ave., Tucson, Arizona. Adviser: Francis W. Osborne, ΓK, 5567 E. 14th St.

AUBURN—EPSILON ALPHA (Southern)—102 N. Gay St., Auburn, Ala. Adviser: Walter F. McDaniel, EA, P. O. Box 184, Columbus, Ga.

BAKER—GAMMA THETA (Western)—Baldwin City, Kan. Adviser: Frank C. Leitnaker, ΓO, P. O. Box 241.

BOWLING GREEN—DELTA TAU (Northern)—Bowling Green, Ohio. Adviser: Richard A. Weaver, ΔT, Office of Student Activities, BGSU.

BROWN—BETA CHI (Eastern)—Box 1160, Brown University, Providence, R. I. Adviser: John W. Lyons, BX, 349 Angell St.

BUTLER—BETA ZETA (Northern)—4340 N. Haughey Ave., Indianapolis 8, Ind. Adviser: George A. Crossland, BZ, 4436 Hollister Dr.

CALIFORNIA—BETA OMEGA (Western)—2425 Hillside Ave., Berkeley, Calif. Ad-

viser: Ward A. Madeira, Jr., BΩ, 133 Hillside Ave., Piedmont, Calif.

CARNEGIE TECH—DELTA BETA (Eastern)—5006 Morewood Pl., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. Adviser: Donnell D. Reed, ΔB, 65 Mayfair Dr.

CINCINNATI—GAMMA XI (Northern)—3330 Jefferson Ave., Cincinnati 20, Ohio. Adviser: Melville D. Hensey, III, ΓΞ, 1741 Kemper Ave.

COLORADO—BETA KAPPA (Western)—1505 University Ave., Boulder, Colo. Adviser: Merlin H. Menk, BΨ, BK, 1353 King Ave.

CORNELL—BETA OMICRON (Eastern)—110 Edgemoor Lane, Ithaca, N. Y. Adviser: Reed L. McJunkin, BO, 48 W. Court St., Cortland, N. Y.

DELAWARE—DELTA UPSILON (Eastern)—158 S. College, Newark, Del. Adviser: Robert W. Johnson, ΔT, 121 Warwick Dr., Windsor Hills, Wilmington, Del.

DEPAUW—BETA BETA (Northern)—Greencastle, Ind. Adviser: Edwin H. Hughes, III, BB, 5650 N. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.

DUKE—DELTA KAPPA (Southern)—P. O. Box 4671, Duke Station, Durham, N. C. Adviser: Elbert L. Persons, BΦ, Director of Student Health, Dept. of Medicine, Duke Univ. Medical Center.

EAST TEXAS STATE—EPSILON ETA (Western)—Box 3305, ET Station, Commerce, Texas. Adviser: Arthur M. Pullen, ΔΔ, 1711 Sycamore St.

EMORY—BETA EPSILON (Southern)—P. O.

Box 546, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. Adviser: L. Edwin Chance, BE, 1579 Emory Rd., N. E.

FLORIDA—DELTA ZETA (Southern)—1926 W. University Ave., Gainesville, Fla. Adviser: William M. Fox, ΓI, BΞ, 1416 N.E. 7th Terr.

FLORIDA STATE—DELTA PHI (Southern)—Box 3078, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla. Adviser: Dee W. Edington, I, 1505 Hasosaw Nene.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—GAMMA ETA (Southern)—1915 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Adviser: John S. Toomey, ΓH, 1010 25th St., N. W.

GEORGIA—BETA DELTA (Southern)—545 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, Ga. Adviser: Arthur C. Howell, B, 325 Fortson Dr.

GEORGIA TECH—GAMMA PSI (Southern)—227 4th St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga. Adviser: J. Dean Davidson, ΓΨ, Davidson Granite Co., Inc., Box 193, Lithonia, Ga.

HILLSDALE—KAPPA (Northern)—207 Hillsdale St., Hillsdale, Mich. Adviser: John D. Crissman, K, 210 Warren, Charlotte, Mich.

IDAHO—DELTA MU (Western)—Moscow, Idaho. Adviser: Leonard H. Bielenberg, ΔM, 1112 S. Logan.

ILLINOIS—BETA UPSILON (Northern)—302 E. John St., Champaign, Ill. Adviser: William L. Tate, BT, 120 Huff Gym.

ILLINOIS TECH—GAMMA BETA (Northern)—3349 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Adviser: Clarence R. Lindeman, ΓB, 1212 Chase.

- INDIANA—BETA ALPHA (Northern)—Bloomington, Ind. Adviser: Leon H. Wallace, BA, School of Law, Indiana University.
- IOWA—OMICRON (Northern)—724 N. Du-
buque St., Iowa City, Ia. Adviser: E. B.
Raymond, O, 416 Grant St.
- IOWA STATE—GAMMA PI (Western)—2121
Sunset Dr., Ames, Ia. Adviser: Alfred F.
Paul, IPI, 2219 Broadmoor Ave.
- KANSAS—GAMMA TAU (Western)—1111
W. 11th St., Lawrence, Kan. Adviser:
Philip B. Hartley, IPI, IT, 1508 Uni-
versity Dr.
- KANSAS STATE—GAMMA CHI (Western)—
1001 N. Sunset Ave., Manhattan, Kan.
Adviser: Ward A. Keller, IPI, 212 Pine.
- KENT—DELTA OMEGA (Northern)—223 E.
Main St., Kent, Ohio. Adviser: Gerald
L. Fox, Jr., ΔΩ, 535 Bowman Dr.
- KENTUCKY—DELTA EPSILON (Southern)—
1410 Audubon Ave., Lexington, Ky. Ad-
viser: J. Carlisle Myers, Jr., ΔE, 725
Beechmont Rd.
- KENYON—CHI (Northern)—Leonard Hall,
Gambier, Ohio. Adviser: H. Jack Bartels,
Z, 105 N. Gay St., Mount Vernon, Ohio.
- LAFAYETTE—NU (Eastern)—Easton, Pa.
Adviser: Emory A. Heaps, P, ΔΣ, 611
Barrymore St., Phillipsburg, N. J.
- LAWRENCE—DELTA NU (Northern)—218
S. Lawe St., Appleton, Wis. Adviser:
Roger H. Trumbore, BI, 1320 N. Viola
St.
- LEHIGH—BETA LAMBDA (Eastern)—Lehigh
University, Bethlehem, Pa. Adviser:
James V. Eppes, BI, BO, Associate Pro-
fessor of Mechanical Engineering, Le-
high University.
- MAINE—GAMMA NU (Eastern)—University
of Maine, Orono, Me. Adviser: Edward
H. Piper, IPI, Holmes Hall, Univ. of
Maine.
- MARYLAND—DELTA SIGMA (Southern)—3
Fraternity Row, College Park, Md. Ad-
viser: Robert E. Newby, IPI, 7515 Rad-
nor Rd., Bethesda, Md.
- M.I.T.—BETA NU (Eastern)—416 Beacon
St., Boston, Mass. Adviser: Charles D.
Buntschuh, BN, Room 20-B-101, M.I.T.
- MIAMI—GAMMA UPSILON (Northern)—Ox-
ford, Ohio. Adviser: Carmen L. Cozza,
IT, 130 Hilltop Rd.
- MICHIGAN—DELTA (Northern)—1928 Ged-
des Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Adviser:
James B. Mitchell, Δ, 710 North Vernon,
Dearborn, Mich.
- MICHIGAN STATE—IOTA (Northern)—139
Bailey St., East Lansing, Mich. Adviser:
Berley Winton, ΔE, 171 Orchard St.
- MINNESOTA—BETA ETA (Northern)—1717
University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis 14,
Minn. Adviser: John G. Harker, BH,
4908 Queen Ave., S.
- MISSOURI—GAMMA KAPPA (Western)—
923 Maryland, Columbia, Mo. Adviser:
James R. Ritter, IPI, 809 Hirth Ave., Co-
lumbia, Mo.
- NEBRASKA—BETA TAU (Western)—715 N.
16th St., Lincoln, Neb. Adviser: John
R. Loudon, IT, 3102 S. 35th.
- NORTH DAKOTA—DELTA XI (Western)—
2700 University Ave., Grand Forks,
N. D. Adviser: Gordon W. Bennett, ΔΣ,
511 23rd Ave., S.
- NORTHWESTERN—BETA PI (Northern)—
2317 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, Ill. Ad-
viser: Hugh A. Solvsberg, BII, 2537
Eastwood Ave.
- OHIO—BETA (Northern)—32 President St.,
Athens, Ohio. Adviser: Frank B. Gul-
lum, B, 128 No. Lancaster St.
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The Delta Creed

- I BELIEVE in Delta Tau Delta for the education of youth and the inspiration of maturity, so that I may better learn and live the truth.
- I BELIEVE in Delta Tau Delta as a shrine of international brotherhood: her cornerstone friendship, her foundation conscience, her columns aspiration, her girders self-restraint, her doorway opportunity, her windows understanding, her buttresses loyalty, her strength the Everlasting Arms.
- I BELIEVE in Delta Tau Delta as an abiding influence to help me do my work, fulfill my obligations, maintain my self-respect, and bring about that happy life wherein I may more truly love my fellow men, serve my country, and obey my God.