

The
Rainbow
of Delta Tau Delta

SPRING, 1972

*Rainbow
Review
Issue*

HI, EVERYONE, I'M MARK TRAIL
AND I'M ON MY WAY TO
THE KARNEA...HOPE TO MEET ALL
YOU FELLOW DELTS IN ATLANTA!



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PEACHTREE CITY KARNEA, ATLANTA, GA., AUG. 22-26, 1972

THE RAINBOW

Of Delta Tau Delta

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The Cover

Ed Dodd, Georgia Tech '25, creator of the cartoon strip "Mark Trail", provided this month's cover. The well known cartoonist and conservationist will be among those attending the 1972 Karnea in Atlanta. "Mark Trail" now appears daily in nearly 400 U. S. newspapers and in 30 foreign countries.

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David N. Keller, Editor

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PEACHTREE CITY KARNEA

*Varied programs are designed
for students, alumni, guests.*

AN ATLANTA COMMITTEE is busy putting the final touches on the Fraternity's first Peachtree City Karnea. The dates are set for August 22 through 26 and the headquarters hotel — The Sheraton-Biltmore — is one of Atlanta's finest.

A varied program has been designed for undergraduates, alumni, wives, families, and guests. Now is the time to register and make hotel reservations.

Emphasis in business sessions will be on individual participation in conducting the Fraternity's legislative affairs.

Other sessions will feature outstanding speakers and a wide variety of specialized group presentations.

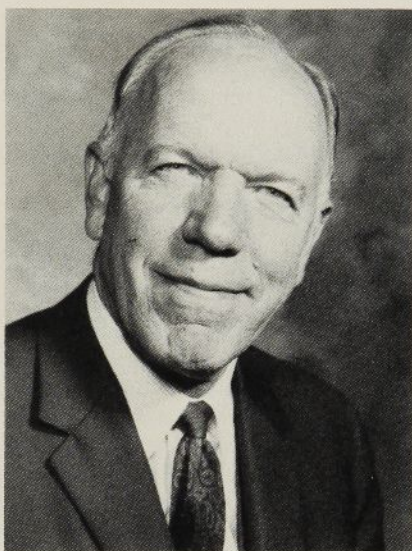
Karneia Speaker

The Karnea Banquet speaker, Dr. Perry Epler Gresham, *Bethany '31*, is well-known among Delts. For almost 20 years he has been president of Bethany College, the birthplace of Delta Tau Delta. He is an educator, author, minister, and celebrated speaker, and a recipient of the Delta Tau Delta Achievement Award.

Born in Covina, California, Dr. Gresham was educated at Texas Christian University, the University of Chicago, and Columbia University. He was a professor of philosophy at T.C.U., the University of Washington, and the University of Michigan.

Dr. Gresham was pastor of the University Christian Church in Fort Worth, Tex.; University Christian Church, Seattle, Wash.; and Central Woodward Christian Church, Detroit, Mich., before being named president of Bethany College in 1953.

In 1963, Dr. Gresham was one



Dr. Gresham

of five persons in the nation to receive Freedoms Foundation Leadership Plaques for public service in education. He is an Honorary Citizen of six states, and in 1969 was named West Virginia Speaker of the Year.

He wrote a hymn, "Father Almighty Ever Creating," that was selected for second prize by the National Hymn Society. He also wrote the West Virginia Inaugural song, "Mighty Mountain Land," in 1969.

Honorary degrees have been bestowed upon Dr. Gresham by Texas Christian University, Culver-Stockton, Chapman, Transylvania, University of Cincinnati, Youngstown University, Findlay College, Concord College, West Virginia University, and Rio Grande College.

He is a member of Alpha Chi, Pi Delta Epsilon, Phi Delta Kappa, and Legion of Honor societies.

Among the varied works authored

by Dr. Gresham are *Incipient Gnosticism in the New Testament*, *Disciplines of the High Calling*, *Sage of Bethany*, *For Individuals Only* — *Answer to Conformity*, *Abiding Values*, and *Campbell and the Colleges*.

Dr. Gresham has served as president of Highland Broadcasting Co., president of the West Virginia Association of Independent Colleges, founding president of the George Miksch Sutton Chapter Audubon Society, chairman of the board of the Foundation for Economic Education, chairman and honorary life member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities, president of the International Convention of Christian Churches, and even a foreign correspondent for the *Detroit Free Press*.

His lecturing assignments have taken him to all areas of the United States, and he has served as a guest professor at the American Graduate School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece.

Drug Seminar

Richard E. Retterer, Indiana '47, of Indianapolis, again will put together a seminar on drug abuse, similar to a highly successful program presented at the Toronto Karnea two years ago.

A highlight of the seminar will be an address by Father George von Hilsheimer, superintendent of Green Valley, Orange City, Fla., whose outspoken opinion on the treatment of drug abusers became the subject of many conversations at the 1970 Karnea.

The Fraternity again will tape the drug seminar for use by undergraduate and alumni chapters.

Games People Play in Rush (Karnea Continued)

The Rush Game

The attracting of new members, a perennial concern to chapters, will be analyzed dramatically in a program called "Games People Play in Rush: A Simulated Experience."

James R. Brooks will present the program, which will offer a new approach to rush training.

Mr. Brooks has been the assistant dean of men at the University of

Kansas and assistant director of Pearson College (one of the five liberal arts colleges) for the past five years.

He is adviser to the 26 fraternities at Kansas and serves on the local corporation board of the Kansas Chapter of Delta Upsilon.

Born in Vincennes, Ind., in 1940, Mr. Brooks received both his B.S. and M.A. degrees from Kansas.

Small group work became an interest soon after he returned to his alma mater in 1967.

He is a former National Leadership Institute trainer and now is a fraternity affairs consultant of Associates for Consultation and Training, Watertown, Mass.

Mr. Brooks has assisted in the development and operation of several leadership workshops on the

MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS NOW

PEACHTREE CITY KARNEA — DELTA TAU DELTA

AUGUST 22-26, 1972

To: The Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, 817 W. Peachtree St., NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30383

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Note: Requests for room reservations must be received by the Sheraton-Biltmore not later than August 2, 1972, in order to assure a room. Neither the hotel nor the Fraternity can guarantee that rooms will be available after August 2. Reservations will be held until 6 p.m. unless the hotel is advised of a later arrival. Check-out time is 1 p.m.

Arrival Date _____ Time _____ a.m. _____ p.m.

Departure Date _____

Please reserve:

_____ Single Room, \$18.00

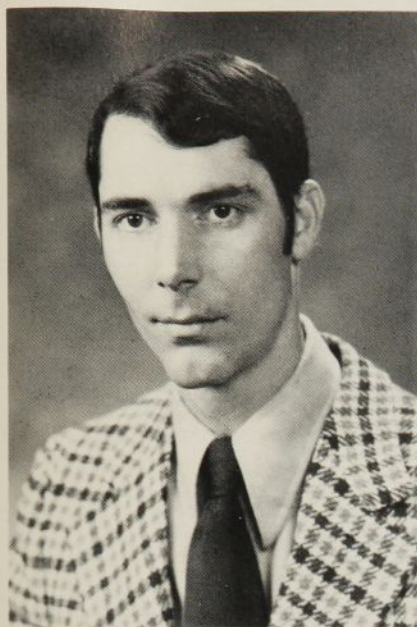
_____ Twin Room, \$23.00*

_____ Double Room, \$23.00*

_____ Triple Room, \$27.00*

*Name(s) of person(s) with whom you will be sharing room _____

Mail to: The Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, 817 W. Peachtree St., NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30383, before August 2.



Dean Brooks

Kansas campus, and is working on several simulated environment exercises to be used with student groups.

"Games People Play in Rush" was developed initially last spring for the Kansas IFC Fraternity Affairs Conference. It was presented last December at the National Interfraternity Conference in St. Louis.

Karneia Luncheon

Richard G. Lugar, mayor of Indianapolis and one of the nation's outstanding young leaders, will speak at the Leadership Luncheon.

Mr. Lugar, who has been characterized by *The Washington Post* as "President Nixon's Favorite Mayor," has received many major assignments from the White House. He represented the cities of the United States at a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Committees on the Challenges of Modern Society held in Brussels in 1970. Out of this session came a formal proposal for an international conference on cities, held in Indianapolis last spring.

In 1954, Mr. Lugar graduated first in his class at Denison University. His achievements there earned him a Rhodes Scholarship for study at Pembroke College, Oxford, England.

Despite being the only American enrolled at Pembroke, he was elected

president of the student body. He received a B.A. and M.A. (honours) in politics, philosophy, and economics from Oxford, then served three years with the U. S. Navy.

In 1960, Lieutenant Lugar and his wife returned to Indianapolis. With his younger brother, he assumed management of Thomas L. Green and Co., a firm manufacturing automated food machinery, and Lugar Stock Farm, Inc.

Three years later, Thomas L. Green and Co. was awarded the area's first "E" award for export excellence, even though it employed only 80 persons in landlocked Indianapolis. This and other business successes soon made him financially independent.

May of 1964 marked Lugar's first bid for elective office, when the voters of Indianapolis tapped him for membership on the Board of School Commissioners.

In 1967, following a vigorous campaign, Dick Lugar was elected mayor of Indianapolis, garnering 54 percent of the vote. His was the first Republican administration in nearly two decades and only the third in 40 years.

Last year he was re-elected mayor, getting 60 percent of the vote in the nation's 11th largest city.

Entertainment

Atlanta offers many kinds of entertainment, and the 1972 Karneia will not be all business.

An opening reception is planned for Tuesday evening, August 22, during opening night registration. The reception will offer entertainment from Underground Atlanta, along with the opportunity for Deltas to get acquainted before the opening business session Wednesday morning.

On Thursday evening, Deltas and their wives and guests will be driven to Underground Atlanta for dinner and entertainment amidst the shops and bistros that reflect 19th Century life, Southern style.

Other evenings will be free to enjoy the hospitality of the city.

The Committee

Members of the Karneia Committee are Chairman Carl E. Stipe, Jr., *Emory '43*; Vice-Chairman William



Mayor Lugar

E. Slaughenhop, *Georgia '69*; Michael E. Pou, *Florida State '60*; Michael McKinnon, *Emory '68*; Dr. Needham B. Bateman, III, *Georgia '67*; and Eugene J. Donahue, *Pittsburgh '57*.

Package Prices

Registration and other costs are being offered in package prices for undergraduates, alumni, and Delt ladies. These are detailed in the registration forms on page 4.

Pre-register now. Avoid waiting in Atlanta. Send completed pre-registration form and check (payable to Delta Tau Delta Fraternity) to Delta Tau Delta, 3665 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205, before Aug. 2, 1972.

Your complete Karneia identification badge, program, and tickets will be waiting for you in Atlanta. No waiting in line.

The full Karneia program schedule is presented on the back cover of this magazine.

DELT PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity

Peachtree City Karnea, August 22-26

Check One: ☐ Undergraduate ☐ Alumnus

Name _____
(First) (Middle Initial) (Last)

Chapter _____
(College) (Greek Designation) (Year)

Check one as applicable:

Undergraduate: ____ First Delegate; ____ First Alternate; ____ Second Delegate; ____ Second Alternate

Alumnus: _____ Alumnus Delegate of undergraduate chapter; _____ Alumni Chapter Delegate;

____Alternate Alumnus delegate of undergraduate chapter; ____Alternate Alumni chapter delegate

Indicate amount enclosed:

Karnea Events Package \$32.00

\$ _____

(Includes Registration fee, Opening Reception; Division Luncheon, Dinner in Underground Atlanta, Leadership Luncheon, and Karnea Banquet)

Division Luncheon: N____ E____ S____ W____
 (Choose One)

GUEST PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity

Peachtree City Karnea, August 22-26

Name _____
(First) (Last)

Indicate amount enclosed:

Ladies Events Package \$34.00

\$ _____

(Includes Opening Reception, Residential Tour and Swan Coach House Luncheon, Continental Breakfast and Phipps Plaza Shopping Spree, Dinner in Underground Atlanta, Leadership Luncheon, and Karnea Banquet)

The Rainbow Review

For the past five years, undergraduates of Delta Tau Delta have expressed opinions on national, world, campus, and fraternity affairs through the annual edition of *The Rainbow Review*. The idea originated with Dr. Frederick D. Kershner, Jr., professor of American social and intellectual history at Columbia University, and the Fraternity's national director of academic affairs. Dr. Kershner visualized the Review as a special opportunity for youth, for democracy, and for creativity, freely available to all who wear the Delt square badge. The special student-written section that follows was edited by four undergraduates, Harry L. Chiesi of Washington & Jefferson, Ray Readdick of La-Grange, Jon C. Dietz of Idaho, and Kenneth H. Richards of Ohio.

Violence rises
for the third

Chicago Convention



Aug. '69
May '70

"Crises At
Colombia"

Ber

The Silent
Revolution

May 4, 1970

Tragedy At
Kent State ; Four Dead^o
at Noon

Student
Demonstration

April '69
HARVARD

S.D.S.

R. Roberts



Where Have All the Rebels Gone?

By HARRY CHIESI

Washington & Jefferson

THE EXPLOSION of Molotov cocktails hurled against Columbia University office buildings has ceased to reverberate through Morningside Heights; screaming militants and outraged public officials no longer ambush university presidents like Dr. John Summerskill of San Francisco State in a verbal cross-fire; and Berkeley students now risk little contempt from their peers when expressing more concern with finding employment than a new leftist state.

After a decade of violent student protest, this abrupt return to tranquility is baffling. America appeared to be on the brink of anarchy when student sit-ins, demonstrations and riots dominated the headlines of the '60's. And in April of 1968, when University Hall at Harvard University fell into the control of the SDS, many Americans envisioned the fall of the tradition, enlightenment and rational compromise that Harvard symbolized to the nation.

The current scenario of calm pervading U.S. campuses has not only proven this forecast of our demise to be premature, it has discredited the simplistic notion that communists, drug addicts or some other unidentified conspirators spawned the age of protest.

Consequently, one wonders what moved students to dissent so vehemently and why their fervor has dissipated so rapidly.

In the beginning of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley, Mario Savio declared that the quest

Harry Chiesi, a junior at Washington & Jefferson, served as Eastern Division editor of this year's "Rainbow Review." A biographic sketch, photo, and his views on material submitted for the "Review" appear on page 34. The illustration on the opposite page is the work of W & J sophomore Robin Roberts, whose photo and biographic sketch are on page 35.

for civil liberties should take precedence over the smooth operation of the bureaucratic machine. As political scientist Larry Nacham explains, the principle in question was "the right of the people to exercise some measure of control over the institutions and communities in which they spent a significant part of their lives."

In principle, if not in spirit, Savio's demands were no more subversive than those made by Boston tea merchants for representation—without which they refused to pay the taxes levied upon them by Parliament.

In a subtle, almost imperceptible manner, the college became a scapegoat for the government's unresponsiveness to the needs of its people. M.I.T. philosophy professor Huston Smith suggests that the typical university approach to discipline, "designed for adolescents," played a role in the displacement of aggression.

By adopting a paternalistic, "we-know-what's-best-for-you" attitude

in imposing upon students rules governing their extracurricular activities, the university mirrored the administration.

Washington had taken a similarly paternalistic attitude in formulating our policy in Southeast Asia, basing it on facts which (as the Pentagon Papers show) were withheld from the public.

Instead of offering their constituencies enlightened alternatives for living, the Johnson regime and the college trustees were concocting their own formulas for Utopia. Moreover, the ROTC programs, corporate recruitment and defense research conducted at the university caused it to appear as a "personnel bureau" for our society, not a vehicle for the growth and enrichment of its members.

As the SDS attacked the university's claim to government by rational persuasion and participatory democracy, the moderate majority of collegians extended these principles to the federal government's use of them, particularly in regard to the issue that affected them most directly — the war in Viet Nam.

"Students did not join SDS because it constituted a more radical alternative to other organizations or because it offered a coherent political ideology," Lacham notes. "They joined SDS to oppose the war actively."

If it was operating as a political vehicle for the voicing of majority dissent, then how did the SDS fade into historical oblivion? Ironically,

the SDS lost student support because its members became establishment.

Like many of our elected officials, their preoccupation with maintaining incumbency and their insensitivity to the will of those whose just consent validates their power (the student majority) condemned them to become a movement without a backing.

The beginning of the end took

place on Friday, September 13, 1968, at the SDS convention at Columbia.

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP), the hard-core Marxist faction of the SDS, argued that the university (despite ROTC, corporate recruitment and defense research) was of marginal concern in the social revolution.

The PLP proceeded to announce what history proved to be an abortive

attempt to radicalize the working class as the first step in a proletarian revolution.

When the main body of the SDS refused to divorce the concept of "social change" from issues directly affecting students, like the draft, the PLP split off from the SDS.

Mark Rudd, spokesman for the SDS's orthodox faction, was then asked by the PLP to 1) justify his rejection of the classical proletarian movement in terms of a political ideology viable in the '60's and 2) prove that the SDS was not, as Lacham expressed it, "playing at revolution" and likely to hide in the suburbs at the first sign of real confrontation.

As a rebel against specific, contemporary policies, Rudd could offer no political theory of panacean proportions. As a leader of an internally weakened group that was losing its grip on the majority, he answered the second challenge by leading his SDS forces in a series of terrorist attacks.

As Lacham remarked, however, this "urgent desire to act annihilated what political sanity remained in them." The result was a turning to violence and a Weatherman faction whose savagery destroyed all moderate support the SDS once enjoyed.

Where have all the rebels gone? The news media report the migration of several expatriates to Canada, Australia, and Crete. A chemical escape has been found in drug addiction, which many users have refuted for the ecstatic evangelism of the "Jesus freaks."

Quietly Blending

Other students have quietly blended into the mediocrity of the nine-to-five world and the suburbs from which they emerged four years earlier.

An as of yet unquantifiable number of graduates, however, have distilled a lesson from the decade and are passing it on.

Newly graduated lawyers working under Ralph Nader are demanding that government provide consumers with the protection granted them by law.

Dr. Solomon Snyder has dedicated himself to the discovery of a chemical cure for schizophrenia. A free clinic for destitute blacks in

Poem to a Loner

By L. E. PEACOCK
Ohio University

I cannot help to think,
I cannot help to sense
That the sun has fallen in his life.
He fights to make it rise again.
He fights to make it rise.

He smiles with deep disguise.
Moves and acts as one being watched,
Fearful of the all-knowing eyes
That may be looking;
That may, most tragically, exist among his friends.

Hiding hurt is hard work for the heart:
He prefers to stand in the shade of now—
And too, sometimes, he cannot bring himself
To darken a room from light and
Turn things off from sight,
For then he would again return
To thinking of a heart left behind
In an unforgotten time.

Quietly, subtly, he moves along
On rodeo roads leading away from everywhere—
On roads leading away in silence.
He descends into the being of someone else.
Could it be that someone else is waiting?

Where do the roads lead?
Where will they take him?
And when he finds rest from all of this,
How far beyond our minds will it be?
Much too far for our eyes to see?
Yet; yet I feel the loner is off to
The other side—
To someone, to something:
Only his heart can find it.

Holmes County Mississippi has been established, funded and staffed primarily through the efforts of one man, Dr. Phillip Pollner. The Club of Rome is greatly indebted to computer specialist Dennis Meadows, who has not only helped the club calculate the consequences of continued pollution, over-population and economic growth for this planet, but has devised alternatives and their costs in dollars, inconvenience and human suffering.

In short, these men are the leaders in a silent revolution. They have learned that no system, be it legal, medical, economic or governmental, can function more efficiently, more responsively or more honorably than the individuals who comprise it.

Consequently, they have dedicated themselves to reform and innovation, as demanded by their constituencies, in their given area of competence.

Such revolutionaries have often failed, but never given up, in their efforts to make the world a better place. And in doing so, they have found the inner satisfaction which seems so elusive in our time.

The critical question which confronts America is whether the contemporaries and successors of Nader, Snyder, Pollner and Meadows will learn the lesson as well.

Henry Kissinger epitomized the lesson of the '60's in discussing the failures and future goals of U.S. foreign policy:

Throughout our history, we believed that effort was its own reward. Partly because so much has been achieved here in America, we have tended to suppose that every problem must have a solution and that good intentions should somehow guarantee good results. Utopia was not seen as a dream, but as our logical destination if only we traveled the right road. Our generation is the first to find out that the road is endless, that in traveling it we will not find utopia, but ourselves.

(I am greatly indebted to Larry David Nacham's article, "Obituary for SDS," in the November 24, 1969 issue of THE NATION for many of the terms, theories, facts and examples employed in my discussion of the SDS.)

What is a Sheepskin Worth?

By WILLIAM L. SANDERS

LaGrange College

"A society which prides its second rate philosophers over its first rate plumbers will find that neither its plumbing nor philosophy will hold water."

As a college senior about to graduate from an accredited institution of higher learning, I often ask, "What have been the purposes of the last four years of school?"

The question began occurring with a greater frequency when I started applying for jobs and talking with older friends, who, with their college degrees, are still either looking for employment, or are now employed in jobs that are considered to be below the expected occupational level of a college graduate.

Throughout life I have been told: "Get your college degree, it is your ticket to Success."

As I now stand, ticket in hand, I find myself in a line with many others holding the same ticket; for college graduates are no longer a minority.

Why is it that a key to success has to be a degree from a respectable institution? Why can not the key be knowledge? Why can not students go to college purely for maturing and educational purposes, without worrying about grades and what will happen upon graduation?

If a man is regarded to be "College Material," why should he be placed on a pedestal and regarded with more respect than a man who is not considered to be "College Material?"

Why must college graduates even consider if prospective jobs are of the status a college graduate deserves? What is wrong with one being a plumber, with-or-without a college degree, if one wants to be a plumber?

Why must a member of a management team be a college graduate; is it not possible that he could

be just as qualified through self education or natural talent? What is the real value of a sheep-skin signed by a college president?

Perhaps the ideal situation would be to let every person progress as



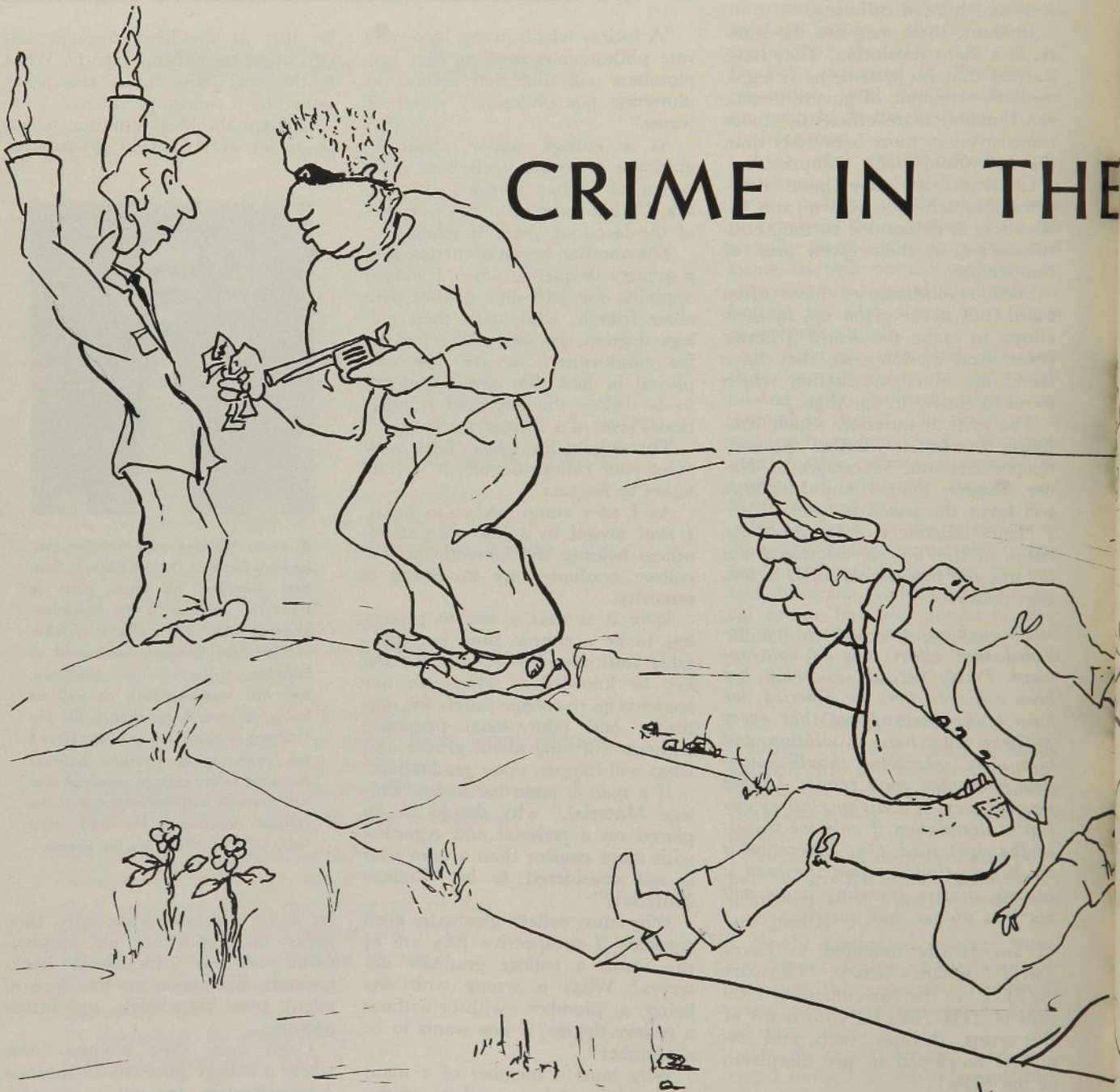
A senior business administration major from Decatur, Ga., William L. Sanders describes his three years in Delta Tau Delta as "a true educational experience." Bill, a charter member of Zeta Beta Chapter, has served as historian, treasurer, rush chairman, and first vice-president, as well as being on several committees. On the LaGrange campus, he has served two years as an assistant business manager of the college yearbook and two years as business manager of the college newspaper. He was voted "Mr. DTD of 1971" by his chapter.

far as he wishes educationally, then judge all applicants for employment, not on educational backgrounds, but rather on the basis of talent, pure knowledge, and future promise.

Until then, does anyone know where a college graduate in Business Administration can get a job with the status he has earned?

By ROBERT E. SAPPENFIELD
Louisiana State University

CRIME IN THE



Art By KEM ORMAND
Texas at Arlington

STREETS



CRIME IN America is many things. It is a slum child snatching a woman's purse. It is a businessman conspiring to fix prices. It is a mad man suddenly and inexplicably murdering his family. It is a professional gambler bribing a government official. It is murder and theft, mugging and rape, breaking and entering, smuggling, counterfeiting, drug-pushing, shop-lifting.

The cost of crime — in human lives, in stolen property, in tax dollars needed to support the system of criminal justice, and fear — is astronomical. Each year 10,000 Americans are murdered. Each year just under \$4 billion worth of goods and other things of value are stolen. Each year, somewhat more than \$4 billion is paid by taxpayers to operate the police, court, and correctional agencies.

But the fear of crime may exact the cruelest penalty of all. A recent survey conducted in high crime areas in Boston and Chicago by the University of Michigan found that 43 percent of those replying said that they no longer go out on the street at night because of their fear of crime; that 35 percent said they don't talk to strangers anymore because of their fear of crime; that 20 percent said they would like to move to another neighborhood because of their fear of crime.

These fears are based on the American people's perception of crime, a perception in turn based on the number of crimes committed against their neighbors and the crimes they read about in the paper. This fear is eating away at the optimistic core of American drive; friendliness can hardly be called a national characteristic anymore.

To judge the accuracy of the nation's perception, it is necessary to understand what is known and what is not known about crime. Two basic, and frightening facts are known. First, the number of crimes reported to and by the police has, in recent years, been steadily increasing — property crimes much faster than crimes of violence. Second, the number of reported crimes has been increasing faster than the population. From these two statements alone, we can see that crime is a definite and growing threat in our country.

Somewhat more than 3 million murders, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies of over \$50, and car thefts according to the F.B.I.'s index crimes, are reported to the police each year. Almost all of these crimes, 87 percent of them, involve the theft of property. Crimes of violence are not as accurately reported because the victims are embarrassed or have a fear of recurrence.

There is good evidence that a disproportionate share of crime is committed by young people. The arrest rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft for persons 15 to 17 is 44 times higher than the arrest rate for those of 50 years and older committing the same crimes. Although the 15 to 17 year old group represents only 5 percent of the total population, it accounts for 13 percent of all arrests.

The truly frightening aspect of this situation is that these juveniles in turn will become adult criminals. Behind them there is a second generation also ripe for crime.

As better administrators are moved into police departments, more and more crimes are reported, more criminals apprehended. This efficiency shows an even bleaker picture of crime.

Following the hiring of new heads for their police departments, Chicago and New York witnessed fantastic increases in reported crimes, 6,000 to 18,000 and 7,000 to 23,000 respectively.

Thus when using the rate of reported crime we must realize that they measure only a small and undetermined fraction of all crimes committed.

Though this "dark figure" problem has been acknowledged by informed police officials for some time, until recently no attempt has been made to measure it.

In the summer of 1967 the President's Crime Commission conducted several surveys designed to measure crime, independent of official records. During the survey's efforts a representative sample of American households was asked whether or not they had been the victims of a crime, what it was, whether or not they had reported it to the police, and if not, why not?

The national survey indicated that

there were four times more forcible rapes than were reported, one-third more robberies than were reported, two times more aggravated assaults, five times more burglaries, and two and a half times more larcenies of \$50 and over.

The national survey of unreported crime suggests that the risk of being a victim is highest for the poor in all cases except homicide, larceny and auto theft, and is greater for non-whites for all crimes except larceny.

A number of studies of the relationships between the offender and his victim in crimes of violence indicates that the stranger poses a small threat. An analysis of murder in Philadelphia over a four year period shows that only 12 percent of them were committed by strangers.

While victim-offender statistics are not available on a nation-wide basis, except for murder, a recent study in the District of Columbia found that most rapists and muggers are relatives, friends or associates of their victims.

Crime, therefore, as we can see, is most prevalent among the poor, in areas where close contact and crowding breeds familiarity of the crudest sort, where family ties are weak, and friendship is oftentimes, at best, tenuous.

These characteristics find their ideal birthplace in the slums of the inner city where poverty and crowding are endemic.

Crime is increasing, faster than the population itself is increasing.

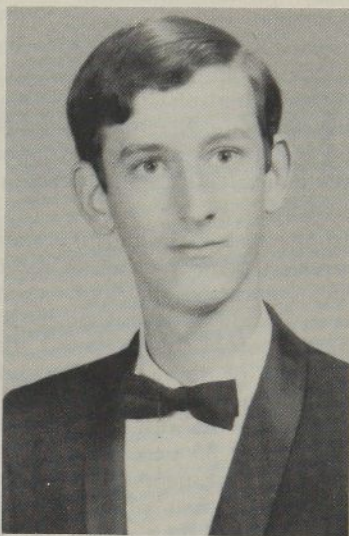
What can be done?

A corroborative study of the national unreported crime study, a massive study of crime patterns in Chicago since the turn of the century found the highest rates of reported juvenile delinquency in those areas with the highest infant mortality, lowest per capita income, least education, highest unemployment, and worst housing — the slums. This pattern persisted whether the slum was occupied by Irish immigrants, Polish immigrants, or Negro migrants.

This study seems to suggest that one of the most effective ways to reduce crime is to prevent it by eliminating the conditions, social and physical, that seem to spawn it.

We have seen that juvenile crime

composes a large majority of reported crime and, in fact, that juvenile crime is increasing faster than the population growth of that group. We also see that juvenile delinquency is worst where the possibilities of gaining a good education are slightest. Finally, we see that slum populations are always changing, one group replacing another as the first group educates itself and pulls itself "up by its boot straps." It has also been shown that juvenile



Robert E. Sappenfield, first vice-president of Epsilon Kappa Chapter at L.S.U., is a sophomore majoring in history and anthropology. He was author of an article, "The Impossible Game," that appeared in the last issue of the magazine, and is active in Delt activities at the division, as well as the chapter level. He also is financial secretary for the L.S.U. Foundation and a member of key campus committees.

crime feeds the growing population of adult criminals.

Hopefully an expenditure of funds for better education, both college prep and vocational-technical, would give these people an opportunity to better their lives.

Hopefully better zoning, city planning, and housing conditions, supplemented by adequate job sources gained through cooperation with private industry, would provide the environment and steady income

needed for a stable home environment.

The best way to prevent crime is to offer a logical and profitable alternative to it. These steps, hopefully, would stem the growth of crime.

Yet the problem of present crime remains. Better equipped, manned and trained police forces would add to the efficiency in apprehending criminals; a favorable publicity program for law enforcement agencies coupled with a faith in the now efficient departments would eliminate the fear of reprisal suffered by many victims of crimes and aid in the reporting of crimes; finally, quicker, more efficient legal proceedings would make conviction of criminals quicker and more just, a simple codification of laws and appeals to those laws would be invaluable.

Many of the steps necessary to start stemming the growth of crime have already been taken by our government. But as soon as these acts are passed, they, too, seem to pass from the mind of the public.

Legislation does not end a problem; continued concern, work, and "following up" does. In the past few years we have been given the legal tools by which we can work this problem of crime which plagues our society. With work and diligence, the problems of apathy, poverty, poor family habits, and lack of education can be at least partially erased.

But none of this is possible without the concerned citizen — the citizen who is willing to testify in court, to help in job training programs in local prisons and schools, to pay the taxes necessary to build efficient police departments, courts, and correctional agencies that can meet the challenge of crime.

It will take the efforts of people with "the abiding strength necessary to help them do their work, fulfill their obligations while maintaining their self-respect, bringing about that happy life wherein they may more truly love their fellow man, serve their country, and obey their God."

Shall we face the challenge?

AN ALTERATION



Photo
By MICHAEL
JACKSON
Marquette University

IN PRIORITIES

By DAVID BURCH
Louisiana State University

THERE ARE 3,600,000 square miles of land area in the continental United States. That is all. Unlike the human population, the GNP, or the number of registered motor vehicles, this number does not increase every year.

We have now constructed a mile of road for every square mile of land in this country. To build these highways we are consuming land and other irreplaceable resources at a staggering rate. Much of this land is found in the inner cities of this country.

When a highway slashes through a city, it is usually the low income areas that suffer the most. The brutal and often unjust shoving aside of these people does nothing to increase the respect they have for American society.

The slogan "white roads through black bedrooms" has often told the

story. Expressways to carry the suburbanite to his job downtown often slash through black residential and business areas.

Those who study the attitudes of the city-dweller — the increase in violence, the decrease in compassion — might ponder the effects of the wholesale destruction of families and neighborhoods and the uprooting of people from old familiar territory.

Such widespread damage to the community, when caused by a natural disaster, such as a flood or hurricane, usually brings men together in mutual acts of compassion.

When, however, the damage is the result of considered state action, the result is just the opposite — an increase in cynicism, hatred, and despair.

Compounding the injustice being

done to these people is the illogic of destroying low-income housing in the face of a growing shortage of low-income housing. The reason for this shortage, aside from the fact that we are destroying the houses, is that we do not seem to be able to find the money to build low-income housing.

One reason for this failure is that we are spending our money on other things, such as expressways. Ten million dollars a mile is cheap for an urban expressway these days. The proposed, but now rejected, Lower Manhattan Expressway was estimated to cost nearly \$100 million per mile.

Another reason for the lack of money is the declining tax base of most inner city areas. Wilfred Owens of the Brookings Institute has stated, "One of the most significant factors in the declining tax

base of the city is the liquidation of properties being absorbed by major highway projects."

The amount of money spent on automobiles and highways is huge.

In 1966, we spent \$28.5 billion for grades K-12 in public schools and \$48.8 billion for *all* education in the U.S.

In 1966, the total in sales of automobiles, spare parts, batteries and accessories, gas, etc. was \$81 billion, add it \$15 billion from the Federal Highway Trust Fund and state taxes, plus cost for insurance, driver education, and parking expenses brings the total to \$100 billion each year.

The primary reason expressways were extended in the central cities was to help the Central Business District (CBD). As originally conceived in 1944, the Interstate System was to serve inter-city and defense traffic purposes only. There were to be spurs from within the cities to connect to the Interstate System.

The change to our present automobile-dominated society brought about a push for urban expressways to keep people from leaving the inner cities. But expressways have only served to move people further out and to make the suburban shopping centers more convenient.

Merchants in Boston have watched suburban shopping centers capture an ever increasing part of the retail market despite one of the largest freeway programs.

In Boston, the CBD lost nine percent of its retail sales between 1958 and 1963. But in San Francisco, retail sales have increased nine percent during the same period, even though the city council voted in 1966 to suspend all freeway construction within the city. In 1967, sales increased 16 percent over 1963 sales.

Today there is mounting opposition to expressway designs from all sides. The proposed expressway through the French Quarter in New Orleans was stopped by the Department of Transportation. A section of I-40 through Overton Park in Memphis is being fought by environmentalists in the courts.

Suburban housing, now, is no longer safe from the paths of the expressways. As the burgeoning metropolitan population spreads out



Rural scene in Georgia was photographed by Bob Baggett, La Grange College sophomore. A photo and biographic material about the photographer are on page 35.

— the consequences of beltway and expressway construction themselves — more roads are being built and proposed to link suburban communities.



David Burch graduated from Hughes High School in Hughes, Ark., and entered LSU on a scholarship. Now a senior political science major, he plans to enter the Vanderbilt University School of Law this fall. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Mu Sigma Rho, and Pi Sigma Alpha honor societies, and has served as scholarship chairman and corresponding secretary for Epsilon Kappa Chapter. He has played trombone in the LSU Tiger Marching Band for four years and has served on the Union Pop Entertainment Committee.

The closer-in suburbanities are alarmed at these plans to expand highways and build new loops and radials to serve the outer suburbs.

Also, a growing number of mayors and governors have called for a shift in emphasis on the part of the federal government with more aid or public transportation and less for expressways.

It was Mayor John Lindsey who in his bid for re-election stopped the construction of the Lower Manhattan Expressway.

Mayor Sam Massel, from a helicopter flying over stalled rush-hour traffic on Atlanta's expressways, called upon the motorists to vote for a rapid transit system for Atlanta in order to eliminate these traffic jams.

They did. San Francisco will soon open its new rapid transit system. Washington is building a new subway system, and Atlanta will soon start one. Many other cities are studying alternatives to more expressways.

This is not a call for an end to progress, or an end to jobs in the highway construction industry.

This is a call for a shift of priorities from building concrete and steel expressways to building concrete and steel mass transit systems which can move more people more rapidly in more comfort and with less destruction of the environment than automobiles or expressways.

Reflections on a Football Career

DePauw University senior John McDonough was a starting flanker back on the 1971 Tiger varsity football team along with being an English composition major.

On Nov. 13, the Jacksonville, Fla., student-athlete wrote the final chapter of his college football career when DePauw hosted Wabash College in the oldest continuous college football rivalry west of the Alleghenies.

Since McDonough does some able writing for the DePauw sports information office, he was asked to reflect on his career, prior to his last game:

"I've often wondered what it would be like to play the last football game of my life. Even when I was younger, I thought about the last game and where my career would end. Dreams had me playing for the Chicago Bears in a game against the Green Bay Packers. Reality had me playing for a small college somewhere. Well, that somewhere became DePauw University and no longer do I need to wonder about the last game. It will arrive this Saturday.

"It is very difficult to imagine that 12 years of football will end this weekend. It will end with the ringing of a 350 pound, bronze bell, the Monon Bell, which symbolizes the annual gridiron clash between DePauw University and Wabash College. The Bell will not only toll for the winner of the contest, but also for the senior players in their final game.

"But before the ringing of the Bell and the final 60 minutes of play, there will be many thoughts which will enter my mind. Some

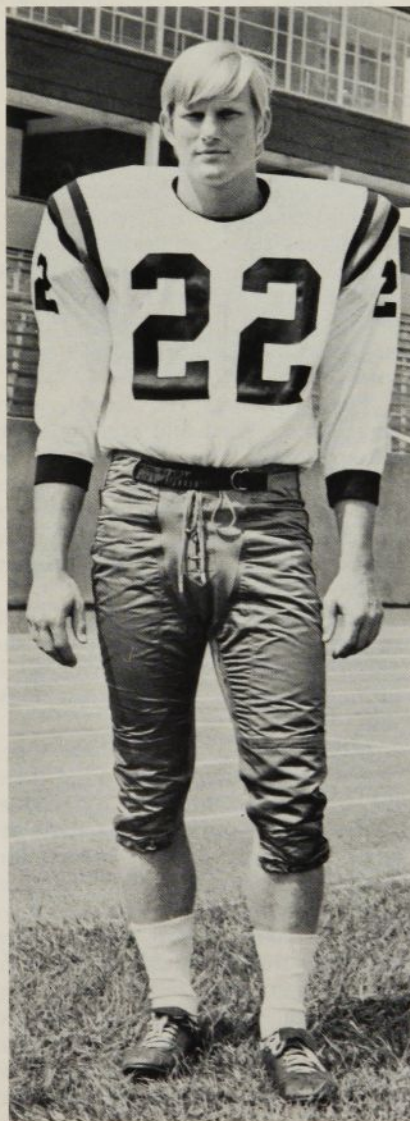
will be nostalgic, remembering the wins over the losses, the great moments over the disappointments, and the might have beens over what was.

"More important will be the thoughts which realize what football has done for me, how it has affected my life, and why it means more to me than a Saturday afternoon clash, a halftime show, and a roaring crowd.

"Football is more to me than just a 'game.' I've often been told that I take football too seriously and that I should realize that it is only a game. But when you consider all of the factors involved as the number of hours, the sweat, the rewards, the frustrations, the friendships, and the attitudes, football becomes more. It became a part of my life. It has given to me a courage to pursue the challenges of life and the will to never give up. It has enabled me to better understand many situations off the field as well as on the field. Coach Tom Mont often said 'football will be one of the most rewarding experiences of your life.' For me, football has been more than rewarding.

"So, with these thoughts in my mind, along with the hope of final victory, I will enter Saturday's game: the oldest continuous rivalry west of the Alleghenies. But, unlike the continuance of these games, I am much less permanent and I will have to move on to other things after November 13, 1971."

(In his final game, won by Wabash 16-7, John caught four passes for 39 yards. — Ed.)



John McDonough

Visit to the Soviet Union

*An unusual experience in Russia is the basis
for a student's comparison of social structures.*

By TIMOTHY T. McCORMICK
University of Arizona

DURING the summer of 1971, nine students from the University of Arizona, including myself, had the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union. For several weeks, we toured six cities, meeting with many young Russians.

The majority of students in our group spoke Russian. This knowledge of the language enabled us to make close friendships wherever we went, and we returned with the confidence that we had gained an insight into Russian life.

After a visit to the U.S.S.R., one realizes the meaning of repression; one learns what it is like to live under a despotic and totalitarian government which allows no freedom of speech, thought, or dissent.

Everyone in Russia must follow the dogmatic Marxist-Leninist ideology set forth by the government. All must abide by the Communist Party program. The people are frightened into obedience.

It is true that there is little crime in the U.S.S.R. The streets of Moscow and Leningrad are safe at all hours of the night. But the K.G.B. military policemen closely watch the populace and quickly squelch any social or political dissent.

We met a large number of young Russians. But Soviet officials attempt to isolate foreigners from private citizens. Our tourist guides carefully directed what we were to see and

they discouraged impromptu conversations with the citizenry.

Yet the Intourist Travel Agency, which supervises all foreigners while in the U.S.S.R., knew that we would be interested in meeting young people. Therefore, in Volgograd, Intourist introduced us to several Russian students.

These students, no doubt, were carefully screened and sanctioned by Intourist. We were encouraged by our guides to associate with them, perhaps to lessen the possibility of our meeting, on our own, those who would hold a less favorable opinion of the U.S.S.R.

Being ideologically sound, these students were allowed to enter the Intourist Hotel. Such a privilege is normally denied the average Russian.

Although the agency had sanctioned these students, we found them to be very friendly and hospitable. When talking on politics, they argued that the socialist revolution would eventually come to America. When questioned on how this revolution would come about, they answered that it would spring from the working class.

Offering this typically Marxist argument, the students stated that America would come into the Soviet camp on her own. They felt that America would eventually realize that, for a future of prosperity and

advancement, she must abandon capitalism and turn to socialism.

The Russians felt that the United States would fall to socialism peacefully, from within, not from the military might of the Soviet Union.

This conversation in Volgograd sharply contrasts with an incident in Leningrad.

One afternoon in Leningrad, another American and I were approached on the street by a young Russian man wanting to buy American clothes. This is a common incident in the U.S.S.R. The government has emphasized heavy industry rather than consumer goods.

Although the Russian people admire Western dress, the Soviet government forbids foreigners to sell clothes to the citizens. After assuring him that we had no clothes for sale, the man wished to continue the conversation.

The Russians have no opportunity to know about America. Many are fascinated by our country and anxious to learn more about it. Due to the government's discouragement of contact between native and visitor, the people have little opportunity to hear about America.

The Soviet press delivers anti-American propaganda in its articles. The Russian in Leningrad questioned us about the American political system and sharply criticized the Soviet government. He stated that

he held such great respect for the American system that he revered Democracy.

Indeed, the conversation differed sharply from the one in Volgograd, where we met with the government-screened students.

Following an extended conversation, the man asked us to meet his friend. We did, then invited them both to the Intourist Hotel. Luckily, the hotel doorman was not there to prevent their entrance.

When in the hotel room, our friends told us many interesting facts about life in the Soviet Union — facts which are never revealed by Intourist guides. In my opinion, it is in such conversations that we received the true picture of what life really is like in Russia.

Our friends stated that life for them was unbearable. They had no freedom of speech. They could trust no one. The government uses a network of plainclothesmen who quickly discover dissenters.

Our friends contended that it is possible for one's next door neighbor to be a government agent. The people live in constant fear of the police. The two men said that people who have spoken against the government hear knocks at the door. They answer the knocks and are never seen nor heard from again.

They told us that our Intourist guide probably was reporting every move we made to the security officials. No doubt our friends were risking much in associating with us.

When asked why they risked talking with us, they said they wanted us to go home and tell the American people what life really was like in their country. They stated that it was impossible for them to leave Russia, but they would willingly give five years of their lives just to spend one day in the United States.

When it was time for them to leave the hotel, our friends asked us to accompany them to the door. They said that they were afraid to go to the door alone.

Unfortunately, their fears were confirmed. The police were waiting for them at the door. Apparently someone had seen them enter the hotel with two Americans, and informed the police.

The two men were arrested and taken to the police station. Thus, the earlier statements of espionage

and fear were confirmed before my eyes. Previous to their arrest, I had made plans to meet them the following day. I did not expect to see them, not knowing what fate had befallen them after their arrest.

However, they arrived at the designated meeting place. They explained that they had been searched and fined ten rubles each for being in the Intourist Hotel. I was pleased that their punishment was not heavy.

That afternoon they took me to their apartments. One friend lived



Timothy T. McCormick, a member of Epsilon Epsilon Chapter, studied Russian history as an undergraduate at the University of Arizona. In January, 1972, he entered graduate school there and is working toward an M.A. degree in Russian history and Slavic studies. Before going to Arizona, he attended Lincoln Junior College in his hometown of Lincoln, Ill., for two years. His father was initiated into Delta Tau Delta at the University of Colorado in 1941.

with his wife, small child, and mother-in-law in a small one-room apartment. They shared a community kitchen, located in the hall, with 12 other persons. They also shared one toilet with 12 others. When wishing to shower, they must go to the public bathhouse.

Those living conditions are considered average. If a Russian wants a new apartment, he must go on a waiting list. He might remain on the list for 20 years.

When we parted, one man said

"Now you know what it is like to live here. Now you can see the type of life we must endure."

Taking a taxi back to my hotel, I dressed for our farewell dinner party. We were leaving Russia the next morning.

When I returned to my room that night after dinner, I opened my suitcase to find that the addresses of my Leningrad friends had been torn out of my address book. The photo taken of them also was missing.

Hotel officials, many of whom are undercover police, had opened my locked room and searched my suitcase. They obviously did not want me to keep in contact with my new acquaintances.

The following day our tour ended and our group left the Soviet Union. I can say that the trip made me appreciative of the United States. I enjoyed the trip thoroughly. Russians, as individuals, are warm and friendly. Our food and accommodations were excellent. But I was impressed by the despotism, the tyranny of the Soviet governments.

Russians do not enjoy the freedoms that Americans take for granted. They do not enjoy the freedoms of speech, assembly, and press. They live in a closed society where one only hears what the government wishes him to hear.

After the trip, I felt grateful that we have a society where we need not fear the repression of a despotic government or the ruthlessness of military police.

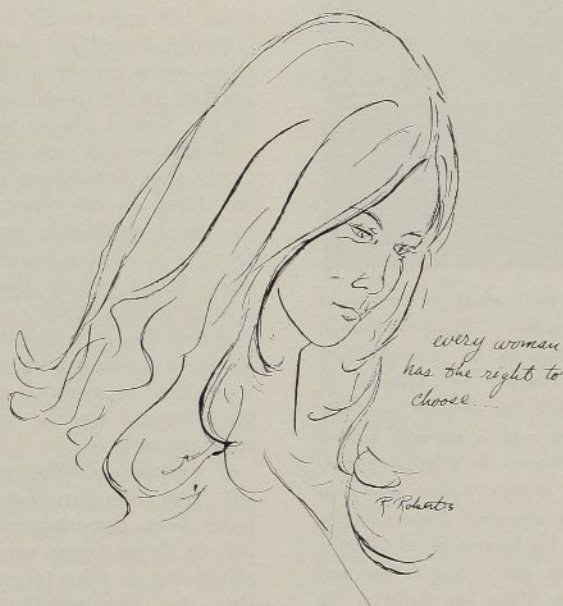
I considered the possibility that the two men in Leningrad could have been government plants, seeking to draw from us our ideas and reactions to what they were saying. But our conversations in Russian convinced me otherwise. I think our ability to speak their language prompted them to be open with us. A professor who was with us agrees with this conclusion.

One overriding thought keeps coming back to me. It is the statement made by one of my Leningrad friends: "Now you know what it is like to live here. Go home and tell the American people what it really is like."

That doesn't sound like a final impression that a government agent would attempt to leave with us.

The Issues Of Legalized Abortion

By ROGER JOHNSON
Washington & Jefferson



Drawing by ROBIN ROBERTS
Washington & Jefferson

"LEGALIZED ABORTION IS
LEGALIZED MURDER,"
reads a bumper sticker in Bethesda,
Maryland. A subject so controver-
sial is understandably going to gen-
erate such emotional reactions
among those debating the issue,
both pro and con.

But the debate is now being
carried to the state legislatures and
the Supreme Court, making it a
matter of national concern. After
many months of intensive study, I
would like to present my findings to
you, my Brothers, for your en-
lightenment and criticism.

Why Abortion

By now, many of you will be won-
dering what an article dealing with
abortion is doing in the Fraternity
magazine. A matter of nationwide
importance such as this concerns us
all either directly or indirectly, and
chances are that many readers lack
sufficient information to take a
definite stand on the issue.

Abortion can no longer be dis-
missed as being "her" problem or
"his" problem or even "their" prob-
lem. A small amount of reflection
will clearly indicate that it is "our"
problem.

Experience has shown me that
those groups striving to legalize
abortion do not favor abortion. A
paradox? Not at all. A few ex-
amples will serve to illustrate this
fact. An Association for the Study
of Abortion pamphlet answers the
question:

*Is abortion a desirable method of
family planning?*

*A. No. The ideal method of fam-
ily planning is the prevention rather
than the destruction of pregnancy.
But until contraceptives become uni-
versally available and effective, abor-
tion will continue to be an essential
secondary means of controlling un-
wanted births.*

Planned Parenthood's policy state-
ment of 1969 is quite specific:

*The optimum method of birth
control is the consistent employment
of effective contraception but in
practice this goal is not achieved. It
is, therefore, desirable that provi-
sions respecting abortion not be con-
tained in state criminal codes.*

The November/December 1971 issue of the *National Reporter* of Zero Population Growth, Inc. has listed eight resolutions adopted by its board of directors. Among these eight are:

1) *All anti-birth control laws including restrictive abortion laws . . . should be abolished, and all forms of birth control should be made available to every member of society, and*

2) *Zero Population Growth, Inc. opposes compulsory birth control.*

Clearly, then, the primary objective of these organizations is to prevent pregnancy, not terminate it.

Although many factors should be considered when discussing abortion legalization, only two are fundamental bases for argument. First, abortion involves a woman's right of choice in matters concerning her body. It is a moot point to determine whether abortion is or is not a right.

Like any other operation, however, abortion is a medical procedure and should be governed by the same general rules applying to other medical procedures. In this respect, abortion should be made readily and safely available to any woman who chooses to have one.

One Every 30 Seconds

The consequences of restrictive abortion laws on the health of women is the second basis for discussion. It is generally recognized that there are 1,000,000 illegal abortions performed in the United States annually. This is one every 30 seconds on the average. Of these, about three-fourths would be classified as septic, or done under less than sterile conditions.

The result: about 1,000 women dead each year and several more thousand injured, infected or rendered sterile. It is difficult to talk to a person in the medical profession who has not seen the result of a botched, illegal abortion.

Recently speaking with a doctor at a prominent hospital in Washington, D.C., I was informed that before abortion was made legal in the district, his particular hospital alone was admitting about two women a month who came there seeking treatment for septic abor-

tions. Of these, nearly two per year died.

Most women will consult private physicians for treatment of bungled abortions. Hence, few of these illegal operations or their efforts are reported.

Since there are about 30,000,000 abortions performed annually on a worldwide scale, I could tell you some of the grim statistics from countries where abortions are restricted. I could mention that in Chile, which is 98 percent Roman Catholic, 45 percent of all units of blood are being used to treat septic abortions or how one of every three hospital admissions in obstetrics in Italy is for septic abortion.

I could even tell you that in Mexico, for every woman delivering a child in a hospital, one woman is admitted for the results of septic abortion.

But there is no need to look so far from home for such grim statistics. Right here in our own country women are continuing to fall victim to unsafe means of abortion.

Solid objects like coathangers, knitting needles, catheters, etc. have been used. I have seen an X-ray photograph of a woman with a pencil in her uterus, which was used to induce an abortion.

Attempts such as this frequently result in the infection, shock or hemorrhage caused by perforation of the uterus, or death.

Another popular method could be called the "Lysol method." Here, solutions of Lysol, soapsuds, alcohol, lye, etc. are used to clear the uterus. Douching the vagina can be refreshing but douching the interior of the uterus can be deadly, especially with the above substances. They cause severe burning of the tissues, which can open and expose countless blood vessels in the womb. If air happens to get pumped into these vessels during exposure, gas embolism and death may quickly follow. Shock and hemorrhage are also probable consequences.

Nothing that a woman can take orally, with the possible exception of the morning-after pill, can cause abortion without also causing severe disability or death to the mother.

Physical exertion such as lifting heavy objects, running, horseback

riding or falling down stairs is useless. The victim may get a hernia or a visit to her local hospital, but little else.

Some women have heard of vacuum aspiration, a safe, simple abortion technique employed before the twelfth week of pregnancy (the first trimester). Unfortunately, they confuse this technique with their vacuum cleaner. Using the appropriate attachments, women have attempted to convert their vacuum cleaner into an effective abortion machine. Although effective, it is not healthy. Death results immediately as the uterus is extracted from the body.

As mentioned before, nearly 1,000,000 women will undergo illegal abortions in this country per year and nearly 750,000 of these will be septic abortion. About 1,000 women will lose their lives as a result.

Even if these figures were inaccurate by a factor of two or 10, we would still be able to draw the same conclusion. Women are dying because of restrictive laws denying them safe, medical terminations of their pregnancies.

The question is not, as some contend, whether more, fewer or no abortions will be allowed to occur but whether more of the abortions being performed will be carried out under safe, medical conditions.

Where Abortion is Legal

Carried out under sterile conditions, abortion can be an extremely safe operation. There is only one way to assure that abortions will be carried out under such conditions: legalize it. By placing the operation in the hands of the medical profession, abortion will be as safe as modern science can make it.

Just how safe are abortions performed under the proper conditions? This question must be answered in two parts, reflecting both aspects of health: the physical and mental.

Abortions performed in the first trimester of pregnancy are the safest, involving the least time and fewest complications. The techniques used are known as dilatation and curettage (D&C), vacuum aspiration and vibrodilation. All three are very safe, fast and can be done under local anesthetic.

The first involves a scraping away

of the inner lining of the uterus by a surgical instrument. The other two are methods which extract the contents of the uterus by a vacuum procedure.

After 12 weeks, other, less simple procedures must be employed. These may be either hysterotomy, used between the twelfth and sixteenth weeks, or saline injection after the sixteenth week.

A general rule of thumb is that the later an abortion is performed the more dangerous it becomes. None of these methods, however, is nearly as dangerous as a septic abortion.

From 1962-1964 the following statistics were reported from several eastern European countries where abortion is legal:

Bulgaria — 67,000 legal abortions with no deaths;

Czechoslovakia — 140,000 legal abortions with no deaths;

Hungary — 358,000 legal abortions with two deaths.

Women seeking abortions in these countries are encouraged to have them early, thus the low fatality rates.

When performed in the first trimester of pregnancy, a fatality rate of no more than 3 per 100,000 can be expected from legal abortions. Compare this with the 100 per 100,000 fatality of illegal abortion and a fatality rate of about 23 per 100,000 for childbirth in this country.

It may then be readily determined that first trimester legal abortions can be six to eight times safer than childbirth.

The situation in this country, in the states where abortion has been legalized, compares very favorably with these statistics. New York City is more or less the center of abortion activity in this country.

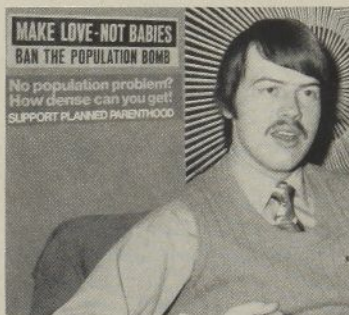
The February 20, 1972 issue of *The New York Times* reported that since July 1, 1970 there had been 278,122 legal abortions performed in New York City with a fatality rate of 3.7 per 100,000. These figures represent all abortions performed up to and including the 24th week of pregnancy.

The effect of legal abortion on the decline of septic abortion has been most dramatic. The November/De-

cember issue of the *ZPG National Reporter* stated that since abortion became legal in July of 1970, New York City reported that as of May 10, 1971 the birth rate had fallen 4% while the maternal death rate due to pregnancy had *dropped 56%*.

When abortion is legalized and becomes readily available to any who request it, deaths and complications of septic abortion will be significantly reduced, and hopefully eliminated.

As experience with legal abortion has increased, resulting complications have decreased. In New York City, the complication rate fell to 5.7 per 1,000 abortions between July and December of 1971. This was down from 12.4 during the first



A senior physics major, Roger Johnson has been Gamma Chapter recording secretary for two years and Project DESIRE leader for the past year. He is an active member of Zero Population Growth, Inc., and the Abortion Justice Association of Pittsburgh. In addition, he helped organize a W&J seminar on sexuality. This article marks the second time that his work has appeared in the "Review," the first being in the summer 1970 edition.

six months of the liberalized law and 6.4 in the second six months, as reported in the *Times*.

A prominent abortion clinic that I visited in Washington, D.C. lists infection as the most frequent complication of legal abortion, occurring in about 2 patients in 100. Treatment for infection is usually simple and effective when proper antibiotics are administered.

Bleeding is a less frequent complication. A small amount of bleeding after the operation is normal as the uterus contracts to its former size. Tissue retention is a very rare complication requiring a repeat

emptying of the womb. No statistics indicate that modern abortion techniques have any effect on a women's fertility.

The effect of abortion on a patient's mental health must also be considered. I can only speculate how a woman feels about having a clandestine, illegal abortion that by the laws of the state, may well be a criminal act. I am a bit more familiar, however, with how people feel both before and after a legal abortion.

What About Her Peace of Mind?

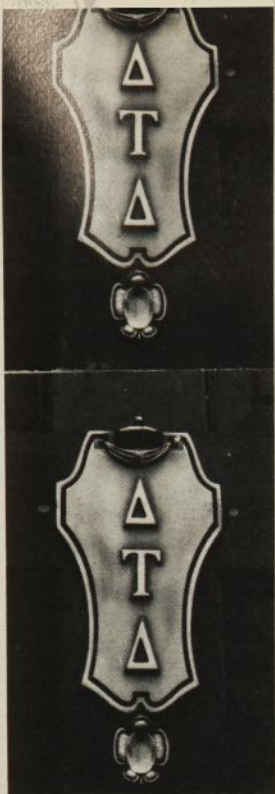
If a woman is pregnant and strongly desires not to be, chances are that she will be willing to tolerate a great deal to have an abortion. Just how much will she be required to tolerate if she chooses to terminate her pregnancy at a modern hospital or clinic?

To answer this question, I can draw upon my personal experience. As previously mentioned, I visited an abortion clinic in February of 1972. Extremely impressed with the clean, bright, medical decor, I was shown individual meeting rooms in which a skilled counselor shows the patient all the available types of birth control devices. The patient is encouraged to employ one of these methods. The possibility of a return visit is minimized in this way. Every possible alternative to abortion is presented to the patient in the hope that fewer abortions will be performed.

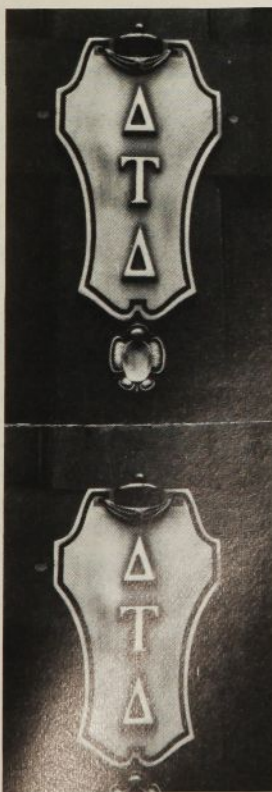
From the time she arrives, and even during the operation, each patient has her own individual counselor to answer any questions. Although the operation takes only about ten minutes, the patient usually spends about 4-5 hours at the clinic. This particular facility presently serves about 50 patients a day, 6 days a week.

After the operation, women are encouraged to write to the clinic at some future time expressing their feelings. Although an abortion will never be a pleasant experience, the letters indicate that fear and regret are minimized by proper counseling.

Seeing this clinic, one becomes very skeptical of those who speak of such facilities as being abortion mills.



Fraternity Issues



Will Fraternities Die?

By DOUGLAS FINK
Kansas State University

THE FRATERNITY is dying. An archaic institution, it is slowly fading from existence. Many people today believe that this is true. It is the concern and responsibility of the Fraternity to find out.

Society and youth are obviously different today than in past years. Rather than passively accepting the world as it is, people generally tend to question it more. They seek change for what they feel is wrong.

The result of this trend has been a growing dissatisfaction with the institution. The traditional church is attacked as hypocritical; the government is criticized for pursuing a needless war and unfair policies toward the media, poor and consumer; learning institutions are questioned as to their effectiveness and service to the student.

Those who question these institutions encompass radicals and liberals alike. Even some conservatives seek change. All of these people, like many before them, question and criticize with one main purpose — the improvement of our society.

The institution, naturally, has become the target for criticism. Clinging to the conventional wisdom, the traditional church, government and universities vehemently resist

change. The result has been radically polarized factions. The challengers of institutions, though, sometimes confuse the institution itself with its administration.

Many times an institution is a misused entity, which is actually very receptive to change. One example is our nation's Constitution. The Constitution can be abused by those in power, but as an institution it is still a flexible organ.

The Fraternity is an institution. Consequently, whether rightly or wrongly, it is rejected as stagnant and antiquated by many progressives. As an institution it is subject to the same attack as other institutions. In retrospect, other institutions have been induced to change in past years. Churches are gradually relaxing some restrictions; the government is grudgingly leaving Vietnam (among other things); and the universities are making improvements.

These institutions have had to respond to change in order to survive. In the same way, the Fraternity must be receptive to change.

Anyone could cite statistics to either prove or disprove the theory of the dying Fraternity. That is not my purpose. Here I hope to briefly

Photos by MICHAEL J. JILOTY
University of Missouri

explore those changes which have occurred in past years. Maybe from this we can better judge if the Fraternity truly is dying, and what must be done if it is.

As a pledge of Gamma Chi at Kansas State, my scope of knowledge about the Fraternity is limited. All my research is limited to opinions expressed by my own chapter's actives and alumni. This is not a sociological study; it is a brief examination of one situation. The reader may credit its representativeness as much as he wishes. By it, though, he may be spurred to further study of a possibility which affects us all, the dying Fraternity.

In examining the changes in my chapter I drew upon information concerning three different eras: the early forties, the early fifties and the late sixties. Each time revealed definite changes in the operation of the chapter, as well as strong similarities.

I first interviewed Ward Keller. Pledged in 1942, Mr. Keller is now a leading Manhattan businessman and president of Gamma Chi's house corporation.

In 1942 pledge training was a different operation. Disciplinary boards were held weekly to judge each pledge's progress. Punishment was dealt out in a manner unheard of at Gamma Chi today. Each pledge was required to collect barrel staves which were stored in a designated place. When a pledge misbehaved he was hit with one of these staves. Sometimes the active would break the stave.

The idea, according to Mr. Keller, was that if the pledge really desired to be in the Fraternity he would endure the harrassment. As we shall see, this policy has changed drastically.

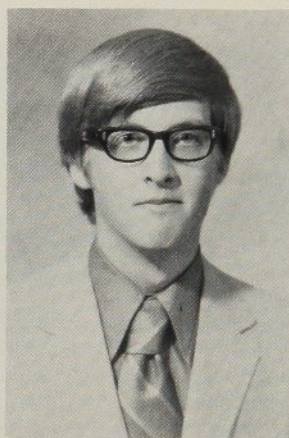
The chapter took an active role in campus politics when Mr. Keller was a student. The fraternities as a whole had substantial control of the student governing organization. They were also strongly active in athletics and social events. Pledges were required to have dates as part of their training.

Song practices were held bi-weekly and a song was known for each Greek chapter on campus. At that time each fraternity had a distinct character. For instance one had a

reputation for athletics and another for academics.

Individually members had a strong dedication to the Fraternity. When asked about the relationship between the individual's priorities and those of the Fraternity Mr. Keller equated the two: "Every action reflects on the Fraternity; you have to think before you take certain actions." Mr. Keller stressed friends and fellowship as the main purpose of the Fraternity: "Everyone had strong feelings."

A decade later Mr. Dub Gunter, Jr. was pledged to Gamma Chi. Now a local businessman and treasurer of the house corporation, Mr.



Recent Delt initiate Douglas Fink entered Kansas State University last fall, after graduating from Shawnee Mission East High School in Prairie Village, Kan. Doug is majoring in journalism, with emphasis on news and editorial writing. He was selected as outstanding pledge during the fall semester at Gamma Chi.

Gunter related how the Fraternity operated in 1952.

As with Mr. Keller's time, fraternity members were active on campus. The fraternities held many positions in the student government. As in the forties, songs were sung often and pledges were encouraged to have dates to all the major functions. The chapter also participated in the Interfraternity Sing and short production competition. Activity of this type was considered important.

Pledge training had changed since Mr. Keller's time. "There was never anything physically brutal," commented Mr. Gunter. Among those things that pledges did do included

wearing burlap underwear and taking a bite from an onion for some misdeed. Certainly this was a great improvement over a barrel stave! Other features of hazing included Fire Drills (line-ups), and "Hell Week."

Mr. Gunter attributed the main reason for hazing to creating a unity, an "esprit de corps" among the pledges. This is in contrast to Mr. Keller's assertion: "Nobody thought, then, of the purpose."

The overall purpose of the Fraternity to Mr. Gunter was the fulfillment of the student's education. It was to teach a person to cooperate and get along with others. Mr. Gunter said, "It taught you how to meet college life and how to conduct yourself in public."

In the ensuing years the chapter suffered a period of apathy, according to Mr. Gunter. Then in the late sixties a change came. Mr. Keith Toll was a pledge during this time.

Mr. Toll told about "T-sessions" and paddling which were more rigorous forms of pledge training than now used. The chapter changed during this time period from this to the present demerit system. The new system had pledges work off demerits for mistakes, completely abolishing physical harrassment. His punishment became less senseless since he was doing something for the house.

In relation to the new methods and the training he underwent Mr. Toll commented: "By going through it I gained experience so I could help develop a better program. It has eased up quite a bit by necessity, because of the changing attitudes of incoming freshmen."

Mr. Toll's conception of the Fraternity's purpose was very much like that of earlier members. He told of how it gave a person an opportunity for leadership and "learning to co-exist with my fellow man." He also referred to the political function of a fraternity which differed from earlier thinking: "I think the Fraternity should help make people aware of what's going on." He favored a commonly supported program, such as Delta Tau Delta's current Project Desire or other community services, such as coaching a little league team.

If change is any indication of the

survival of an institution, and if Gamma Chi is representative of the rest of the fraternity system, then the Fraternity will survive.

One of the most outstanding changes has been in pledge training, long one of the main criticisms of fraternities. Today at Gamma Chi no physical harrassment occurs. Mr. Keller remarked on this change: "The main difference has been in pledge training. We think of the more serious aspects of why we do certain things; we don't do things blindly today as we did then."

As the political arena has increased and changed, so has Delta Tau Delta. No longer is the Fraternity restricted to campus politics, but is active in other areas, too. This is especially evident in the case of the Delt Charity Marathon held at Louisiana State University.

The methods of rushing have changed drastically in recent years, allowing both the rushee and the Fraternity a better look at each other. No longer are men chosen like those in the Pro Football Draft.

These are changes which have occurred. They speak for themselves. The question now arises, are there further steps to be taken? Will fraternities stop here? Mr. Gunter said that fraternities must keep up with the times; they must "change so they can continue to grow." Mr. Keller felt that the fraternity means more now than ever before. And Mr. Toll recognized the different attitudes of incoming freshmen.

Pride was considered vital by each man questioned. The fraternity that changes with the times can be proud of its open-mindedness and flexibility. These qualities will undoubtedly be necessary in the years ahead.

Perhaps someday Gamma Chi may pledge a black student or a foreigner. It has been done elsewhere. Maybe the Fraternity will take an active role in widening the voice of the student body. Mr. Gunter commented on the changing society: "If we continued to do things as I did when I was in school it could die. Your generation has more open feelings. You're not afraid to say no."

Let us continue to live up to that ideal.

Walking Through Sand Dunes

By JOHN D. FOWLER
University of Florida

The ocean

I seem to be gazing at one of the most ominous,
Mystifying creatures I have encountered.

There is a certain tranquility and serenity
That manifests itself here.

I am alone and somehow I wish I never had to return
To the other world.

I feel as if the ocean is calling me to join her
On her pathway through time and to eternity.

Many times she has unfurled her arms and engulfed my thoughts.
Two become one.

My mind is now in a state of perpetual orgasm
As I look out and stare.

An apparent attempt to grasp and comprehend this vast mystery.

My eyes now look away and scan the horizon.

Here is nature in all her splendor, wonder, and glory.

The white sand beneath my feet gives a soothing and comforting
feeling.

The shells along the sea recall to my memory evolution

And a solemnness toward life that once was.

Behind me trees are lifting up their arms toward the sky

In an effort to fulfill their duties as prescribed by nature.

Maybe they too, are groping for something — anything.

The ocean now send her messenger, the wind, whistling through.
The sanddunes bend away from the wind, as if in obedience to
her command.

Gusts of sand spring forth as the wind gives them life.

Somehow my sight is now returned to the ocean

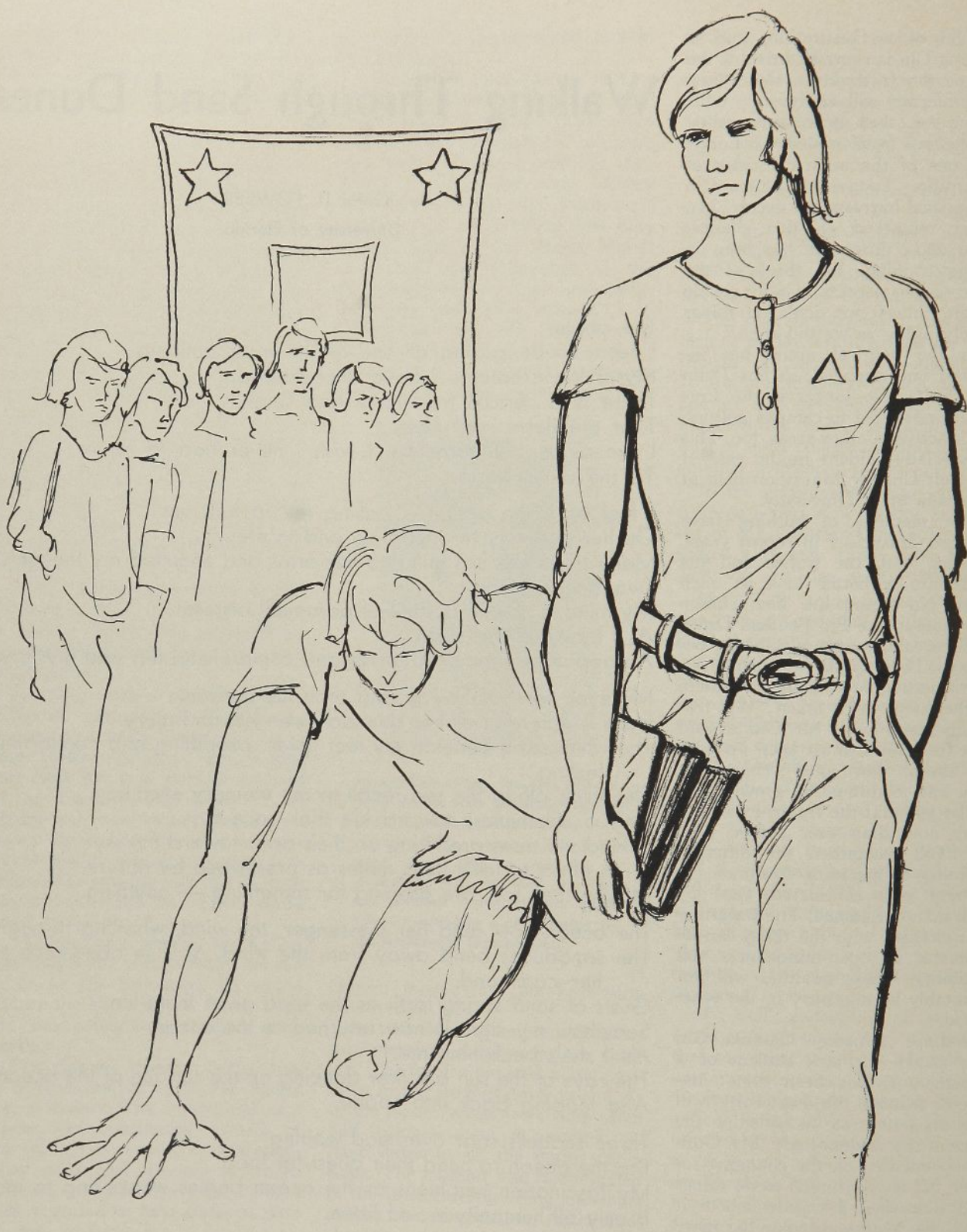
As if she's beckoning me.

The rays of the sun are now dancing on the surface of the ocean
And leaping back into space.

Three seagulls soar overhead waiting

For the ocean to heed their quest for food.

My fascination heightens as the ocean begins whispering to me.
If only all humanity would listen.



Art by ROBIN ROBERTS
Washington & Jefferson

Pledge Program: A CONSTANT RE-EVALUATION

By JEFFREY WINIK
Syracuse University

FOR MANY YEARS, physical hazing has been a part of fraternity life — a pledge had to prove himself deserving of the house. But that kind of philosophy has changed in the past several years.

A philosophy that once viewed the fraternity as an institution where individual sacrifices were made "for the good of the house" has been replaced by a philosophy that sees the fraternity as men living with each other who project their attitude as concerned men towards the pledges — in order to help them develop that same attitude towards the house, the community and other people.

The pledge philosophy of Gamma Omicron Chapter at Syracuse, written this fall by pledge trainer Steve Close, exemplifies this.

The purpose of the pledge education program will be threefold:

First, we (the brothers) must help the pledge brothers to adjust academically and socially to their new environment. Second, we must help the pledge brothers to be good Deltas by instilling in them the qualities of a good brother: Leadership, Manners and Pride in a job well done. Third, we must make these pledge brothers good citizens by helping them to realize the value of rendering service to the community.

The methods by which we will

obtain these goals will be to give them the burden of responsibility.

How then, has the fraternity system changed? What were the reasons for physical hazing? Did it really contribute to pledge and brother unity? Why doesn't it now? These are the questions that will be discussed.

First of all, let us assume that the fraternity is the axis of an equilibrium system. The goals of the fraternity are brotherhood and sur-

vival on the college campus. On one side of the axis is the pledge program. This should be dealt with as a delicate situation, for the fraternity either retains its pledges or it does not. On the other side of the axis is the ever-changing variable, the university environment. Students are constantly changing their values, and the pledge program must change to meet these values.

What then, has been done to maintain the goals of the fraternity in the pledge program?

Because of new attitudes developed by students on the college campus during the past several years, the pledge program here at Gamma Omicron has changed in various ways.

A few years ago, it was instilled in the pledges that all activities during pledging were done "for the house," including such things as lineups, calisthenics and even eating bean meals (beans for appetizer, entrée and dessert).

Pledges were trained to regard the house as an institution where sacrifices were necessary for admission, with no regard for the brotherhood concept present. To prove oneself as a pledge was to serve the brothers without asking questions.

The purpose of physical hazing was threefold: First, it met the expectations of both brothers and pledges. Second, it was amusing to the brotherhood. Third, it added



A native of Metuchen, N. J., Jeff Winik is a sophomore TV-Radio major at Syracuse. Formerly recording secretary and traditions chairman at Gamma Omicron, he now serves as rush chairman. In his spare time, he works as an interviewer in the Admissions Office and in the programming department of the University's new cable TV system.

to the unification of the pledges.

Putting individuals in a situation where they must depend on each other for confidence and encouragement to overcome that situation creates a kind of cohesion, unity, friendship — a desire to “work as a team” to get revenge on the Brothers of the fraternity.

Pledge pranks were encouraged by the Brothers for the purpose of getting pledges to work together. Today, however, pranks are performed only in jest.

Because of the general attitude shift away from belligerence and violence in today's collegiate, students are turning away from fraternities which practice physical hazing.

Today's student is more mature, individualistic, sophisticated and unwilling to go through unnecessary physical hazing just to participate in a living situation different from dorms. Socially, dorms have a social

life often equaling that of fraternities.

Consequently, in the spring of 1969, Gamma Omicron eliminated physical hazing from its pledge program. Rushees found out that physical hazing was hypocritical to the concept of fraternity and brotherhood.

Another consequence of this realization is that Gamma Omicron no longer takes a superior attitude towards its pledges as it has in the past (before spring 1969). Of course, the fraternity does demand that pledges learn a certain amount of material: the history and traditions of the fraternity, its founders and such, but the relationship between the brothers and the pledges is now one of mutual respect.

Pledges no longer play a subservient role in the fraternity; they are looked upon as future Brothers, not pledges “trying to become Brothers. The fraternity also realizes that

the university's demands upon the student are high, so the fraternity stresses the importance of high academic achievement in its pledge program.

If unity in the pledge class cannot be attained through hazing, then how can unity be achieved?

The answer is that since today's student is concerned with his physical and social environment and the events which alter them, constructive achievement seems to be the best way of training pledges: to have them do some sort of community project.

For example, last year's pledge class made blood donations. The pledges in this fall's class planned a Christmas party for underprivileged children.

Part of the program demands that pledges also do some sort of constructive work within the shelter: building a new partition or a trophy case, or maybe even installing paneling in the Chapter Room.

Fraternities on the Syracuse campus are said to be stereotyped, but Delta Tau Delta is not. Part of this can be attributed to a pledge program in which individuality is stressed.

We have athletes as well as musicians; Brothers of different political and religious affiliations. Through the individual development of the pledge, he is taught to recognize his Brothers' capabilities and assets and to respect those qualities.

The main difference between the old type of pledge program where hazing prevailed and the new pledge program where hazing has no part, is that the existing qualities of the pledge are used constructively instead of repressing those qualities through senseless acts.

Unity in the pledge class is developed through respect and constructive work, as well as participation in occasional pledge pranks.

A fraternity on any campus must constantly be aware of the type of student who lives there, and be willing to adjust to the changing values and standards of the pledge.

The goals of the Fraternity will not change; but as long as the campus environment changes, pledge programs must also go about constant re-evaluation and change.

To J. G.

By ED LEWIS
University of Florida

I wish I could take you
To my place.
And keep you there . . .
But only till you wish to go.

We'll have a cat there
Or two, if you want.
They'll run through the fields, independent
Till they become hungry
And once again rely on us
To scratch their throats and fill their bellies.
As I rely on you now
To renew my life
With innocent beauty . . . and hope.

There are no wars in my place
No grown-ups either.
The worst disaster
Was when a little fellow broke his broomstick horse.
Or the hush puppies turned out fat.

We'll need no more wine
For happiness comes naturally here
In my place
Of kids, cats, and you.

By WILLIAM W. CADE
Texas at Arlington

ESTABLISH A GRADUATE COUNCIL

AS MIGHT well be expected, the viewpoints and ideas of graduate and undergraduate students concerning the problems and issues facing the fraternity system today often do not coincide.

Undoubtedly, the diversity of experiences, age groups, levels of maturity, etc., all contribute to the polarization of ideas between graduates and undergraduates.

I would like to express my opinion of some of these differences and how I feel that such diversity can become a real asset to the chapter. Certainly, many graduate members, as well as some undergraduate members, have lost interest in the fraternity; however, my discussion does not apply to these individuals. Rather, I am concerned with the graduate student who is still very interested and active in the chapter although he may not have as much time to devote to it as he would like.

Based upon my experiences as an undergraduate member for three years and now as a graduate member, it would seem that most graduate students have somewhat of a detached viewpoint regarding the fraternity system although they are still very concerned with the system and their chapter.

These men are able to view the chapter from a more objective vantage point. In some respects they may even be considered as outsiders "looking in."

This is not to say that the objective approach should always be used or is even best for judging a fraternity. For in fact, the very essence of a fraternity is based on an emotional and subjective appeal binding the members into a cohesive unit.

It is oftentimes difficult, however, if not impossible, to make rational decisions within the framework of the emotionally charged atmosphere of the chapter meeting. Thus, it is

my contention that a coordinated "pooling of minds" between graduate and undergraduate students could work to solve some of the problems facing the fraternity system today.

An effective combination of both objective and subjective ideas might prove very valuable in solving problems particularly vulnerable to emotional bias.

I believe that on the whole the graduate student represents a wealth of untapped resources — in the form of both knowledge and influence.

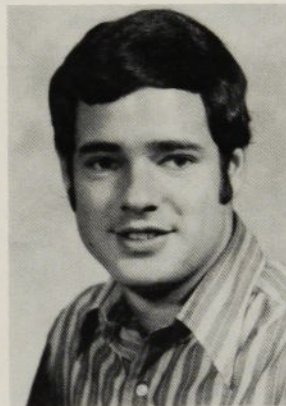
Certainly, there are several problems inherent in such an attempt. Possibly foremost is the fact that even though a graduate student may still be very interested in the chapter, he simply may not have the time to devote to it.

Also chapter leaders may not elicit the cooperation of graduate students for fear of inconveniencing them, for fear that they may be out of touch with the situation or for various other reasons.

Regardless of the possible limitations, I believe that in a school where several graduate students remain active in a chapter, the undergraduate chapter leaders should take the initiative in organizing a graduate council or committee which could either formally or informally meet with chapter leaders, the administrative committee, the finance committee, or the chapter as a whole in an attempt to resolve specific problems.

It should be reiterated that such meetings should be well-planned by undergraduate leaders to limit time requirements of the graduate students participating.

If any chapter has had experience in establishing some type of graduate student group to deal with specific chapter problems, I would appreciate hearing from them.



William W. Cade received his undergraduate degree from the University of Texas at Arlington, where he now is working toward a Master of Professional Accountancy degree. A former president and rush chairman of Epsilon Rho Chapter, he received several campus honors as well. He was named Outstanding Sophomore Business Major and Outstanding Junior Accounting Major, and received a \$1,000 graduate scholarship from the Texas Society of CPA's. He also was listed in "Who's Who in American Colleges" and was elected to several honor societies.

A NEW BEGINNING

By CLYDE E. GUINN

Athens College and Tulane University

IN THE LATE 1960's the fraternity system at Tulane University began to share problems of some other universities. Rush declined, membership fell off, causing bills to go up; all the standard individual hassles began and the fraternity system generally found itself in the midst of hard times.

Beta Xi Chapter simply followed the trend, perhaps too long, for by spring of 1971 the 82-year-old chapter was in serious trouble. As bills rose to cover rising debts, members moved out of the Shelter en masse. Chapter morale hit lower and lower depths. Summer found the members almost certain that the chapter would follow two other Tulane fraternities into oblivion.

Straight "A" Initiates

Recent initiates of Delta Tau Delta who compiled straight "A" grade averages during pledgship are: Craig Garrett Wells, Delta Lambda Chapter, Oregon State University; Richard Michael Entrop, Gamma Mu Chapter, University of Washington; George Allen Divers, III, Gamma Chapter, Washington & Jefferson College; Joel Christopher Grimes, Gamma Pi Chapter, Iowa State University; Steven William Holub, Gamma Xi Chapter, University of Cincinnati; Thomas Leslie Teague, Gamma Xi Chapter, University of Cincinnati; Clark Mayo, Beta Chapter, Ohio University; Stuart E. Libman, Beta Chapter, Ohio University; George S. Griffith III, Zeta Beta Chapter, LaGrange College.

Clyde E. Guinn, received a B. A. degree from Athens College in 1971, and is working toward an M.B.A. at Tulane, where he serves as resident adviser for Beta Xi Chapter. He was social chairman, corresponding secretary, pledge educator, second vice-president, and IFC representative as an undergraduate, and held several top campus offices, including president of IFC and editor of the Athens College literary magazine.

However, alumni in Southern Louisiana and Southern Division officers were determined not to let such a proud chapter die. Meetings were held through the summer, a resident scholarship adviser was acquired, and plans were made for the revival of the chapter.

While some New Orleans alumni — Beta Xi's and others — worked on rush plans and Shelter refurbishment, others worked on planning and financing of the project.

Rush initiated our search for serious pledges willing to contribute necessary effort to build Beta Xi back to its rightful place. Simultaneously, we began to attract the interest of the older actives. Discussions were held, culminating in their return to the chapter.

With membership up to 17 members, we successfully rushed 11 fine pledges. Much of the credit must go to the New Orleans Alumni Association, Secretary of the Fraternity William Fraering, and actives who joined forces to obtain good men.

With formal rush completed, we began the slow and difficult process of rebuilding a chapter — the or-

ganization, the Shelter, and the morale of members. Moreover, our all-day workdays notified the campus that Delts were still alive and well, despite efforts made by many to prove the opposite.

Actives and pledges alike turned out for long days of hot work and nights of difficult meetings. Slowly we saw the results of our labors pay off. The Shelter assumed a more comfortable appearance, chapter organization was formed on a limited basis, and Beta Xi morale slowly rose.

We were not to be fortunate enough to only be assailed by our own problems. The I.F.C. questioned our all-out approach to rebuilding, while offering nothing in the way of aid.

We found ourselves blocked from delivering bids through I.F.C. channels, ruled out of Greek intramurals, and ejected from an I.F.C. meeting, all without ever having been officially suspended from that august body. Thus, we found ourselves with another set of difficult problems to confront.

The newly revitalized chapter hardly paused at this series of setbacks. We quickly reorganized our efforts, distributing our own bids (too late though — I.F.C.'s move cost us several pledges), and forming the Delta Athletic Club to play campus league intramurals. I.F.C. had been by-passed, but only temporarily.

Repairs continued on the Shelter as we continued to rebuild. Pledge education emerged as a completely new program, stripped of its extraneous activities, as pledges were quickly integrated into chapter life as associate members.

We could not help regret that this

pledge class would not partake of the fun of pledge pranks, or the teamwork of pledge projects, but we had no time to waste in bringing their talents to full utilization.

For their part, the pledges accepted and realized our challenge to build a new chapter, and after their Inspiration Week in January, they found their rewards in initiation.

With work came play. Social life has not been neglected during this effort. Despite our meager social budget, we manage parties. The chapter's athletic arm, the Delta Athletic Club, has been busy competing in various sports.

Our football team opened (and, alas, lost) in the Sugar Bowl stadium. It is very strange to lose in front of 83,000 empty seats. The team finished fairly well though, and we have gone on to compete in other sports.

By the end of the fall semester, we were successfully completing our first step in our reconstruction — the re-establishment of the chapter and its basic functions. We now find ourselves in a new semester, with a new set of challenges, for we are not yet fully operating with as wide a scope of programs as we would like.

So we face what may well be our most critical semester. Not only must we maintain what we have gained, but we need more of a program. Elected officers have taken over from the resident adviser, a skeleton administration, and the existing ad hoc committees. Thus, we find ourselves one step closer to normalcy.

Problems still confront us from all sides. Yet, our people are becoming better trained to handle them. I.F.C. and the University still harass us, but we are determined in our course, and believe that we shall persevere.

Beta Xi had one foot in the grave. Seven months later it is coming back to life. Though we cannot yet claim success in our effort, we know that we are on our way.

Beta Xi stands as a reminder that undergraduate chapters are not alone. With the efforts of alumni, Central Office, Southern Division officers, and our own sweat, the chapter has risen like a phoenix from the ashes, to begin a new life.

Bavarian Lord: Yet to Come

By KENNETH H. RICHARDS
Ohio University

BAVARIAN LORD: YET TO COME

"The crimson star of Anticipation
Circumscribes all height
O Globe of bloody fire
Blazon the destiny of Man's love and might!"

In the unmuttered reflections of
The Lord of Bavaria that morose night,
Lamented to me in his weeping and gnashing of teeth,
A coronach: yet to come

Moans of disconsolate mourning invade the requiem as does the water the land,

The intricate pathways of the intangible grey come to the white sands;

Harmony of the wind, the waves, the weeping, all in the keeping of the man's

Unpeaceful herald of those pauperized states, yet to come

Inquiry of the grandest, floods from unknowing lips in horror-filled seeking

"Qui n'a pas le sou," homeless, fullness of life to be yet the keeping.

From the dissertation of that mighty Lord of Bavaria came that meaning

Not a penny to bless oneself with, this the penury, yet to come

Dominion shall not be in the wondrous hands of the common, but the faster

Wiser, breeder of hostility and finally in this world of light, darkness and disaster.

Cursed is the life of the immortal common, because of the toiler's master

Who with his technical, masculine jargon of dogs, mutters, yet to come.

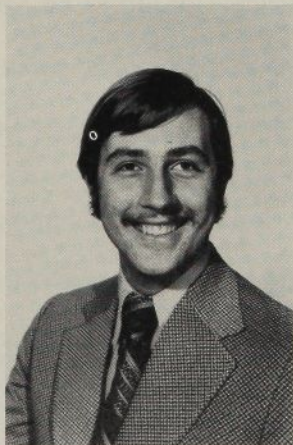
o lord of bavaria
in this your castle white
forwarn me never more,
i die of mourning tonight

Proposal for Rush Clinics

By BRIAN CHARLES KRAMER
LaGrange College

ONE OF THE KEY aspects to a successful and continuing chapter is a good rush program that will bring in a large qualitative pledge class. Each chapter has its strong and weak points in rushing and can learn points on rushing from other chapters.

My proposal is that in the spring of every year, each Delt Division hold a Rush Clinic in which all chapters send their three best rush-



A junior history major at LaGrange College, Brian Charles Kramer plans to enter law school upon graduation. Some of Brian's activities include reporter for the school newspaper and student member of the American Historical Association. He has served as assistant treasurer and treasurer of Zeta Beta, and is currently corresponding secretary.

ers. At this meeting they can state their Chapter's rush problems and strong points, gimmicks and general methods of rush.

Although representatives of each Chapter would be present, all interested Brothers who wish to participate should be allowed to attend.

The Division Rush Clinic would coordinate efforts to improve the problems of each individual chapter. The successful ideas of each chapter could be integrated into all the other chapters. Possibly, representatives from other Divisions and interested Delt alumni could also come and offer support.

Problems of convincing a rushee to go Delt, to show positive aspects of the Greek system, and in general to know what a rushee is looking for in a fraternity could be treated.

Aspects such as finances for rush, types of activities and most effective events could be worked out and how to compete most efficiently against other fraternities and anti-Greeks could also be discussed.

I feel that a Division Rush Clinic would have very effective results: a better understanding of the national fraternity's potential strength with increased qualitative and quantitative enrollment, the necessity of good rush, new rush techniques, a new integration of chapter resourcefulness and better relations between chapters.

However, the effectiveness of the Rush Clinic should not end because the meeting is over. After all four Divisions have their Clinics, a publication should appear with the ideas, proposals and innovations of each Division.

In this way, each chapter would know the effective methods and the pitfalls of all ideas used and the possibility in entering the ideas in their own rush program.

New comments on articles and proposals from the publication of the Rush Clinic could be made through the *Rainbow*. The *Rainbow* could then present the revisions of the Brother's and chapter's new ideas and act as the inter-Chapter rush-communication arm until the next Division Rush Clinic.

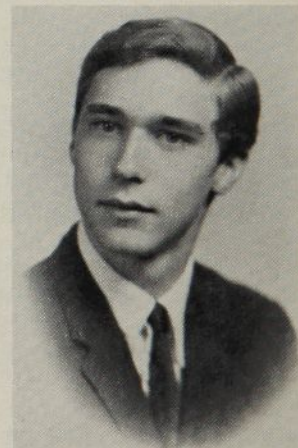
How we rush and whom we rush now is the future of Delta Tau Delta.

Benefits to College Living

By GEARY E. JOHNS
University of Pittsburgh

THERE HAS BEEN a lot of talk these past few years as to whether fraternities are beneficial to a college campus and whether the Greek system is really in danger of dying out.

Having attended only one university, the University of Pittsburgh, I am qualified to speak only about this college. With the present facts, it appears that fraternities are just as beneficial to the school now as



A graduate of Penn Hills High School in Pittsburgh, Geary E. Johns is a commuting sophomore English major at the University of Pittsburgh. He has served on the Pledge Education Committee, Greek Sing, and chairman of the Plus Factor Committee, an organization responsible for chapter speakers. He also writes sports for the Pitt campus newspaper.

they were 25 years ago, if not more beneficial.

Fraternities still have their Greek Week contest, where each house selects a worthwhile organization and works in some way to benefit it.

Some fraternities choose a hospital or similar institution to raise money for. Other fraternities donate their time to help out within the institution, either by working along with the hospital staff or by just "fraternizing" with the patients.

Some fraternities, usually through their mothers' club, raise money via a bake sale and donate the proceeds to a needy organization.

Greek Week also includes an annual blood drive sponsored by local hospitals, where each Greek donates a pint of blood. Whereas he will be able to restore this blood within a few hours, it may be beneficial to someone else in time of emergency.

Fraternities also benefit the community with their ecology drives. Some fraternities set aside a day or two per year to travel about town collecting all the litter and rubbish they find along the roads. Not only does this make the highways cleaner and safer, the aluminum cans collected can be recycled and the money donated to a worthwhile charity.

The Greek system benefits the university, as well as the community. Because fraternity life makes one aware of his obligations to his Brothers, it prepares a person for responsibility in other university organizations.

Here at Pitt, the Student Government president and certain Student Board Members are Greeks, including one of our own Brothers.

The Assistant Editor, Sports Editor and other staff writers for the university newspaper are Greeks. Greek alumni man several important posts in the university, including positions on the Board of Trustees.

According to statistics released by the school, fraternity rush has increased over the last two years. Even with an above average fall rush, the Greek winter rush was over three times as great as that of the previous winter.

It appears that students are now more aware of fraternities, but do not hurry to pledge as soon as they arrive on campus. Students have

circumstantially his heavy heart beat
beat beat beat

ed
irregularly or so says doc blank soreson

and as he always said scaling
those shiny snowcapped thrillers
like in the motion pictures was H.I.S. kind of s(up)port
so how could she refuse HIM

love love love
the chance when all he had to do
was to do it and besides . . .

what a man
? that's what i say
to think above all and all to thank about
he's gonna risk it
climb it

. . . with us . . .
Well the week before (the morning after)
. . . so what
he was out working (. . . susanna don't you . . .) as usual
what a man

and refused to come down be careful because
he could jollywell do it himself . . . (. . . for me)
but soon enough too soon in fact he
saw the silvery sidewalk far far

below
and left the window half washed
and us half wishing we were dead

become more selective in choosing a
fraternity because the number of
upperclassmen rushing is greater
than ever before.

So it appears that, at least at the

University of Pittsburgh, fraternities
are not dying out but actually are
becoming more beneficial to the
community and the university than
they have ever been.

Mad George

By JOHN C. KUBISCH

Tufts University

I SING IT ONE MORE TIME

By KENNETH R. HOSACK
Tufts University

What can I say now
that no one has ever thought before?
What pearl can I leave here tonight
that will make me remember this time
as I read it over in days to follow?
How can I explain the jumbled thoughts I cling to now
I am happy, but I am afraid.
I am satisfied, but I'm going to cry.
I wear a smile, and I wear a cringe.
I laugh, and I do not laugh at all.

I am content with the decisions I have made
because they have given me temporary happiness
but I am fearful my choices were made for wrong reasons,
and I am sad because I do not know those reasons.
I am only sure that they have brought tears to eyes,
pains to hearts, despair to souls,
and an emptiness to a once-filled world of others
because of me.

Who am I to draw the tears of others
or bring unfathomable loneliness to those
who've touched my world?

Call me presumptuous or conceited if you will
but I have made those who've loved me prisoners
to despair, and need, and crying.
And all in an endless trial to let myself be free.

But blood-money brings not this freedom,
as Judas told me once before.

It only brings to me a monstrous stack of regrets
and a frightening and continued indecision.
Because of my guilt, I dwell in a realm of depression
which makes my dream of freedom only more futile,
and in the end, more distant.



Photo by MICHAEL E. JACKSON
Marquette University

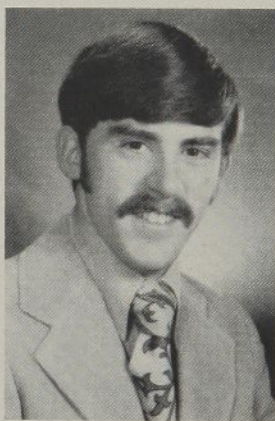
The Undergraduate Editors

A junior English-Psychology major from Duquesne, Pa., Harry Chiesi has served Gamma Chapter at Washington & Jefferson College as corresponding secretary, guide, and editor of the quarterly alumni newsletter. Designated a Kappa and Junior Scholar by W & J's chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Harry also has been active in IFC, student government, and organizing a campus drug symposium. As Eastern Division editor of the "Rainbow Review," he offers this analysis of material submitted by undergraduates in his Division: "In his introduction to a section of the 1969 Rainbow Review entitled 'In Search of Truth,' Dennis Carver wrote, 'The poems and stories on the next 11



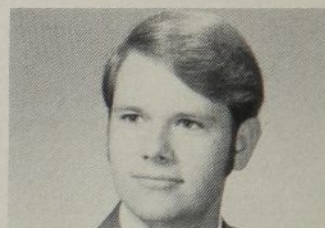
pages are a bitter statement of confusion, alienation, frustration and dissatisfaction with a hypocritical system that blatantly contradicts the values upon which it was founded.' Three years, a wage-price freeze and a presidential trip to China later, the tenor of articles submitted by my Eastern Division Brothers is radically different. Instead of confusion, I see conferral; instead of alienation, inquisitiveness; instead of frustration, flexibility; and instead of dissatisfaction, an urge to discover values valid in our age. Realizing that the rapidity of social change no longer affords us the luxury of devoutly upholding the values of our forebears, the student contributors of 1972 have taken up the quest for new standards and institutions to implement them.

Kenneth H. Richards has received several honors at Ohio University, where he is a junior majoring in pre-law. He recently was tapped for the University's Junior Mens' Honorary for academic achievements and demonstrated leadership ability, and last fall he was elected vice-president of Blue Key national honor society. Through the College of Arts and Sciences, he left this March to study in Mexico. Living with a Mexican family in Vera Cruz, he is studying Spanish and the culture of the Mexican civilization at the University of the Americas. Ken has been executive vice-president of Beta Chapter, a member of the University Student Activities Board, the legislative board of faculty, students and administrators of Ohio University, the Univer-



sity Admissions and Recruiting Committee, University Publications Subcommittee, and the University Student Organizational Subcommittee. He was employed during the first two quarters of the 1971-72 academic year by the Department of Physics, as an undergraduate assistant. After returning from Mexico he will teach freshman English, ad honorarium, instructing in "The Individual in Conflict."

A native of Jacksonville, Fla., Ray Readdick graduated from Samuel W. Wolfson Senior High School there in 1969. He now is a junior at LaGrange College, majoring in French and Spanish. Some of his activities at LaGrange include vice-president of

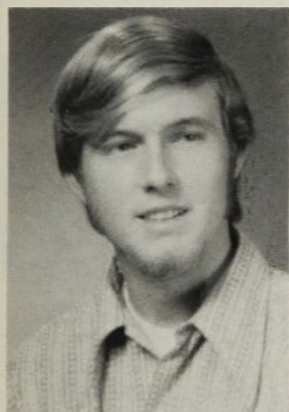


Circle K men's service organization, vice-president of the Inter-Faith Council, news editor of the campus newspaper, a representative to the Legislative Council of the Student Government Association, a Dean's List student, and a member of Alpha Mu Gamma national foreign language honor society. In Zeta Beta Chapter he has served as corresponding secretary and currently is serving his second term as chaplain. After graduation, the Southern Division editor of this year's "Rainbow Review" hopes to find employment in the public relations area of the airline industry.

Jon C. Dietz, Western Division editor, wrote two articles for the 1971 "Review." A sophomore at the University of Idaho, he has served as chairman of the campus "Mock United Nations" program and been a member of the College Bowl team. Although he lives off campus, he is an active member of Delta Mu Chapter, and serves on the Interfraternity Council. He is a political science major, with a grade point average of 3.8.

Poets — Artists — Photographers

Kenneth Hosack, a Tufts University sophomore from Norwalk, Conn., is vice-president and social chairman for Beta Mu Chapter. As Scoutmaster of a Medford, Mass., troop of 41 boys sponsored by Tufts, Kenny takes the troop on monthly camping and field trips. He lettered as a middle linebacker on the Tufts football team last fall, and is singing with the Tufts Chorale this spring. He plans to pursue a double major in psychology and education to prepare for a career in elementary education.



Robert Baggett, a sophomore at LaGrange College, is photographer-historian for Zeta Beta Chapter. He is employed by the College News Service to take photographs and serves as photographer for the campus newspaper. Active in Delt affairs, Robert also enjoys intramural football and softball. An economics major, he plans to make photography his profession. Both of his photographs in this issue were taken in the LaGrange, Ga., area.

Michael E. Jackson, photographer for the Marquette Chapter, is a junior history and political science major from Bloomfield Hills, Mich. He produces Delt Varsity Varieties skits, is public relations director and a member of the Pledge Board, and secretary of I.F.C.

Michael J. Jiloty is photographer and corresponding secretary for the Deltas at the University of Missouri.

Kem Ormand does art and cartooning for the chapter at the University of Texas at Arlington.

Illustrator Robin L. Roberts is a sophomore biology pre-med major at Washington & Jefferson College. He has handled artwork for many of Gamma Chapter's projects, including the award-winning Homecoming decorations last fall. As a secondary choice to a career in medicine, he is considering the field of medical illustrating.

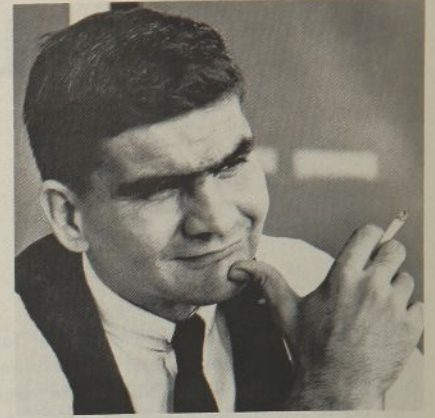


JOHN J. BAK, *Butler '66*, a medical representative with Wyeth Laboratories, recently was promoted to territory manager for an area on the south side of Chicago.

JOHN J. BATSACKS, *Michigan '59*, owns the Crab Shell Restaurant and Lounge in Marina Del Ray, Calif.

JAMES E. GOODWIN, *Iowa '36*, is director of public information for the Iowa Highway Commission, Ames. He is a former newspaper publisher and staff member of the University of Colorado and Drake University.

JOHN F. FOLTZ, *George Washington '52*, visiting assistant professor of journalism at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, served in late January as chairman of the judging panel for the U. S. Air Force's annual worldwide newspaper contest at the Pentagon.



Howick

GEORGE J. HOWICK, *Bowling Green '57*, has been elected a senior vice-president of Halle & Stieglitz, Inc., New York investment banking firm and member of major stock exchanges. He serves as director of institutional research for the Equity Research Associates Division of Halle & Stieglitz, and as non-paid chairman of the financial advisory committee for the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity. He and his family live in Manhasset, N. Y.

Alumni

WILLIAM M. FACKLER, *Emory '60*, has been appointed vice president of The First National Bank of Atlanta, as well as manager of its Market Research and Account Review Department.

EDMUND FORDING, *Kansas '58*, is director of marketing at Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co., St. Louis.

KARL H. SCHMIDT, *Ohio '41*, chartered life underwriter, Akron, is maintaining his unbroken membership in the President's Club of National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, this time the 14th. He also is No. 20 in the Club's "Top 50". He is a life and repeating qualifying member of the Million Dollar Round Table and holds a number of consecutive annual National Quality Awards for excellence of service to clients.

WILLIAM C. DECKER, *Georgia '70*, recently was promoted to assistant district manager for the Clairol Company's Salon Division in Chicago.

DONALD C. RENNARD, *Cincinnati '69*, received Indiana architectural registration and a real estate broker's license in 1971. He is a project architect for the McGuire and Shook Corp., Indianapolis.

THOMAS G. MEINTEL, *West Virginia '58*, has been promoted to Peoria zone manager of Top Value Enterprises, Inc. He has management responsibility for the company's sales promotional endeavors in 41 counties of Illinois and Iowa.

ROLAND C. MATTHIES, *DePaul '31*, is beginning his 30th year at Wittenberg University, where he is vice-president and treasurer. A graduate of the University of Chicago Law School and member of the Ohio and Indiana Bar Associations, he is a lecturer and consultant on taxation and philanthropy.

C. F. "CORK" HETHERINGTON, *Michigan '55*, recently was elected vice-president of the Bank of America, New York City.

GEORGE M. BLAESI, *Dartmouth '32*, resigned his position as executive director of the Vermont Legislative Council to accept an appointment as counsel to the Legislature of American Samoa and director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

DONALD R. WILSON, *Lehigh '64*, is president of Trans-Med Systems Inc., a company combining computer communications and medicine to offer a wide variety of services to hospitals and clinics in rural areas. His home is in Dayton, Ohio.

WILLIAM S. MCCREADY, *Oklahoma, '40*, has been promoted from vice-president of operations to executive vice-president of Crest Engineering, Inc., Tulsa. He joined Crest in 1965 after being in engineering and supervisory positions with Phillips Petroleum Co., International Petroleum Co. in Peru, and Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp.



McCready

FRANK R. BALLO, *Kent State '52*, of Framingham, Mass., has been elected vice-president-operations at Revere Sugar Refinery, subsidiary of United Fruit Co. He has responsibility for all manufacturing, engineering, and technical operations. Mr. Ballo joined Revere in 1968 as personnel manager and was made director of refining operations last year.



Ballo

NEW FIELD COUNSELORS



Hanson



Walgamott

TWO NEW field counselors joined the staff of the Delt Central Office in January. They are Keith Gordon Hanson and Carm Walgamott, both 1971 graduates of the University of Idaho.

A native of Lewiston, Idaho, Keith Hanson majored in general business. His Delt activities included scholarship chairman, rules chairman, and chapter president. He was a member of Blue Key national honor society, served as IFC president last year, and was voted "Greek Man of the Year" for the 1970-71 academic year.

Carm Walgamott was born in Jerome, Idaho. He graduated from the College of Southern Idaho and transferred to the University of Idaho in 1969. He also was president of Delta Mu Chapter, after serving as pledge class president (he was voted "Outstanding Pledge") and alumni relations chairman. He lettered in tennis, twice was general chairman of Homecoming Week, deputy commander of Arnold Air Society, and a member of Student Services Committee. In 1967-68 he was state master counselor of the Idaho State DeMolay Chapter.

Carm has an identical twin brother who is a Sigma Nu at the University of Idaho.



Engstrom

KEITH D. ENGSTROM, *Albion '51*, has been appointed director of personnel development and placement for the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

In this new capacity, he is responsible for recruiting and personnel development placement of professional and semi-professional personnel in Corning Glass Works and Corning Glass International. He has held numerous positions in manufacturing management in its Albion, Mich., and Charleroi, Pa., plants and various personnel positions in Corning, N. Y., where he was appointed manager of personnel development in 1968.

ROBERT W. MOORE, *Penn State '49*, has been elected controller of Consolidated Natural Gas Service Company, Inc., Pittsburgh and New York. Mr. Moore, who is located in Pittsburgh, has been with the Consolidated System since 1962 and assistant controller since 1968.



Foster

NORMAN B. FOSTER, *Oregon '42 and California '43*, vice-president of marketing for United States National Bank, San Diego, has been elected senior vice-president. He joined the bank in 1966 as vice-president in charge of marketing and assistant to the president and chairman of the board. Before joining USNB, Mr. Foster was president and chairman of the board of Barnes-Chase Advertising.



Busche

EUGENE M. BUSCHE, *Purdue '47 and Indiana '47*, became president of the Indianapolis Life Insurance Co. on April 1. He formerly was administrative vice-

president and a member of the board. Mr. Busche is a past president of the Indianapolis Alumni Chapter of Delta Tau Delta and a past president of the Delt House Corporation at Indiana University.



Haske

At a recent Board meeting of the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, **GREGORY K. HASKE**, *Tennessee '68*, was elected assistant cashier. He was

on the management training program at Citizens and Southern National Bank in Atlanta prior to joining Hamilton National in 1970. He is assigned to the Saddy-Daisy Branch.



Mittemeijer

HANS R. MITTEMEIJER, *Tufts '55*, has resigned from Hanes Corp. to establish his own firm, Karumit Associates. The company, concerned primarily with

imports and exports, is headquartered in Winston-Salem. In addition, Mr. Mittemeijer is associated with Career Programming Associates, a local distributor for Success Motivation Institute of Waco, Tex. The company handles personal and company motivation programs.

Remember The Delta Tau Delta Educational Fund in your will — if not directly, then contingently.



Clemence

W. J. CLEMENCE, JR., *Georgia* '54, is associate professor of health, physical education, and recreation in the University of Georgia's College of Education.

He also coordinates the men's undergraduate program.

DR. M. GARY ROBERTSON, *Albion* '60, Grand Haven, Mich., became a Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics & Gynecology in November, 1971, and is soon to become a Fellow in the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

WILBURN JAMES COWELL, *Emory* '62, associate minister of the Mullins United Methodist Church, Memphis, is listed in "Outstanding Young Men of America."

THOMAS E. BYRNE, *Ohio* '31, has retired as special projects editor of *The Star-Gazette*, Elmira, N.Y., and is engaged in updating and rewriting the history of Chemung County for the Chemung County Historical Society.

JOHN M. EDWARDS, *Emory* '65, who left the Air Force in 1971, is with the Houston Lighting and Power Co., as a research analyst doing forecasting.

TODD A. GEORGI, *Sewanee* '69, received his master's degree in zoology at the University of Nebraska in December, 1971, and is continuing studies toward a doctorate.



Kizzier

DWAYNE L. KIZZIER, *Northwestern* '51, has been named a *Time* magazine Quality Dealer Award winner for 1972. Mr. Kizzier, owner and general manager of Kizzier Chevrolet Co., Scottsbluff, Neb., is one of 75 dealers selected for the honor. The awards honor America's outstanding automobile dealers. Mr. Kizzier was nominated by the Nebraska New Car Dealers Association, which presented him its Distinguished Service Award in 1971. He has been general manager of his firm since 1959 when he went into partnership with his father in Scottsbluff.



Gishler

DR. LEWIS WEBER GISHLER, *Syracuse* '32, retired March 1, after 30 years as senior minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Muncie, Ind. In appreciation of

his work and lengthy ministry, the congregation presented him with a deed to the house in which he lived.

TERRY L. TOWNS, *Hillsdale* '58, has joined the Southern Michigan National Bank of Coldwater as a vice-president in commercial lending and administration. He formerly was with the First National Bank of Chicago.

DR. STEPHEN L. FALCHETTA, *Tufts* '58, has completed his residency in psychiatry at the VA Hospital in Lyons, N. J., and is continuing there as a staff physician in the Outpatient Department.

WALTER P. STEWARD, *Pittsburgh* '46, has moved from Gainesville, Fla., to become general manager of Sperry Rand's newly formed Informative Displays Division.

JAMES L. KEATING, *Stanford* '55, is president of Property Research Corp., the broker/dealer subsidiary of Property Research Financial Corp., real estate investment bankers. His office is in Los Angeles.

JOHN THURMAN HIVELY, JR., *Florida* '49, has been named vice-president and senior trust officer of Peoples Bank of Lakeland. He formerly was with Exchange National Bank of Tampa.

ROBERT G. SHANKLIN, *Brown* '29, who retired as manager of petroleum promotion of Mobile Oil Corporation's North American Division in 1966, is assistant to the president of the City Savings Bank of Middletown, Conn., and marketing consultant for the bank.

DR. ROBERT F. BOTKIN, *Pittsburgh* '42, head of the Allegheny General Hospital Division of Orthopedic Surgery, recently spent five weeks in Djakarta, Indonesia, as a CARE volunteer. He is involved in a five-year program to help train young Indonesian orthopedists who are badly needed by their country.



Robert Trautman family adventures while Mr. Trautman, *Wisconsin* '53, was U. S. Embassy information officer in Kabul, Afghanistan, form the basis for a new book, "Spies Behind the Pillars." Mrs. Trautman wrote the book, published this spring by David McKay Co., Inc., of New York. Mr. Trautman is White House correspondent for Reuters, the British News Service, and has worked as a reporter for newspapers in Louisville, Toledo and Madison.

AWARD WINNER



Scott Votey

ONE OF THE Fraternity's most frequent contributors to the *Rainbow Review* has received the \$100 annual award for the best student-written article of 1970-71.

E. Scott Votey, an Ohio Wesleyan senior, was elected writer-of-the-year for his spring, 1971, article, "Religion: A Quiet Revolution." In it, the Mu Chapter history major described a "revolution to replace self-centeredness with humanism . . . but a revolution against organized Christianity."

The controversial article generated a large response, both in support and in opposition to the author's position.

Mr. Votey also wrote an article suggesting an improvement in rush programs, which appeared in the same issue. His satiric presentation of a new game called "Modern War" appeared in the 1970 *Rainbow Review*.

He is a former rush chairman of Mu Chapter, and was captain of the 1971-72 Ohio Wesleyan wrestling team.

FRANK K. SOUTHWORTH, Kentucky, '50, a Denver commercial realtor, has been appointed to the Colorado Legislature to fill a Republican vacancy in the House of Representatives. He also serves as vice-president of the Denver School Board of Education, having been elected to a six-year term in 1969.



Southworth

DR. ROBERT R. CARPENTER, Pittsburgh '54, director of the Western Pennsylvania Regional Medical Program, has accepted a joint academic and administrative post with the School of Medicine and the Medical Center of the University of Michigan. He is professor of medicine at the Medical School and assistant for primary care and community medicine to the Medical Center director.

MURNEY LAZIER, Illinois '50, has been named Football Coach of the Year by the Illinois High School Athletic Coaches Association. The Evanston coach has compiled a record of 153 victories, 19 losses, and three ties in 16 seasons and his teams have won 13 suburban league championships. His Evanston club was unbeaten in eight games last year and has a 15-game winning streak over two seasons.

COMMANDER CHAUNCEY F. HOFFMAN, Rensselaer '53, has been the commanding officer of the U. S. submarine Grampus (SS-523) since 1970. Commander Hoffman, a 1956 graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, lives with his family in New London, Conn. He recently received the Navy Commendation Medal, and he is scheduled for re-assignment to the staff of Submarine Flotilla Eight in Naples, Italy.



Hoffman

MAJ. ROBERT D. JOHNSON, Florida State '59, recently returned from Vietnam, is Army exchange officer

with the Department of the Navy at the Pentagon. During his tour in Vietnam he was awarded the Joint Service Commendation Medal and Bronze Star Medal.

LT. MIKE E. GILLIAM, Auburn '69, is an aircraft maintenance officer at Kirtland AFB, N. M.

CAPT. TOMMY GILLIAM, Georgia '65, an Air Force pilot, is serving a four-year tour of duty in Bitburg, Germany. He completed two tours of duty in Southeast Asia.

LT. RICHARD M. PERRY, Miami '68, was selected Ellsworth AFB "Officer of the Year" for 1971. He was responsible for implementation of airman and officer career development programs at the Florida base. He reported for a new assignment as a recruiting officer this month.

CAPT. DENNIS A. CARLSON, Washington '68, is an AC-130 gunship aircraft pilot at Ubon Royal Thai AFB, Thailand.

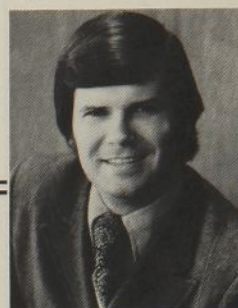
COL. THOMAS M. O'HERN, Westminster '49, consultant to the Air Force Surgeon General for OB-GYN and radiology, recently received the Legion of Merit. The citation read, in part: "Colonel O'Hern distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States as chief, Professional Services Division, Office of the Command Surgeon, U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, from July 21, 1970, to July 15, 1971." Colonel O'Hern received his M. D. from St. Louis University Medical School in 1953. He entered the Air Force Medical Service that year and has served in various medical positions.

MAJ. RAYMOND F. BRANT, Ohio Wesleyan '56, Norton AFB, Calif., is assigned to the Air Force Inspector General. He is responsible for inspection of all Air Force units and bases world-wide. Recently Major Brant received a citation accompanying the award of the Meritorious Service Medal for distinguishing himself as an aircraft control and warning squadron commander at Tatalina AF Station, Alaska.

Delt SPORTLIGHT

By JAY LANGHAMMER

Texas Christian '66



BASKETBALL

The top Delt player of the past season was Kentucky center JIM ANDREWS who was named to the All-Southeastern Conference first

team and the NCAA Mideast All-Tournament team. He also gained All-American honorable mention. Jim set a new Kentucky record by hitting 57.7% of his shots. He was

the conference leader in total points and was fifth in rebounding. He scored 30 or more points in five games, with a high of 37 against Northwestern. He was the team's leading scorer and rebounder in 16 games.

Top Delt Scorers

	Games	Rebound Avg.	Total Points	Scoring Avg.
JIM ANDREWS Kentucky	28	11.3	602	21.5
TRAVIS CORNETT Southwest Texas St.	28	10.5	507	18.1
STRAT WARDEN Lawrence	20	5.6	343	17.2
SKIP LICHTFUSS Washington and Lee	26	8.3	405	15.6
BRUCE FEATHERSTON Southwest Texas St.	28	11.2	433	15.4
TOM McINERNEY Stevens Tech	16	13.8	228	14.2
MARK SIBLEY Northwestern	23	5.7	324	14.0
KYLE FORT DePauw	24	9.8	264	11.0
ERNIE KUSNYER Kansas State	26	6.2	282	10.8
STEVE MITCHELL Kansas State	26	6.9	275	10.5
BOB ZENDER Kansas State	22	5.6	212	9.6
DOUG CLELAN Washington and Lee	25	2.3	201	8.0
ALAN RHEAUME Southwest Texas St.	28	2.3	204	7.2
JOHN GLACE Washington and Lee	22	3.5	151	6.9
BOB NICHOLSON Stanford	25	1.6	144	5.8

The play of three Delts sparked Southwest Texas State to a 19-9 record. TRAVIS CORNETT, the team's leading scorer, was named to the All-Lone Star Conference first team and led the league in field goal percentage for the second straight year with a 58.5 mark. BRUCE FEATHERSTON was the team's top rebounder with 316 caroms, hit on 55% of his shots, and gained All-LSC honorable mention. Guard ALAN RHEAUME was elected co-captain for next year and led the squad in free throw percentage.

MARK SIBLEY of Northwestern was the team's leading scorer and gained All-Big Ten honorable mention. He led the squad in free throw shooting (80%), field goal percentage, and assists. He had the top scoring game, 32 points in an overtime win against Michigan State and scored 30 points in a victory over Wisconsin.

Three Delts were steady performers for Kansas State's Big Eight champs. Center STEVE MITCHELL was sixth in conference field goal percentage and had outstanding games against Iowa State (29 points, 7 rebounds) and Colorado (27 points). Forward ERNIE KUSNYER had 23 points and 12 rebounds against Washington and 18 points and 14 rebounds against Nebraska. Forward BOB ZENDER also had several outstanding games: Kentucky (12 points, 10 rebounds) and Oklahoma State (16 points, 10 rebounds).

Washington and Lee had a successful 17-9 season with three Delts making big contributions. Soph forward SKIP LIGHTFUSS was second in team scoring and made the College Athletic Conference All-Tournament team. He also gained honorable mention on the All-Virginia team. Guard DOUG CLELAN had a total of 122 assists for a new school record. Forward JOHN GLACE was fifth in scoring and played superb defense in the CAC Tournament.

Center KYLE FORT led DePauw in field goal shooting and rebounds. The 6'5" soph's best game was 23 points against Centre College. He also scored 15 against Wisconsin. Steven Tech soph center TOM MCINERNEY was second in team scoring and pulled down 222 rebounds to set a school record.

STRAT WARDEN captained the Lawrence squad and was a starter for the third year. He made the All-Midwest Conference second team and is now fourth in all-time scoring at Lawrence.

Oregon State guard JIM CAVE turned in several good games as a reserve: 12 points against Oklahoma State, 11 against San Diego State, and 10 against Washington State. He hit a fantastic 85.7% of his free throws (24 of 28). TCU senior forward JIMMY PARKER was a valuable reserve, coming off the bench to score 12 points against Arkansas and 8 against SMU.

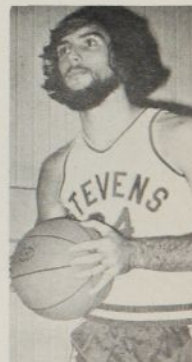
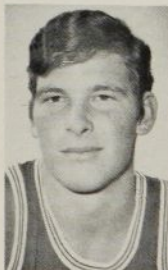
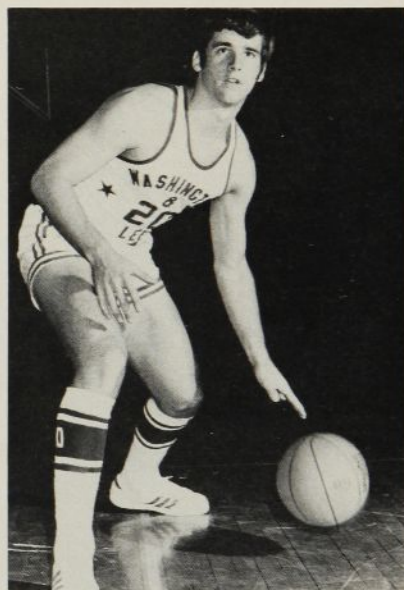
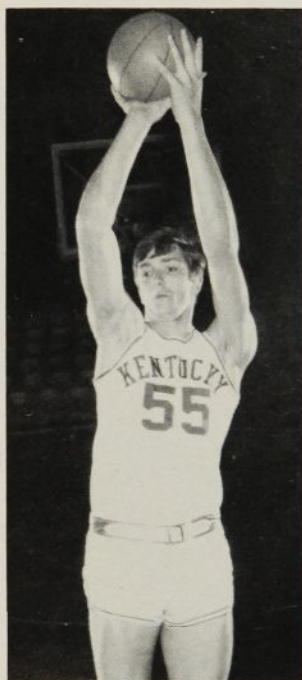
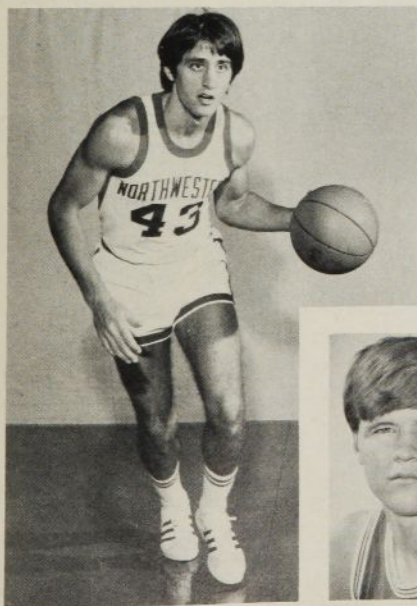
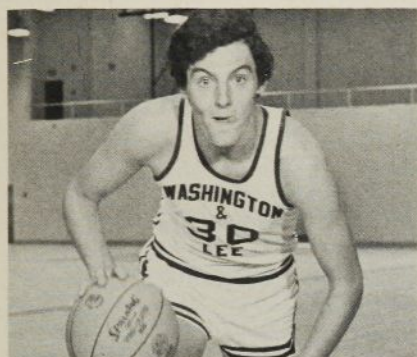
Princeton coach PETE CARRIL, Lafayette '52, led his squad to a 19-6 record and a berth in the NIT Tournament. It was the first time

an Ivy League school had ever played in the tourney.

FOOTBALL

For the second straight year, the NFL draft saw a Delt chosen in the first round. Last year, JIM PLUNKETT, Stanford '71, was the first man picked. This year, two Stanford Delts were among the first 10 selections. The Houston Oilers chose defensive end GREG SAMPSON while the Minnesota Vikings tapped linebacker JEFF SIEMON.

In the second round, San Diego selected Stanford defensive guard PETE LAZETICH. In the seventh round, Houston took defensive back ERIC HUTCHINSON of Northwestern. Stanford quarterback DON BUNCE



The University of Kentucky's high scoring Jim Andrews, center, is surrounded by other outstanding Delt basketball players. Clockwise from the top right are Doug Clelan, Washington and Lee; Tom McInerney, Stevens Tech; Kyle Fort, DePauw; Steve Mitchel, Bob Zender, and Ernie Kusnyer, all of Kansas State; Mark Sibley, Northwestern; and Skip Lichtfuss, Washington & Lee.

was chosen by the Washington Redskins in the 12th round and Oklahoma safety JOHN SHELLEY was picked by Buffalo in the 17th round.

New England wide receiver RANDY VATAHA, Stanford '71, was named the winner of the third annual John Unitas Award. He was chosen from players nominated by the public relations directors of the NFL teams and was honored at a dinner in Boston on March 20th.

Linebacker RON KADZIEL, Stanford '71, has signed with the New England Patriots as a free agent. He was the fifth-round draft pick of the Dallas Cowboys last year but was cut before the season started.

University of Minnesota quarterback BOB MORGAN has been elected as the Gophers captain for the 1972 season. Butler defensive back GEORGE YEARSICH was awarded an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship.

MISCELLANEOUS

A familiar face and voice on the NBC television sports scene is JAY

RANDOLPH, George Washington '60. Jay formerly was the radio play-by-play announcer for the Dallas Cowboys and St. Louis Cardinals before joining NBC. He has been quite busy during the past year with AFL football and golf matches. He was also one of the major commentators during NBC's coverage of the Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan.

KYLE ROTE, JR. of Sewanee was the first-round draft choice of the champion Dallas Tornado soccer team of the North American Soccer League. Since he's a Dallas native and former high school All-State football star, he should have a large following in his home town.

JOHN WERHAS, USC '60, is back with the Hawaii Islanders baseball team as the result of a history-making trade. Werhas, who played for the Taiyo Whales of the Japanese league last year, was traded to Hawaii for ex-major leaguer Clete Boyer. The trade marked the first time that players were exchanged by American and Japanese teams. Werhas was with Hawaii in 1969-70

and led the Pacific Coast League in RBI's in 1969.

Kentucky swimming star DAVE BARON was a team co-captain and had another outstanding year. Northwestern swimming co-captain ROGER WOOD swam on the 400-yard medley and freestyle teams that set school records.

North Carolina fencer CHARLES POTEAT closed out an outstanding career as a unanimous all-ACC choice for the second straight year. He had a 16-4 record for the year and was third in the ACC tourney.

RON RICHARDSON of Lawrence finished third in the Midwest Conference wrestling championship. JAMES CLAYTON was a wrestling team co-captain at Bethany College. Goalie JEFF FOX was a hockey captain for Lawrence. Other hockey standouts were MIKE FOX of Ohio, JIM ERION and HOWARD HOLIDAY of Illinois, and DON BROCKWAY of Lehigh.

INSTANT REPLAY

Three Delts have been major league baseball managers: the immortal BRANCH RICKEY, the late MIKE "PINKY" HIGGINS, and GRADY HATTON, Texas '43. Hatton was a three-time All-Southwest Conference player who went right to the majors following college and two years of military service. In 1946, he broke in with Cincinnati and batted .271. The next season, which turned out to be his best, he hit .281 with 16 homers and 77 RBI's.

Grady continued as a major leaguer until 1957 when he dropped to the minors. He got into managing in 1958 and was named minor league Manager of the Year by the *Sporting News* in 1965. In December of the same year, he was named as manager of the Houston Astros.

Hatton had little success with the lowly Astros and was replaced as manager and moved to the front office in June of 1968 as a vice-president and trouble shooter, positions he still holds.

He recently picked up another honor as he was named to the All-Time Tournament Team of the National Baseball Congress. He played in three NBC tournaments before turning pro.



Oregon State sophomore Jeff Hammons could be one of the Pacific Coast's best hammer throwers this year. Last spring he threw the hammer 164 feet.

THE DELT DINNER dance spring of my Sophomore year was truly an eventful one. When the President announced that I was the new Sweetheart I could hardly believe my ears. When I went up to receive my roses the brothers gave me a standing ovation. I was terribly excited and pleased, but little did I realize the impact of its meaning that I would come to cherish in one short year.

Since it was nearing the end of the school year and finals were engulfing us, I didn't have time to do anything. I did however, ask one of the guys for a birthday list. He contacted everyone and had it to me in two days.

I decided the least I could do over the summer was send cards to those having birthdays. I did not however, expect the response I received. Several letters were written thanking me for remembering them. The ones from whom I did not receive a letter thanked me upon seeing me at the beginning of the school year.

One of the first events of every semester is the smokers to rush prospective pledges. I experienced nervous anticipation having never been to a smoker and knowing I would be extremely outnumbered. My apprehensions were soon alleviated. I wasn't left alone for one minute. It was here that I first felt the warmth that I continued to perceive at every succeeding function — that I was someone special; a good friend to all. What made this sensation even greater was that it was reciprocal. I considered each one of them a special friend and hoped they would think that of me.

On October 12th I made my usual Monday excursion to the union at one. I approached the table where a majority of the brothers were sitting. As I came closer I could see that they were trying to conceal something. Then they slid their chairs back to reveal a birthday cake, cards and gifts and immediately broke into song. When I returned to the dorm later that afternoon a dozen roses were awaiting me. Who else would they be from but my Deltas!

At the end of that month was their big Halloween Party. It was then that I chose to reveal the proj-

On Being A Delt Sweetheart

By Linda Humphrey

MICHAEL JACKSON PHOTO



Linda Humphrey is a senior in nursing at Marquette University. Last year she was Sweetheart of the Delt Chapter (Zeta Alpha) at Marquette. This is her reminiscence of that year. Linda is president of her sorority (GPO) and a member of the Jesuit National Honor Society.

ect on which I had been working. I had written all their parents requesting baby pictures. I received one hundred per cent cooperation. I mounted these pictures on poster paper but did not label them. The person who identified the most correctly won the prize. I don't know who found it more enjoyable, me assembling it or the guys teasing each other. Again they were so appreciative. They acted as if it was a really clever and original idea.

It was their warmth and acceptance that produced a change in me.

I was less inhibited and better able to be myself.

I suddenly realized this when I was struck by the brainstorm to dress up as Santa Claus and distribute candy and cookies at one of their meetings. The usual reserved Linda would never have contemplated such a stunt.

Their expressions were priceless. At first they didn't realize who this clown in a red suit was, but as soon as they discovered my identity the laughter began. One of the brothers said, "Come here you nut" and gave me a big hug.

The last party of first semester was given by the pledges. The main attraction was the skit mimicing the actives. I was looking forward to this party because I was told my impersonation was to be one of the highlights. However, this party had another surprise. The brothers presented me with a cameo ring in appreciation for all I had done thus far. Then they formed a circle around me and sang "DTD Forevermore". I couldn't find anything to say except thank you. I only wish I could have expressed how deeply touched I really was.

Second semester proved to be no different. The pledges continued to bring me a rose each week. The parties were as enjoyable as ever. Someone would usually greet me by saying rather audibly, "The Hump-er's here." (That's the nickname they had given me). It was at the parties that I came to know each individual better and to treasure my position even more.

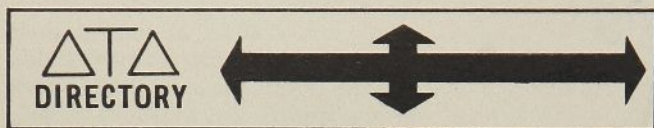
They were so thoughtful. The day after my sorority's elections I received a dozen roses congratulating me on becoming president; and I had not seen one of the brothers to tell them!

Whenever I would visit the union someone would always rise immediately and offer me their seat. If someone's language became a little too strong a fellow frater would remind him of my presence.

For the campus' annual musical varieties we were in rival co-ed groups. But the intenseness of the competition did not ruin our friendship.

The semester was now coming to an end and the plans for the sweetheart selection tea were being made.

(Continued on Page 46)



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Edwin L. Heminger, Ohio Wesleyan '48, VICE-PRESIDENT and RITUALIST, R. R. #4, Findlay, Ohio 45840
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The Fraternity's Founding

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

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

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

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Darrell A. Posey, Louisiana State '69, Box 16003, LSU, Baton Rouge, La. 70803
Robert C. Swanson, Purdue '48, 6522 Newhall Road, Charlotte, N.C. 28211
Dr. Bert Hayes, Athens College '52, Dean of Students, Athens College, Athens, Ala. 35611
James M. Dockey, Pittsburgh '67, 7 Rye Court, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760
Steven G. Kahn, South Florida '70, 5800 Barnes Rd., S. Apt. 136, Jacksonville, Fla. 32216

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Ivan L. Malm, Baker '56, 5321 West 99th Terr., Overland Park, Kan. 66207
John H. Venable, Carnegie-Mellon '51, Oklahoma State '51, 1717 W. Sunset Dr., Stillwater, Okla. 74074
Harold F. M. Tattan, Jr., U.C.L.A. '45, 527 S. Alandale Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90036
Darrel L. Johnson, South Dakota '40, Oregon '40, 527 Pacific Bldg., Portland, Ore. 97204
Robert F. Boord, Wabash '40, 412 Illinois, Pullman, Wash. 99163
David L. Nagel, Iowa State '63, 7031 Douglas Ave., Urbandale, Ia. 50322

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Daniel L. Earley, Cincinnati '65, 5711 Shady Hollow Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45230
Phillip A. Trissel, DePauw '56, 9 Estate Court, Bettendorf, Iowa 52722
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John W. Wood, Jr., South Dakota '68, 4277 46th Ave., N., Apt. 328, Minneapolis, Minn. 55422
Robert P. Stapp, DePauw '34, Office of Publ., General Motors Inst., Flint, Mich. 48502
John F. Henricks, Illinois Tech '62, 2101 Eastlawn, Apt. 12A, Midland, Mich. 48640
John A. Hall, Illinois Tech '60, 16067 Alpine, Livonia, Mich. 48154
Dr. Michael J. Moloney, Jr., Illinois Tech '58, R.R. #51, Box 629, Terre Haute, Ind. 47805
Richard W. Ewbank, Ohio '57, 2404 Prospect Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201
Thomas A. Roper, Ohio '57, 938 Birchmont, Columbus, Ohio 43221

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C. Douglas Cherry, Lafayette '58, 199 Prospect St., Phillipsburg, N.J. 08865
G. Dryver Henderson, Pennsylvania '59, 1420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
The Rev. Marcus G. Stauffer, Jr., Bethany '70, P.O. Box 98, Sinnamahoning, Pa. 15861
Wayne A. Sinclair, West Va. '68, 226 Bradford St., Apt. A, Charleston, W. Va. 25301
Robert P. Dittman, W & J '65, 500 Chatham Center Office Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219

Chapter Eternal

Note—*Member of Distinguished Service Chapter

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DELTA—MICHIGAN

Carl L. Hemmer, '46

NU—LAFAYETTE

George R. Harvey, '69

John M. Fenlin, '31

TAU—PENN STATE

Francis C. Young, '19

PHI—WASHINGTON & LEE

Virgil A. Fisher, '28

BETA EPSILON—EMORY

Robert N. Dopson, Jr., '27, (Georgia, '28)

BETA ZETA—BUTLER

Carl A. Burkhardt, '09

BETA ETA—MINNESOTA

Walter F. Wieland, '10

BETA KAPPA—COLORADO

George V. Orr, '16

Llewellyn E. Thompson, '26

BETA LAMBDA—LEHIGH

William H. Gill, Jr., '38

BETA MU—TUFTS

Burt A. Hazeltine, '13

BETA NU—MIT

Timothy N. Sloat, '63

BETA RHO—STANFORD

Wallace K. Downey, '27

*Gerald G. Stewart, '27

BETA UPSILON—ILLINOIS

Richard T. McCreary, '39

GAMMA ETA—

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George R. Williams, '65 (Delaware, '65)

GAMMA THETA—BAKER

Harold C. Case, '23

GAMMA KAPPA—MISSOURI

Edward E. Harmon, '43

GAMMA MU—WASHINGTON

Otto H. Schrader, '08

GAMMA NU—MAINE

Lawrence G. Baston, '31

Archelaus L. Hamblen, '16

GAMMA RHO—OREGON

John W. Ekstrom, '49

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James V. Drobnic, '48

William T. Gallt, '30

DELTA ALPHA—OKLAHOMA

Thomas A. Enloe, '32

DELTA DELTA—TENNESSEE

James N. Jeter, '39

DELTA MU—IDAHO

Frank R. Ford, '35

DELTA OMEGA—KENT

Charles E. Atkinson, '33

A. O. Deweese, '18

George H. Murray, '54

On Being a Delt Sweetheart

(Continued from Page 43)

I was asked to speak. Initially I regretted relinquishing my title as sweetheart. But as I thought it over I became less selfish. I wanted someone else to share in this experience.

I usually detest giving speeches but this particular one excited me. I had been keeping my feelings pent up in me all year and now I had the opportunity to express them. I never realized how intense these feelings were until I began writing the speech. It took me three days because each time I made an addition I began to cry.

I only consider a title such as this one an honor when the people who bestow it are very special to me. This is what I hoped to convey in the speech that follows:

"Many people have asked me over the course of the year how I like being sweetheart. I've never felt I have adequately answered this yet and that's what I hope to do now. I know this speech is supposed to be directed to the sweetheart nominees, but more important to me is that the guys know how I feel.

First of all, it is an honor. To me it is one of the highest I will ever be paid. It's difficult to convey the tremendous feeling I get from knowing that forty guys think enough of me to call me their sweetheart. It's Joe Shaker checking to see if the guy that took me out the previous weekend behaved himself; or Rich Saqui calling at four o'clock in the morning and asking 'How are you?'; or Steve Claytor giving me his favorite hang-over remedy the

morning after a grueling Halloween party. It's Mike Jackson offering to drive one hundred miles out of his way so I could go directly home for Thanksgiving; or meeting people like Frank Perna who would do anything for anybody.

It was a birthday party in the union, smokers an TG's where I was made to feel I was the center of attention, dozens and dozens of roses, and as if that all wasn't enough—a gift of a beautiful cameo ring.

I found myself wanting to do so much to show them that I cared. I tried to be clever in my endeavors but most of the time the result was a Grebe's cake. And although I never expected any thanks I always received them.

I never felt that anything was expected of me; that I had a duty to perform. I was always made to feel welcome at any of their functions and I knew if I needed anything they would make every effort to help me obtain it.

I really realized how much all of them mean to me when I couldn't become ecstatic over a first place Varsity Varieties trophy because it meant they took second; and I couldn't be sad at losing "Best of Show" because they were the victors.

Besides learning to be a better chugger, I have learned to come out of myself and all because they have made me unafraid to be myself. As you come to know these guys you will soon be saying, as I do, that many of the people you like and respect the most are Delts.

The 18th century English writer, Sir Richard Steele, once wrote in the *Spectator*, "The noblest motive is the public good." This seems to me to epitomize Llewellyn Thompson's attitude towards his life and work. He had a full, successful and, I would think, satisfying life. Entering the Foreign Service in 1928 as a Vice-Consul, he rose by his own remarkable abilities and character to the very top of his profession, Career Ambassador of the United States. He served in many posts—Ceylon, Geneva, Rome; he was High Commissioner, then Ambassador to Austria; he was twice Ambassador to the USSR, the only American to have had that distinction. His career stands and will continue to stand as an inspiration and a model for all young diplomats.

It provides convincing refutation to a thesis which has become fashionable today, namely that mass communications and rapid travel have rendered diplomacy in the old-fashioned sense obsolete. It is of course, the spectacular agreement and the highly publicized trip that makes the big news today. But it is as true now as it ever was that the quiet continuous contacts and the confidential discussions which are the essence of diplomacy prepare the way for the public agreements.

It was here that Ambassador Thompson excelled. His keen analytical intelligence, his 'feel' for the other side's position, together with his tact and patience made him one of our most effective diplomats and one of the ablest negotiators that the United States has ever had.

He had the quality so important to his profession, of being able to be firm when necessary without ever antagonizing those on the other side of the table. He could oppose without offending. He was a shrewd judge of what was, and even more important, what was not, possible in negotiating with the Soviets. The successful outcome of the London negotiations on the Trieste question in 1954 was largely his achievement; it was his skill that guided the Austrian peace to a successful conclusion in 1955. He was instrumental in getting discussions on the Non-Proliferation Treaty and Test Ban started.

Of the many other accomplish-

IN
MEMORY
OF
Llewellyn E. Thompson
Colorado '26
Died Feb. 6, 1972

This eulogy to former Ambassador to Russia Llewellyn Thompson was delivered by retired Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen at a memorial service in the National Cathedral.

ments one might cite, his role in the Cuban missile crisis perhaps deserves special mention. It has been described as his 'finest hour.' The tribute which the late Robert F. Kennedy paid him in his diary of the crisis has been quoted in many of Tommy's obituaries, but it is well worth repeating here.

Senator Kennedy wrote: President Kennedy also "wished to hear from Tommy Thompson, former (and now again) Ambassador to the Soviet Union, whose advice on the Russians and predictions as to what they would do was uncannily accurate and whose advice and recommendations were surpassed by none." A newspaper friend of mine once told me that he had asked Robert Kennedy just after the missile crisis who, among the President's advisers had been the most helpful. Kennedy replied without hesitation, "Tommy Thompson." Surely no professional diplomat could ask for higher praise. And Kennedy was a stern judge.

Ambassador Thompson was firmly convinced that despite all the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union — differences of which he was well aware — it was possible to avoid conflict and unnecessary crises. This conviction was often put to the test during the seven years he served as Ambassador in Moscow. Moscow is a difficult and frustrating post at all times, but it was particularly so during his incumbency.

Crisis succeeded crisis, but Ambassador Thompson handled them all with cool competence. He helped initiate a period of communication between the United States and the Soviet Union. He developed a remarkable relationship of trust with Khrushchev, which was certainly a strong contributing factor to the lat-

ter's visit to the United States. He contributed as much as any one diplomat could to the cause of peace in the world.

The world will miss his talents; those who knew him will mourn a remarkable being, one of the most quiet, unassuming and kindly of men. He would never claim credit for any success even when it was clearly his. He never sought publicity. This was partly because of his own innate modesty, but also because he felt it was incompatible with his work as a diplomat. But this public reticence concealed a loyal, warm and trusted friend who inspired devotion.

A harsh test of a man's character in the Foreign Service is the attitude of those who work for him. I have yet to meet anyone who served under Tommy Thompson in any of his posts who did not have for both him and his wife the very strongest feelings of respect and affection. He will be sorely missed.

In the late winter of 1957 I received word from the Secretary of State that he was planning to replace me as Ambassador in Moscow sooner than I had expected and that Tommy was to be my successor. Tommy learned that I was disappointed not to be staying another year and I received from him a long handwritten letter imbued with the deepest personal feeling in which he voiced his concern that I would in any way think he was trying to supplant me. He offered to withdraw his candidacy for the post if that would make it easier for me. I naturally reassured him and urged him to take the job, since no one could possibly be more eminently qualified. What better example could one find of a man's integrity and sensitive regard for others?

No tribute to Tommy would be complete without some mention of the enormous strength and joy he derived from his devoted family. From his wife Jane he received constant warm support both publicly and privately.

The country has lost a fine public servant and those who knew him, a cherished friend. May the memory of a life of achievement and fulfillment be a source of pride and some slight solace to the family he loved so deeply.

More Pro Gridders

... I must take issue with Jay Langhammer's really excellent article in the article "Delts in Pro Football" (Fall, 1971), with regard to his statement that the first Delt playing in pro football appeared in 1920. I remember that a number played during the 1910-20 period, and at least several were with the original professional teams, the Massillon, Ohio, Tigers and the Canton, Ohio, Bulldogs. These two Ohio cities were the cradles of pro football.

I recall that as a freshman pledge to Zeta Chapter at Western Reserve (now Case-Western Reserve) ... we passed out towels and rendered other locker room services to several of the Massillon Tigers who came to the Delt house in Cleveland after games. There they enjoyed baths and got rub-downs by Cy Flynn, athletic director for both Case and Western Reserve.

Milton C. "Muff" Portmann, *Zeta '10*, a college football captain and one of the greatest linemen in the Eastern U.S., played guard and tackle for Massillon and was one of the best kickers developed up to that time.

Howard J. Bowie, *Zeta '13*, who never weighed more than 150 pounds, played an end for Massillon and never missed a minute of any game.

My guess is that either the Tigers or the Bulldogs of those days could have given the present pro teams some real work-outs.

C. D. RUSSELL
Western Reserve '19

In your Pro Delts of the Past, you have Al Bednar, Lafayette guard, Frankford Yellowjackets 1924-25, New York Giants 1925-26.

It should be Al Bedner, tackle, Frankford Yellowjackets 1923-24, New York Giants 1925-26. I wish to correct the spelling, position, and year.

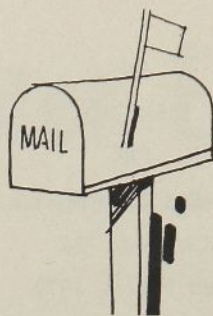
AL BEDNER
Lafayette '21
Worcester, Mass.

Errors in spelling and information on Al Bedner were made in both the Official Encyclopedia of Pro Football and the New York Giants Press Guide, used as source materials for the Rainbow article.—ed

A Solution

I bring a message about something very relevant to Delta Tau Delta. It concerns a vast power available not only to Delta Tau Delta, but to our nation as well.

We are plagued by many problems to-



day. Among these are drugs, inflation, moral decay, war, and a countless list of others. These are too complex for mere mortal men to solve on their own strength through programs, new rules, or money.

There is really only one solution. Change must come on an individual basis, from within. The change I speak of is a fantastic manifestation of a person's commitment to Jesus Christ. It has been revealed to me, and I am but an ordinary person. I can now look to my Lord for guidance and help in matters completely beyond by own puny capability. Having changed from my former life of wretchedness, I now grasp something I cherish unlike before. Life!

Too often we get wrapped up in this seemingly real world, forgetting that there is an oh, so real world for free. This earthly world operates on the merit system, advancement and acquisition obtained only through work performed. My bright fresh world operates on love. Christ loved us in that he died for us, freeing us from the terrible bondage of sin. The only requirement is to be imperfect. The after-life and now-life is free; all we have to do is accept Jesus on faith.

Delta Tau Delta is a fraternity founded on Christian principles. I ask that you now pray for reform and expect it; but do so only after receiving Christ in your life. He is our only pipeline to God.

LANCE SWANSON
Epsilon Iota
General Motors Institute

Three Generations

A few issues ago you ran an article about one family with four generations of Delts (the Hughes family). Although the Stones cannot match that, we do tally three generations: my father, William L. Stone, *Amherst '45*; my grandfather, William M. Stone, *Amherst '11*; and myself.

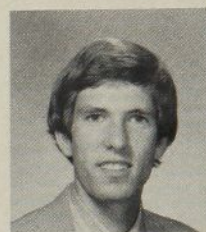
WILLIAM M. STONE
Beta Iota
University of Virginia

Well Expressed

Please convey to Donald P. Fleming, Jr., my appreciation for his article, "Talking vs. Doing," in the fall, 1971, issue. He has well-expressed facts that we all too rarely point out to a generation that is so sure that all blame attaches to its seniors. I shall find dozens of times to quote him in print and from the platform.

ROBERT W. OSLER
DePauw '33
Indianapolis, Ind.

Hardbound Brotherhood



Magruder

Because I admire anyone who stands up for a body of people I was greatly impressed by George D. Delaney, who did just that in the article "Pledges Have Minds," in the Fall issue of *The Rainbow*. I was thus inspired to address this plea for help and brotherhood to the Arch Chapter, Delt Brothers, and Delt Pledges.

It has come to my attention that the present paperbound pledge manual, *Within the Four Stars*, is too vulnerable to wear and tear. As it is, it is too large, and it cannot be carried around with ease. The staples that hold it together often give way, and the cover is therefore bent and torn. In addition, the manual should be a hardbound book that can be used for a lifetime; a book that can be placed in a library rather than on a magazine shelf.

In order to make it more informative and complete, a few suggestions are being made. They are as follows: 1) Pictures of each chapter's house, with the chapter address and school placed below so that recognition of the house by visiting brothers would be facilitated. 2) All the fraternity songs would be added to enhance the Delt spirit. 3) A more complete, up to date history would be included, recognizing the Distinguished Brothers and Alumni. 4) Cartoons would easily add more entertainment and enthusiasm. With the improvements listed above, each Brother and Pledge would be informed to a greater degree.

SAM W. MAGRUDER, JR.
Beta Delta Chapter
University of Georgia

CHANGING ADDRESS?

Please complete this form and mail it in.

Name: _____

Chapter: _____ Class Year: _____

New Address: _____

ZIP: _____

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

ZIP: _____

NEWS OR LETTER TO THE EDITOR?

Send to DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY, 3665 Washington Blvd.,
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

Send it in on the form below.

Name: _____

School and Year: _____

Address: _____

Send to DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY, 3665 Washington Blvd.,
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

PROGRAM FOR 1972 KARNEA

DELTS

TUESDAY — AUGUST 22

Registration, Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel	5:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.
Opening Reception (with entertainment from Underground Atlanta)	7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY — AUGUST 23

Registration, Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel	Each day
Opening Business Session	10:00 a.m.
Division Luncheons	Noon
Model Initiation and Second Business Session	2:00 p.m.
Committee Meetings	7:00 p.m.

THURSDAY — AUGUST 24

Third Business Session	9:00 a.m.
Fourth Business Session	1:30 p.m.
Dinner in Underground Atlanta	5:30 p.m.

FRIDAY — AUGUST 25

Seminar on Drug Abuse, moderated by Richard E. Retterer	9:00 a.m.
Leadership Luncheon, featuring The Hon. Richard G. Lugar Mayor of Indianapolis	Noon
"Games People Play in Rush"	2:00 p.m.
Chapter Problems Workshop (optional)	7:00 p.m.

SATURDAY — AUGUST 26

Chapter Leadership Seminars	9:00 a.m.
Closing Business Session	1:30 p.m.
Social Hour	5:30 p.m.
Karneia Banquet, featuring Perry E. Gresham President, Bethany College	6:30 p.m.

DELT LADIES

TUESDAY — AUGUST 22

Registration, Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel	5:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.
Opening Reception	7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY — AUGUST 23

Registration, Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel	Each day
Tour of the High Museum of Art, Atlanta Residential areas and selected homes, and Luncheon in the Swan Coach House	10:00 a.m.

THURSDAY — AUGUST 24

Continental Breakfast and Phipps Plaza Shopping Spree	9:15 a.m.
Dinner in Underground Atlanta	5:30 p.m.

FRIDAY — AUGUST 25

Leadership Luncheon	Noon
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SATURDAY — AUGUST 26

Social Hour	5:30 p.m.
Karneia Banquet	6:30 p.m.



REQUEST TO PARENTS

If your son is living somewhere other than the address on the label above, we will appreciate your sending us his permanent address so that we can make the appropriate change. We hope you will read this issue, then forward it to your son. At the same time, please send his new address, along with the address shown on this issue (or cut off the label and send it) to: Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, 3665 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46205. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.