

www.delts.org

RAINBOW



Volume 123 No. 3

A Clear and Present Danger
Can the Fraternity surmount
this obstacle to its
progress?

Taking Stock and Giving It A Perfect Idea for Friends Who Say: "I Wish I Could Do More"

What is the best gift a person can give a charity? Tax-wise, gifts of stock, real estate and other assets that have gone up in value are the hands-down winners. Listen to Keith Steiner's story of how he saw the increased value of giving a gift of stock.

“

I have been involved in some of the great programs of the Delta Tau Delta Educational Foundation for a number of years. I'm a big believer in the Deltas Talking About Alcohol program as a research-based program designed to help our young men. I also take pride in the work of our Chapter Consultants not only because they are doing great educational work in all of our Chapters, but because their good work is partially supported by grants from the Educational Foundation. These are just some of the reasons I am anxious to find cost effective ways to support Delta Tau Delta through the Educational Foundation.

Giving appreciated stock is so much easier than writing a check. Any owner of individual stocks has seen some powerful capital appreciation in the last few years. Perhaps one or two of your stocks have become too large a proportion of your portfolio or you want to "lighten up" a large position. Maybe the outlook for a

stock has darkened or it has met your price target. Perhaps you are the beneficiary of a stock split or your company was taken over in the stock swap. In my case I decided to gift stock instead of paying the capital gains tax on my profit. By giving shares of stock to the Delta Foundation I was able to give a larger gift than I might have otherwise considered. It's easy and it allows you to make a tax-deductible gift that in many cases costs you a fraction of its current value."

—Keith Steiner, Allegheny '71

As the Building on Excellence campaign crosses the 5.5 million dollar mark it is obvious that alumni are seeing the value of the work the Foundation is doing. A gift of appreciated securities could be a great way for you to unlock the value of an asset that may be tax-cursed because of a tremendously strong market. Rather than losing your paper-profit to taxes you may wish to give it to a charitable organization that has had a positive impact on your life.

For more information on making gifts of stock, please contact:

Kenneth A. File

Delta Tau Delta Educational Foundation

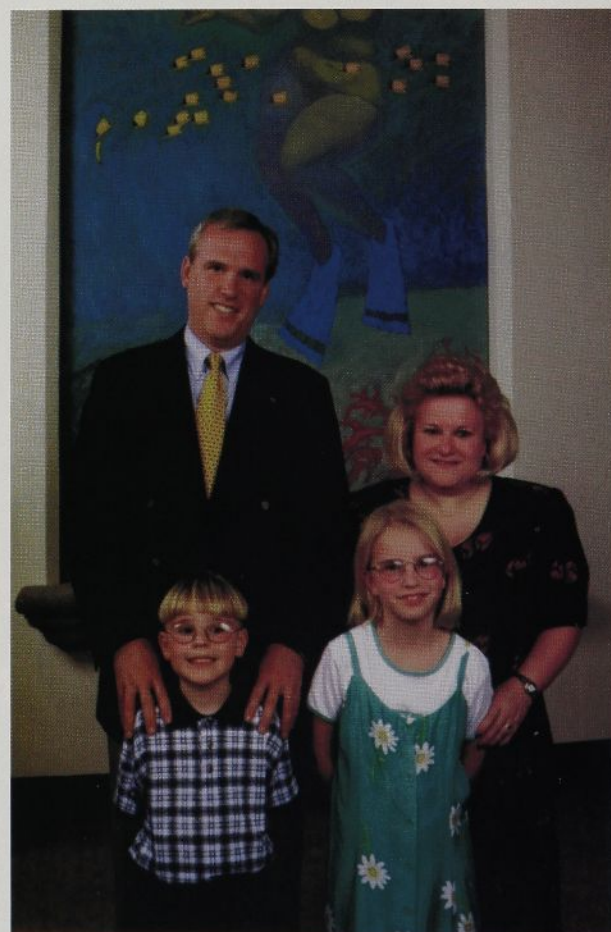
11711 N. Meridian, #100

Carmel, IN 46032

317/818-3050

E-mail: dtidakf@deltshq.org

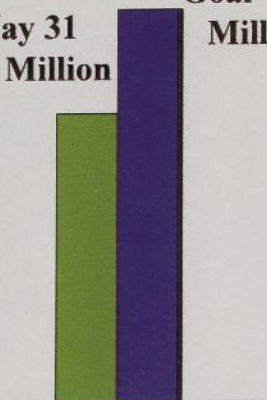
**Below: Keith Steiner
with his wife Jane Ann
and children Courtney
and Kurt**



**BUILDING
On
EXCELLENCE**

**May 31
\$5.5 Million**

**Goal - \$7.5
Million**



RAINBOW

DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY

Vol. 123, No. 3

1999

www.delts.org

- **Managing Editor and Art Director**
Kerry B. Harding
Ball State '82, George Washington '84
- **Sports & Entertainment Editor**
Joseph H. "Jay" Langhammer, Jr.
Texas Christian '65

The mission of the Rainbow shall be to

Inform members of the events, activities and concerns of interest to members of the Fraternity.

Attract and involve members of the Fraternity via appropriate coverage, information and opinion stories.

Educate present and potential members on pertinent issues, persons, events and ideas so that members may be aware of and appreciate their heritage as Delts.

Serve as an instrument of public relations for the Fraternity by presenting an image of the Fraternity commensurate with its quality and stature.

Entertain readers with its information and quality writing and editing, so that it is a pleasure to read and share with others.

The RAINBOW (ISSN 1077-2421) is published quarterly for \$10 per year by Delta Tau Delta Fraternity at 11711 N. Meridian, Suite 100, Carmel, Indiana 46032; Telephone: 1-800 DELTSXL <http://www.delts.org> Periodical Postage paid at Indianapolis, Indiana and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, 11711 N. Meridian, Suite 100, Carmel, Indiana 46032. All chapter reports, alumni notes, alumni chapter reports, news stories, photographs, manuscripts, subscriptions and death notices for publication should be sent to **Kerry Harding**, Editor, Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, 11711 N. Meridian, Suite 100, Carmel, Indiana 46032

I N T H I S I S S U E



Photography by Glogau Studio

4

A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER

Can the Fraternity surmount this obstacle to its progress?

11

ARE OUR FRATERNITY CHAPTERS ALCOHOLIC?

12 Steps to a better Greek system

16

ALCOHOL FREE HOUSING

As this trend sweeps the nation, will it be a problem or panacea?

19

LOTUS NOTES

The story of Lilypons Water Gardens

23

REMEMBERING CHARLIE GAULT

A Delt alumnus devotes his life to those who follow

27

RAISING ARIZONA

A new university president leads his institution into the next millennium

29

FLORIDA'S FELLOW

Reflections from a lifetime of public service

Columns

Among the Alumni	25
Delt Spotlight	33
Chapter Eternal	31

From the Delt Webmaster: Please refer to the Delt Web page (www.delts.org) should you attempt to try a chapter link that is dead or need one that is not included with the chapter report section. The most current chapter links are always kept on the Delt Web page. There are also links for chapters that might not have submitted a chapter report for the past issue.

A Clear and Present Danger

ALCOHOL AND THE GREEK SYSTEM

In an era when institutions of higher education are attempting to regain the public trust, the responses of many Greek-letter organizations to such institutional imperatives as promoting health-enhancing lifestyles and racial and ethnic diversity have been viewed by many in academia as inadequate. Serious problems such as alcohol abuse are not limited to Greek-letter organizations. Such behavior by Greeks simply mirrors the campus and society at large.

Yet, the fact remains that the heaviest, most frequent, and most problematic drinking in college is done by fraternity members. This is the case despite strongly worded policy directives by national fraternity executives, information about risk management from house corporations, and lectures about personal and group responsibility by university officials and chapter advisors. Because of the seriousness of these concerns, some institutions (including prestigious colleges such as Amherst, Bucknell, Colby, Franklin & Marshall and Williams) have banned Greek-letter organizations.

Certainly, fraternities are not totally dominated by the hazards of alcohol. Yet, it is clear that many fraternities fall far short of their own expectations with regard to health-enhancing behavior. The charters of most national organizations are based on values consistent with those expressed by the National Interfraternity Conference (NIC):

"The college fraternity stands for excellence in scholarship [and] accepts its role in the moral and spiritual development of the individual. Recognizing the importance of physical well-being, the college fraternity aims for a sound mind and a sound body."

Greek-letter fraternities were intended to bring together young men on campus into small groups that would fill the vacuum left by removal from the family and the home community, but they served a further purpose. The fraternities offered an escape from the monotony, dreariness and unpleasantness of the collegiate regimen which began with prayers before dawn and ended with prayers after dark; escape from the long winters and ingrown college world, from the dormitory with its lack of privacy. Fraternities institutionalized various escapes—

drinking, smoking, card playing, singing and seducing—but they did not introduce these diversions, which long preceded their founding. By introducing traditional means of escape into a brotherhood of devoted men, the fraternity gave new meaning to a cigar, a drink, a girl, a song, and in time, it was not really possible to distinguish purpose from manifestation. Fraternities were schools of success, institutions that prepared young men to take their place among men, not among the angels as had their predecessors.

On the national front, the lesson that temperance was a political issue to be reckoned with was lost on the parties after 1884, the events of the decade culminating in the birth of the Anti-Saloon League in 1895, dramatized the point. The myriad League publications denounced the saloon for "annually sending thousands of our youths to destruction, for corrupting politics, leading astray 60,000 girls each year into lives of immorality and banishing children from school" League posters appeared everywhere depicting the dire consequences of alcohol. "Alcohol inflames the passions, thus making the temptation to sex-sin unusually strong," advertised one.

What would happen as the years passed was a multiple effort to reform the American college and to substitute for the old definition perhaps a half-dozen new ones. By the dawn of the twentieth century, there would be an almost frantic effort to put some order into the collegiate and university scene. For the old unity was by then utterly destroyed and the paramount problem was to determine what had taken place.

Now what mattered for so many young men was not the course of study but the environment of friendships, social development, fraternity houses, good sportsmanship and athletic prowess. The world of business was a world of dealing with people. What better preparation could there be than the collegiate life outside the classroom where the qualities that showed what stuff a fellow really was made of were bound to be encouraged.

By 1900, the concept of *in loco parentis* discipline was being replaced by an aura of *laissez faire* which was more friendly and considerably more respectful of stu-

dent freedom.

As the Progressive spirit caught the national interest in the early 19th century, the movement for reform embraced the cause of temperance. In an article in Appleton's Magazine in 1908, the Reverend Charles F. Aked articulated the aspirations of the reformers: "We are spending our lives, many of us, in the effort to make the world a little better and brighter for those that shall come after us.... we want to open out life and liberty to all the sons of men. We want to make possible for all of life in the whole, to labor for the good and the beautiful ... and the common sale of intoxicating liquor renders our work a thousand times more difficult ..."

In 1913 the demands of the League were formally presented to Congress. In 1917 the resolution to prohibit alcoholic beverages in the United States was approved by Congress and sent to the states for ratification. It took only one year and eight days for the 18th Amendment to secure the necessary ratification. October 28, 1919, was the day that Congress enacted the National Prohibition Act though, officially, the liquor drought was to begin on January 17, 1920.

The 1920s would achieve a record difficult to interpret, and in education there were also those excesses as well as those flights of originality and imagination that make the 1920s so elusive: an age of disillusionment, irresponsibility, and moral decline, but also an age when a whole generation of creative writers came into fruitful evidence; an age of the flapper and bootlegger. Writers of this period point out that the law was circumvented by various means. In 1926, Senator James Reed of Missouri, an outspoken opponent of Prohibition, arranged testimony before the Senate Committee of a fraternity member from an Ivy League school. "What are the facts with reference to the ability of students to obtain liquor?" queried Reed. "Why it is obtainable, sir; the greater the attempts at enforcement the stronger the sentiment against it," was the response. "Do bootleggers ply their trade among the students?" asked Reed again. "Well, it is the reverse; the students go to the bootleggers."

Drinking at an earlier age was also noted, particularly during the first few years of Prohibition. The superintendents of eight state mental hospitals reported a larger percentage of young patients during Prohibition (1919-1926) than formerly. One of the hospitals noted: "During the past year (1926), an unusually large group of patients who are of high school age were admitted for alcoholic psychosis". In determining the age at which an alcoholic forms his drinking habit, it was noted: "The 1920-1923 group were younger (20.6) than the other groups when the drink habit was formed" (e.g. 1936-37 when the age was 23.9).

What affect then, did Prohibition have on the

American college fraternity? While bars and taverns reopened joyfully following repeal, they ceased to be the centers of systematic political corruption and debauchery for young men which they had once been. For the up-and-coming male leaders of society this honor shifted to the fraternity house as a place where, not only could abundant alcohol be found, but owing to the fact that women were now welcome as customers in the new cocktail lounges, having shown themselves to be eager patrons of the speakeasies, it also became a place where college-age men could escape from the opposite sex to be among their own kind.

The 1920s were followed by one of the most shattering experiences the American people had ever known, over fifteen years of economic collapse and war, a period when all manner of values and institutions were subjected to the shock of uncertainty, to the test of survival at a time when everything that was old and tried seemed to be particularly vulnerable to collapse or rejection. For higher education the times were as perilous and as challenging as for other institutions, and it was therefore probably something of an advantage that during the 1920s colleges and universities achieved some kind of equilibrium before the 1930s ushered in an era where change and uncertainty were the order of the day. In fact the spirit of change, social protest and repudiation of the past was one of the most significant characteristics of the American campus in the 1930s.

Fast forward to today. College students now spend approximately \$4.2 billion annually to purchase 430 million gallons of alcoholic beverages, including over 4 billion cans of beer. Students have particularly high rates of heavy drinking compared to the general population. Student drinking is the number one health problem on college and university campuses throughout the nation. According to a 1992 study of 34 colleges in New England, the proportion of men who said they drank to become inebriated doubled between 1977 and 1989, from 20 to 40 percent. About two fifths of both men (41%) and women (37%) reported that they drink to an inebriated state at least three times a month. No wonder more than two-thirds of college presidents recently indicated that substance abuse, primarily alcohol, topped their list of concerns regarding the quality of campus life.

A number of initiatives have been undertaken in an

College students now spend approximately \$4.2 billion annually to purchase 430 million gallons of alcoholic beverages, including over 4 billion cans of beer.



effort to eliminate hazardous use of alcohol, including legislation.

Perhaps the most far-reaching was the passage by Congress of the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, codified as Part 86 of EDGAR 3 (34 CFR Part 86). Failure to meet Part 86 of EDGAR requirements can put a school's federal funding in jeopardy. Part 86 of EDGAR requires that

every institution of higher

education, as a condition of receiving any federal financial assistance, must provide the following information to each student and employee:

- a description of the health risks associated with the use of alcohol and illicit drugs;
- a description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs available to students and employees;
- standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs by students and employees on school property or as part of any school activities;
- a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs;
- a clear statement that the school will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees who violate the standards of conduct; and
- a description of the sanctions, up to and including expulsion, termination of employment, and referral to local law enforcement.

The regulations also require schools to prepare a written review of their program every two years to 1) determine its effectiveness and implement any needed changes, and 2) ensure that the school's sanctions are being consistently enforced.

Last September, the Senate gave final approval to a resolution sponsored by U.S. Senator Joseph Biden, urging college administrators to take a tough stance against binge drinking on campus. *The Biden Binge Drinking Resolution* passed as part of the Higher Education Reauthorization Bill, and encouraged universities to take the following steps to curb binge drinking on campus:

- appoint a task force to establish a policy on reducing alcohol and other drug-related problems;
- provide students with the opportunity to live in an alcohol-free environment;

- enforce a zero-tolerance policy on the consumption of alcohol by minors;
- eliminate alcoholic beverage-related sponsorship of on-campus events;
- enforce vigorously a college's disciplinary codes against those who violate campus alcohol policies; and
- work closely with local officials in the town in which the college is located.

Yet despite these measures, drinking behavior of college students has not changed for the better. In part, the inability to appreciably reduce hazardous use of alcohol by college students is due to the fact that many variables influencing alcohol use are difficult to control. Fraternities do not exist apart from the societies and institutions that create and support them. That is, they are products of the larger cultural context in which they are found—the particular college or university, the region of the country and locale where the college is located, and a society that has for more than a century equated alcohol use with a dominant masculine model equated with success.

Alcohol use in fraternities has become a cultural phenomenon; therefore, to understand and influence the role of alcohol in fraternity life, cultural perspectives and approaches are needed. Fraternity culture is difficult to change, not only because changes are often imposed by outsiders, but because the essence of the group is to perpetuate itself in its current form. With the fundamental change in the structure of the American university system, American males, for the most part, have managed to grow up without the formalized "rites of passage" that are evident in tribal societies. After studying the role of rites of passage in American culture, one researcher concluded that our society offers a confusing array of options to men "at every stage of life, creating problems of diffuseness and ambiguity...that men must resolve in their own way to reach their culture's goal." That is, because our culture does not define what manhood means, American males must structure their own "makeshift masculinity" determining for themselves what constitutes the state of manhood.

Fraternities "reconstruct the vitality and authenticity of a tribal band" the purpose of which is to provide validation for one another's manhood. To do this we must understand the three basic levels of today's fraternity culture: *artifacts*, *strategic values and perspectives*, and *assumptions and beliefs*.

Artifacts are the most visible level of a culture and include Greek letters, a coat of arms and the shelter itself. Verbal artifacts are represented in the written and oral history of the group and its everyday jargon, slang,

sayings, slogans and stories about fraternity heroes and events. Behavioral artifacts, such as rituals, affirm important values. Ceremonies denote key transitions while norms, conventions and customs remind members on a daily basis what is and what is not appropriate behavior.

The middle level comprises strategic values and perspectives specific to the group. What do our leaders and alumni want us to become and do? How are we unique or different from other organizations on campus? What behaviors are necessary and appropriate to sustain our group? What policies and practices support what we believe in? In essence, how do we do things around here?

The underlying assumptions and beliefs, the core of an organization's culture, are organization specific and constitute the fraternity's character. They define the basic elements of group existence—the nature of human relationships, the nature of truth, the nature of human activity and whether certain classes of people warrant preferential treatment—they actually guide behavior and tell group members how to perceive, think about, and feel things.

As a behavioral artifact in the culture of these fraternities, alcohol is used in different ways, at different times, by different groups of people for different purposes. Organized social events rarely take place without alcohol. The privilege of using alcohol symbolizes full membership in the group, a preordinate goal for most newcomers. Even "dry rush" — an externally imposed policy—is used by pledge educators and actives to underscore alcohol as a symbol of full membership; that is alcohol is provided and withheld to punctuate the differences in membership status. In short, alcohol and hazing are key elements in a complicated system of rewards and sanctions used by fraternities in socializing newcomers to group norms and values.

Most national fraternity staff and institutional agents presently lack the requisite knowledge and skills to undertake cultural change in local chapters. Cultures require varying degrees of conforming behavior by their members to maintain themselves. Cultures also lend stability to relations that develop over time between groups. This includes the expectations for roles and relationships that exist between local chapters, national fraternity headquarters, and institutional agents such as deans of students. These relationships make it very difficult to bring about the kind of cultural renewal needed to significantly diminish the role of alcohol in fraternity life.

In dealing with alcohol concerns on campus, there is a special need to focus on prevention and to be proactive. In the past, there has been a heavy emphasis on liability, particularly for Greeks, but that is a weak prevention strategy because it does not change attitudes or behaviors surrounding alcohol use.

Prevention programming goes beyond policy making and policy enforcement. In addition to their individual national fraternity and sorority policies, Greek students must be informed about university drug abuse policies and the consequences of violating those policies.

Prevention activities on campus may be organized by Greek advisors for the Greek system or by the health center, student activities office, or student affairs office for the entire student population. An examination of the alcohol prevention activities of Greek advisors and other student affairs staff reveals four general focuses: peer education programs; comprehensive health approaches; retreats; and networking or coalition building.

There is an overwhelming consensus among student and Greek affairs staff and researchers about the importance of helping students to help themselves. As a result, one of the most common approaches to Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) prevention involves peer education. The University of Florida has three peer education groups on campus which employ Greek students to educate other Greeks about AOD prevention: one, called D.A.R.E. (Drug and Alcohol Resource Educators), while the other two are national programs, GAMMA and OCOC.

The D.A.R.E. program, which grew out of a need for something more than alcohol awareness, has been evolving since 1988. The D.A.R.E. educators are formally trained to give in-depth presentations and workshops on AOD prevention to fraternities and sororities. To be an educator, Greek members must go through an application process that includes an interview, making a one-year commitment, attending weekly two-hour meetings during the year, and being available for office hours to speak with Greeks who have AOD concerns.

BACCHUS/GAMMA Peer Education Network, Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students, (BACCHUS), is a widely recognized collegiate alcohol awareness and health education initiative funded by sales of its educational materials, corporate sponsors, and government grants. Greeks Advocating Mature Management of Alcohol, or GAMMA, the Greek arm of this network, was started in 1987 as a way to involve fraternity and sorority members in alcohol education on campus. Nationwide, approximately 140 colleges have active GAMMA chapters with a total of over 5,000 members. Joining the BACCHUS/GAMMA network is free and involves only three conditions: there must be an advisor who will serve as the liaison between the national network and the GAMMA chapter on campus; the potential GAMMA chapter must be a recognized subcommittee of the Greek governing bodies or an independent, recognized organization on campus; and the GAMMA chapter must agree to renew its charter each year.



Our Chapter, Our Choice (OCOC) is a national peer education program with the goal of redefining alcohol and drug norms in fraternities and sororities through student-facilitated workshops. One of the operating assumptions behind OCOC is that

because chapter members develop their own new alcohol and drug norms, they become vested in supporting the norms that they have helped to create. The OCOC program was developed under FIPSE (Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education). Its materials and training are provided through the National Interfraternity Conference (NIC). Volunteer trainers, trained by NIC, are available to train fraternity and sorority undergraduates to be student facilitators. The OCOC manual recommends that a variety of individuals on campus understand and support OCOC for it to have maximum impact, including both men's and women's organizations, Greek advisors, chapter alumni advisors, alcohol and drug prevention and education staff, and faculty advisors.

On Campus Talking About Alcohol (OCTAA) was developed in the early 1980s by the Prevention Research Institute (PRI) in Lexington, Kentucky. For eleven years, Delta Tau Delta has used a customized version of OCTAA called Delts Talking About Alcohol (DTAA). In 1989, Delta Tau Delta received a FIPSE grant to train chapter leaders and alumni to present DTAA. In 1990, the Fraternity invited two women's fraternities, Kappa Alpha Theta and Alpha Chi Omega, to join with them to create *Talking About Alcohol . . . The Greek Consortium*.

When The Greek Consortium was first formed, trained students presented TAA to members. Losing qualified trainers to graduation, requiring each trainer to learn a large amount of information, and being limited only to campuses where the fraternities had chapters prompted the consortium to find a new format of delivery for the program. Currently, Kappa Alpha Theta and Alpha Chi Omega use full-time staff members and alumnae volunteers to co-teach TAA, and Delta Tau Delta uses undergraduate interns who work full-time for one semester.

The most common barriers for these types of programs are attracting and maintaining good student leaders and getting other students to participate in the program once implementation begins. The single most

important ingredient of successful implementation appears to be involving the students as much as possible in the entire programming process—from the planning stages to the follow-up and evaluation. But the cultural frame suggests that such interventions will not bring about lasting behavioral change. It is the individual chapter house which teaches its members what they can (and cannot) do under various circumstances. Therefore, it is the only level of intervention that can make a difference. For this reason, cultivating the commitment of chapter members, particularly formal and informal leaders, to change their culture is the only intervention that promises to be effective.

National and institutional policies and directives can be helpful in mobilizing interest in and support for changing behavior in fraternities. Delta Tau Delta felt it was important to provide its constituents with documentation of what Delta Tau Delta is doing regarding this issue. The following resolution was passed last January by the Fraternity's governing body:

"Whereas, Delta Tau Delta will reach every undergraduate chapter with high-quality alcohol abuse prevention education;

And, whereas, Delta Tau Delta is in partnership with its host institutions and will support campus-wide efforts towards alcohol-free living environments;

And, whereas, Delta Tau Delta has long been the academic leader in the fraternity world with its work at the campus level strengthening student learning through improving undergraduate living environments;

And whereas, Delta Tau Delta is a values-based organization committed to lives of excellence and is focused on personal responsibility through implementation of its member responsibility guidelines;

Be it resolved, Delta Tau Delta will continue to focus intently on providing the best combination of personal responsibility, alumni mentoring, competitive and healthy living environments, and quality educational programming."

The Fraternity firmly believes that through education, vigilance, and interaction it can impact the lives of undergraduate Delts so that more will avoid the harmful effects of alcohol abuse. As the Fraternity works to reach an appropriate conclusion on the debate regarding alcohol abuse and healthy campus living environments, the continued support and evolution of the Delts Talking About Alcohol program remains vital. Additional approaches are necessary so that our members have the opportunity to reach their full potential as students, as brothers and as contributors to a better society. ■

Are our fraternity chapters becoming alcoholics?

All across the country the phenomenon of college age drinking is confronting fraternity executives, college administrators, alumni, parents and undergraduates alike. Different remedies for this problem have been announced by both university administrators and fraternity organizations. Of course, the problem with the drinking is not so much where one does it as it is the quantity in which it is done. My own critical inquiry into this began with an examination of the following case studies.

■ The first is a situation at a university in the heart of America with a rich Greek tradition. At a Big Brother Little Brother party the evening was greeted with great revelry and camaraderie, with the plan in mind that the big brothers would share copious quantities of alcohol with little brothers and break them in as men of the chapter. Many steps were taken so that no one would get into a car or get hurt in any way. The young freshmen were put to bed drunk and everyone thought things were fine. The problem arose when one of the freshmen got up to go to the bathroom, fell down the stairs, and many days later woke up in an intensive care unit fighting for his life. Unfortunately

this story is not so remarkable. What I found remarkable was the men's response. All understood this was a tragic event that fortunately was not life-ending or permanently disabling to the freshman. All recognized it might have been. The startling thing was the solution that was put into place so that this would not happen again. It was not decided to stop drinking at this event, nor was it to address the issue that being drunk was bad. Rather the solution was to stop drinking hard liquor as opposed to beer!

■ The second episode was at another state university of significant size in the middle of the country. Here, like almost every other state university, drinking is done in a serious way. At this university, freshmen pledges went out on a pledge class walk-out. In order to ensure their safety, it was agreed they would not go into a metropolitan area but rather into a rural setting. As was contemplated, most of the pledges participated heavily in the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The pledge class recognized that one of their members was not present and in a Jeep sought out to hunt him in an adjacent field. As it turned out, he was asleep (possibly passed out) and did not hear their calls for him or the approaching vehicle in which they were riding. Neither did they see him until after they had run over his head with their vehicle. He was taken immediately to an emergency

room where several stitches were placed in his head and he was pronounced fit. This, too, was not particularly remarkable in light of today's circumstances. What struck me about it was the response heard from undergraduates and alumni alike. It was not shock and dismay that this man might have been killed. It was that this was not really serious and that nothing had really happened that was important. Everyone should sit back and relax, knowing that everything was okay—don't blow it out of proportion.

■ At an eastern state-sponsored university, the behavior of the undergraduates was abominable. Numerous run-ins with the university occurred over violations of university and fraternity policy, culminating in the expulsion of the fraternity. This is really not particularly remarkable. What was remarkable was that when the fraternity negotiated the return of the chapter to the university under the condition that the chapter house would be substance free, it was the local alumni who seemed to be the most opposed. Indeed it was the local alumni who said, 'Well, if we do that, we need to exempt ourselves from this ban so that when we come back to the chapter house we can drink.'

■ At a small, private, religious educational institution in the south, a chapter had rules violation problems with its university. The only apparent use for the chapter house was the holding of parties, always accompanied by abusive consumption of alcohol. It was the university's policy that the entire campus always be invited to every chapter party. The university even supplied money to help with the parties. Remarkable about this was the unwillingness of the university to examine its policies and the behavior of these students and bring about a change so that the well-being of the students could be addressed. The university's attitude seemed to be a mindless continuation of having endless drunken parties in the hope that the university students would stay on campus as opposed to leaving.

All of these situations are different but yet strikingly the same in one aspect—the incredulity of the behavior of undergraduates, alumni and university officials alike in their behavior and perception of instances involving the abuse of alcohol. To coin a phrase from a twelve step program, their behavior seemed insane.

For the last five years, I have been a member of Al-Anon, a program for people who have family members and friends who suffer from alcoholism. I see parallels between the behavior of undergraduate chapters that cumulatively drink too much, and the friends and family members of my Al-Anon participants. The disease of alcoholism may be more than just a disease that is suffered by individuals—possibly it may also be afflicting our fraternity institutions.

Cost to the Fraternity from alcohol

■ Chapters that consume alcoholic beverages inside the house suffer abnormal damage and abuse to the houses themselves. This is in stark contrast to those chapters that do not permit alcohol on premises.

■ There is a loss of critically needed alumni time, talent and treasure. Local alumni do not have the desire to help, nor do they want the liability risk associated with a chapter whose primary mission is to party. They have misgivings about contributing to a group who damages themselves through abusive drinking practices. As a result, needed funds for chapter programming and the rehabilitation of chapter houses continues to be a high priority that remains unmet.

■ There is an ever decreasing rush pool. Every year smaller and smaller percentages of university admittees desire to enter the rush pool. Much of this is related to the fact that most fraternities' purposes are being closely examined by serious minded students and are found sadly incongruous with their own collegiate goal structure.

■ We are experiencing hostile university environments. Administrators are understandably impatient with the out of control behavior of student groups, particularly fraternities. They perceive, with a good deal of justification, that the value systems espoused by these groups on a national level are not compatible with the value systems played out by the students in their local chapters. This results in soured relations between the university and the local chapter and, eventually, in removal of university recognition.

■ We are constantly barraged in the newspaper with incidents where members of chapters have injured themselves, their fraternity brothers, and totally innocent bystanders while under the influence of alcohol.

■ Social programs now totally dominate the culture of most undergraduate chapters. Funds for participating in academic and other campus activities are zero, as is the participation of undergraduate brothers. This frequently deteriorates to the point that the chapter brothers see no purpose for the fraternity other than the weekend party.

Are we alcoholic?

Applying the characteristics of personal alcoholism to the institution of the fraternity is something new. Does all of this mean that we are alcoholic, or does it just mean we have a cultural problem, or is it both?

Are our Chapters Alcoholics?

Let's compare the traits.

Individuals

1. Alcoholics drink to the point of intoxication with some degree of regularity.
2. An alcoholic, when confronted by friends and relatives with the fact that he drinks too much and has adverse consequences, denies that the consequences are related to his drinking.
3. All social events have to include, if not be planned around, the consumption of alcohol.
4. Alcoholics frequently do destructive things when they are drinking.
5. An alcoholic thinks his consumption of alcohol is normal—'Everyone drinks like this.'
6. The expenditure of money on alcohol itself to the detriment of other more important financial requirements
7. Problems related to the consumption of alcohol are ignored until family relationships are impaired, if not destroyed. The family spirit is threatened, if not killed.
8. Alcoholics find it harder and harder to perform professionally. They have trouble getting up to go to work on Mondays.
9. Some alcoholics, knowing they are being observed by family members, try to hide alcohol from their family.
10. Alcoholics tend to find their associates to be mainly people who are in their own predicament.
11. An alcoholic cannot seem to have a good time unless he has alcohol. This, of course, deteriorates to the point that they just cannot have a good time at all.
12. The disease of alcoholism is the way an alcoholic feels when he finally confronts the issue of having to stop drinking. It is a strange combination of fear, uselessness and loss. Alcohol has been the constant companion and friend of the alcoholic through good times and bad. It is such an obstacle to think about stopping drinking for the rest of one's life that alcoholics have to do this one day at a time.

Chapters

1. **Large segments of the group drink to the point of intoxication with some degree of regularity.** Witness the Big Brother Little Brother night, the night of pledging, the night of initiation, the pledge class walkout, the big dance, senior night, and, of course, there is the chapter free-for-all, the night that a member turns 21. At each of these instances large proportions of the chapter house, in an alcoholic chapter, drink to the point of intoxication.
2. **Chapters deny they have the problem.** Look at the case studies at the beginning of this article. There is the idea that these are just the "boys will be boys" phenomenon, to be expected in every chapter house in America. Never mind that it almost always happens when brothers are drunk.
3. **It is unthinkable to have a social event without alcohol.** They cannot function in a social setting without the presence of alcohol. They believe they would be ridiculed by other campus peers and particularly women without their alcohol.
4. **In an alcoholic chapter there is destruction.** It is not just house destruction. There is an increasing presence of sexual assault, low grades, police called to parties, and injury to chapter members and outsiders.
5. **There is a mindset that the state of drunkenness at social events is normal.** Drunkenness is planned. When this state is confronted by outsiders, there is frequently rebellion that 'No one is going to tell me how to act' and 'If I want to get drunk at a party, I am going to do so.' There is no peer pressure against this destructive practice.
6. **Social budgets eclipse all other.** There is always a way to save money in the kitchen or other chapter areas. But when it is time for a party, there is always room for more. No money is left for rent, insurance and other bills of necessity.
7. **Relationships are impaired.** Just as family members' relationships are impaired in an alcoholic family, local alumni are turned off. University officials become angry. National and local chapter relations are soured because of embarrassing behavioral incidents. Sometimes sororities are offended and local citizenry repulsed.
8. **Just as alcoholic individuals have a hard time performing professionally, alcoholic chapters frequently have a hard time performing academically.** They have poor grades. Faculty do not want to have anything to do with the chapter. Chapter members suffer from spotty class attendance.
9. **Alcoholic chapters hide their alcohol.** Keg parties are planned in secret because they are against the rules of the university and the fraternity at large. Funds are hidden so that alcohol can be purchased with chapter funds despite universal prohibition against this practice.
10. **Alcoholic chapters resist change in their Greek systems.** Over the past several years combined parties between chapters have created parties with greater and greater quantities of alcohol—and correspondingly less and less individual responsibility for behavior.
11. **The alcoholic chapter cannot imagine an event without alcohol.** Alcohol has been the chapter's constant companion. The thought of not having it brings about the feeling that the chapter, without alcohol, might just as well not exist at all.
12. **The whole persona of the chapter is involved in the consumption of alcohol.** The chapter will, consequently, resist at all levels not having alcohol as a primary social tool.

The Cure

I find the parallels between the practices and characteristics of chapters that suffer from an abuse of using too much alcohol strikingly parallel to the characteristics of alcoholic individuals. To ignore this phenomenon, I believe, is to live in a state of denial about the problem. We are not just using too much alcohol in chapters like this. The reality is that such chapters are addicts. This conclusion should help us be able to react more accurately toward these chapters. It tells us they have a compelling need, as opposed to desire, to drink too much. It further means they cannot, on their own, quit or slow down or make rational examinations of their behavior. These chapters operate the same way an addicted individual operates. They have the same characteristics. They need the same help.

We have not thought of the fact that some of our institutions may be similarly afflicted. Indeed, as universities began last year to ban campus drinking, we saw riots all over the United States. It is impossible to understand this in the absence of an understanding of an addiction. I am not suggesting that all of the members of the chapter are addicts. Rather, I am saying that the institution itself has a cultural addiction to alcohol.

In concluding that some of our chapters are alcoholic, I used parallels to individual alcoholism. I believe the solution to this problem can be found with the same analogy. Is it possible that such a program could be grafted on to help cure an undergraduate chapter suffering from alcoholism?

Sponsorship

Working the steps without the aid of someone who has gone before you to work them is very difficult, if not impossible. Understanding the feeling of death and fear that surrounds giving up alcohol as a substance is something that no one can do except with the help of another person who has been there. We need men who are 12 Step participants to help our chapters through this process. I encourage those of you who have had the fortitude to complete this process to make yourselves available to confront the situation in your local chapter, if it does exist. I urge you to help undergraduates understand that their lives are unmanageable and that they can have a life of serenity and excellence if they will only allow someone who knows to help them. If we will all stay together, comfortable in the value system that we treasure as Delts and the brotherhood that sustains us, we will overcome this affliction. ■

12 Steps to a Cure

Individuals

Step One - I admitted that I was powerless over alcohol and that my life had become unmanageable.

Step Two - I admitted that a power greater than me could restore me to sanity.

Step Three - I made a decision to turn my life and my will over to the care of God as I understand Him.

Step Four - I made a searching and fearless inventory of myself.

Step Five - I admitted to myself, to my God, and to a fellow human being the exact nature of my wrongs.

Step Six - We became entirely ready to have God remove our defects of character.

Step Seven - We humbly ask God to remove our shortcomings.

Step Eight - We make a list of all persons we have harmed and we become willing to make amends to them all.

Step Nine - We make direct amends to such people that we have listed, except when doing so would injure them or others.

Step Ten - We continue to take a personal inventory and when we are wrong, we promptly admit it.

Step Eleven - We seek through prayer and meditation to increase our conscious contact with God as we understand Him, praying only for knowledge of His will for us and the power to carry that out.

Step Twelve - We acknowledge having had a spiritual awakening as a result of the steps and we try to practice all of these principles in our lives and carry this message to others.

Chapters

Doesn't it seem obvious we need to make this admission? Chapters are literally drinking themselves into destruction and cannot stop. They are destroying their own personal lives as well as the lives of the chapter itself. They suffer from bad grades, they live in a pit, they have bad relationships, and they cannot quit even though it is destroying them. They need to take Step One and admit they are powerless over alcohol and that as a result, their chapter lives are unmanageable. If they could only admit that, they could then come to Step Two.

While I commend my own profound belief in God, it is not what I think we can rely on in this instance. But the creator of a fraternity undergraduate chapter is the value systems that they hold dear. Our higher power should be that value system and the mission that we have related to it. Values such as truth, faith, power and courage can be relied on to restore us to sanity. Brotherhood, accountability and dedication to lives of excellence can be counted upon to return us to sanity and lives of excellence. For us, these are all espoused in the Delt Creed which we require ourselves to learn and say from time to time, paying lip service to it. The mission of growing high school boys into alumni that are men ready to take jobs and rear families is no small part of this value system. If we can reinvigorate the value system that we articulate at the undergraduate chapter level and square our behavior with this value system, we can begin to restore the lives of undergraduate Deltas to sanity.

We turn our lives as chapters and our wills as chapters over to the care of our value system. Here we would rely fully on that value system to be our savior. If we can focus only on our articulated value systems—the ones that bring meaning to our existence as a fraternal culture - and rely on them courageously, we can throw out the false values that have captivated us and enslaved us to destructive participation in alcohol. It will take courage, however - courage that we can muster; it will require faith in our value systems; and it will require that we go forward with these steps, telling ourselves the truth and drawing a great deal of power from that exercise. Could anything be more Delt like?

After having made the commitment to return to our values and let them control our lives, we need to take an inventory. Have a retreat where we talk about what we have that is good, what we have that is bad, and how all of the things we have relate to the value system we have now, once again, begun to relive. This can be a real fun step. This step will bring a sense of dedication and purpose to the chapter for what lies ahead in the future. It will provide for an airing of the natural anxiety over the changed culture that inevitably will result from participation in these steps - the same kind of a changed culture that each individual alcoholic goes through as he also practices these steps.

After we have conducted the inventory, we need to articulate what we have found about ourselves that is not good to another person. This can happen, in my opinion, during the inventory process with a chapter consultant or chapter advisor present. In doing this, I would make this act of admission to someone with whom the chapter has complete confidence.

Having admitted its faults, the chapter needs to become ready to remove them. It has to be open to suggestions for new ways to act. There has to be a willingness to use chapter energy in new ways—financial as well as human. A rededication to participation in community and collegiate events must replace the never-ending party. Finally, there must be a willingness to work with this new program rather than work opposed to it. In a fraternal setting it's about being ready to have our value system remove our defects of character. After becoming emotionally adjusted to a new order, it is time to put our value system to work.

We must ensure that every activity in the chapter is compared to the fraternity's value system and that it is congruent. Is what we are doing conducive to a life of excellence? Is what we are doing making us accountable to the university, to the local alumni, to the national fraternity, and, most importantly, to ourselves and our families? Is what we are doing truthful? Are we courageously relying on our value system or mindlessly going down the road with the masses?

We are now ready to make a list of people that we have harmed and become willing to make amends to them all. This could be neighbors, sororities, parents, and, most importantly, members and pledges of the fraternity itself. If we have offended these people, let us first at least admit to ourselves that we have offended them, and try and figure out what we could do as a group to purge ourselves of this offense. It is a manly thing to do.

Now we are ready to make amends to those people. The neighbor that has been insulted and required to be oppressed by our alcoholic drunken parties should be apologized to and some measure taken to try and make things right. Sororities could be apologized to with appropriate flowers sent. A parent banquet of rededication to your scholastic career that most parents are contributing to, if not paying for, would be an especially welcomed sign. The university community may need to have amends made to it for the failure of the fraternity to participate as an integral part of this community.

On a weekly basis we will carefully take inventory of what we have done the past week and where we have done wrong; we will admit it and take care of it. This will keep us on the straight and narrow path. Facing responsibility for what we have done is the act of a man. We should encourage this activity on the part of the men of our chapter to facilitate the growth from boyhood into manhood as undergraduate Deltas. We owe ourselves nothing less.

In the case of a fraternity, our higher power is our set of values for ourselves, our Creed and our brotherhood. To remain in touch with these, there are things that we can do that are akin to prayer and meditation: saying the Delt Creed at a chapter meeting, reciting the Delt Blessing before a meal, having a formal chapter meeting twice a month where we reaffirm our value system ceremoniously, having fraternity awards that uphold our values and celebrating behavior that exemplified them. Doing all sorts of things that keep us in communion with our values—the higher power of the fraternity—is very important.

Having completed the first eleven steps, we realize at once that we will have surely had a spiritual awakening. Envision for yourself the nature of a chapter that has accomplished the first eleven steps. Is there any doubt in anyone's mind the nature of that chapter? They would all be Hugh Shields Chapters. These twelve steps for chapters call us to a real life of excellence. They bring us into a life of manhood that brings a spiritual existence to the house that most of us who have been in a great chapter house know, understand and wish for our undergraduate brothers.



Alcohol-Free Housing: Panacea or Problem?

You have all seen the articles this year in the *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *Newsweek* and all of the newspapers in the country. We have all heard the horror stories on *Nightline*, *20/20* and local TV stations about alcohol and its abuse on college campuses. The stories of the alcohol deaths of Greek students in North Carolina, LSU, MIT, Ohio, Virginia, Georgia, Washington, Arizona and California have become a regular occurrence. At recent meetings of the National Pan Hellenic Conference, National Interfraternity Conference, Fraternity Executive Association, Greek Presidents Forums and on many campuses, the number one topic is alcohol abuse. Unfortunately, the number two topic is denial that there is a number one when it comes to addressing this issue. To put things in perspective:

- \$5.5 billion is spent per year on alcohol by college students—more than they spend on books, food and all other beverages
- 24% of all admissions to ICU's are for alcohol poisoning
- 100,000 students die annually from alcohol poisoning
- Of the last 2000 alcohol-related liability claims in the Greek world, only two had individual drinkers of legal age
- 50% of all incoming college students are asking for alcohol-free and substance-free housing
- Over 85% of all claims in the fraternity world are alcohol related
- Alcohol arrests on campus were up 10% last year
- 95% of campus crime is alcohol related
- 90% of campus rape and assaults are alcohol related
- 90% of hazing is alcohol related
- While 42% of all students binge drink, 85% of fraternity men and 80% of sorority women fall into that category.

We can safely say that alcoholism is a serious problem that enrolls every fall and never graduates. If we can address this issue, the rest of our concerns will take care of themselves. All fraternities have the same concerns:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| • alcohol | • recruitment |
| • image | • hazing |

- scholarship
- condition and safety of our houses
- cost of insurance
- lack of alumni involvement and support

Why alcohol-free fraternity housing?

1. Return to our Founding Principles

Delta Tau Delta's founders created an association guided by the principles and ideals that they thought necessary in men. Today, though far removed in time from Johnson, Earle, Tarr, Bell, Lowe, Alfred, Cunningham and Hunt, they are with you in spirit. It is by your ability to apply their principles and ideas to changing and increasingly complex situations that Delta Tau Delta and the Greek System will be judged in the future.

The environment in which fraternities exist is changing and we need to realize that in changing times, the same set of strategies that got us where we are now, may not get us where we want to be in the future.

Yesterday's solutions may be today's mistakes.

Greek students today must view change with enthusiasm, courage and conviction. They should realize that most of their opportunities will come disguised in the form of change and they need to learn how to use this to their advantage. We tend to overestimate the value of what we have and underestimate the value of what change will bring.

The only thing we must not change is our core values and principles.

- If we believe in learning and scholarship, why are some of our chapters below the all men's average?
- If we believe in personal responsibility, why do our members drink and drive?
- If we believe in respect, why are there assaults and date rapes?
- If we believe in friendship, why do we haze potential members?
- If we believe in the community, why do our alumni drift away after graduation?
- If we truly believe in the oath we took at initiation, why do we have any of these problems at all?

We seem to have forgotten our mission and purpose. Our rituals should not just be seen or heard, but should be practiced

BY ROBERT DELOIN, FORMER PRESIDENT, PHI DELTA THETA

and lived.

We need to revitalize the concept of true Greek values. We need to once again make it a privilege and something special to be Greek. We have a unique opportunity to influence the campus environment and gain greater control over administrative regulations and be seen as the leaders of values and ethics.

Since the early 1800s, fraternities have led the country in producing leaders. My challenge to our present and future undergraduate members is to continue our proud tradition of leadership. Each generation is the caretaker of our organizations and should protect and improve our traditions for the future.

2. Improve Recruitment Efforts

Last year, sororities initiated 80,000 new members, 2,000 more than the year before. There are 26 sororities with 2,900 chapters totaling 300,000 members. With 40 more fraternities, 2,500 more chapters at 200 more locations, there are only 100,000 more members.

Can we not recruit without alcohol? At Phi Delta Theta, we're not doing it now with all the alcohol we want! In 1992 we initiated about 5,000 undergraduates. In 1996, it was down to about 3,000.

Instead, we need to ask ourselves, "What do we want in a member?" "Where do we find these potential members?" "What do we have to offer a potential member?"

Then we need to create a chapter marketing strategy. Don't sell alcohol free housing—sell principles: friendship, scholarship, leadership, brotherhood, community service...and a clean, safe house.

3. Improve the Public Image of Fraternities

Look at the news clippings—who are we? Would our founders even recognize us? As a system, we have failed to stay true to the ideas upon which we were founded. It seems that Greek organizations over the years have shifted their focus from ritual and service centered organizations to entertainment centered organizations. What started as small groups of men desiring to nurture their values has become, for the most part, a social outlet. Many of our undergraduate members feel that we are fun groups that just happen to have a neat secret ceremony.

This gradual shift has taken the Greek system farther and farther from its fundamental values and principles. The farther away we get, the greater problem we become for university officials. I have the opportunity to observe many Greek Systems in action. I must add that it is unfortunate that I see a lot of Greek Systems but very few Greek Communities that work together in harmony for common benefit.

The current culture is somewhat different than

what we have been about historically. From a distance it may not get your attention. We are usually good at saying the right things. Most pledges can recite our creed, motto, or purpose, be polite to strangers and put on a good show. However, many of our members' knowledge of our values, ethics and purposes is as limited as their understanding of our rituals.

Many of our members and chapters do so many things right, it is time that they receive credit for their efforts by celebrating their successes. When our undergraduates see their organizations as strictly social, they become highly effective in the communication of that image—by their words and actions to the campus community and the rest of society. That negative image overshadows all of their positive accomplishments.

4. Improve Academic Performance

System wide, 62% of all fraternity chapters are below the All Men's Average. We all say we stand for scholarship as one of our principles.

5. Decrease Insurance Costs

Sororities have an average insurance cost of \$23 per member. Fraternities have an average cost of \$120 per member and it's going up all the time. Universities can no longer defend their members breaking the law and continue to provide a place to break the law.

6. Improve the Condition of Chapter Houses

According to an NIC study, 80% of all vandalism and fires in chapter houses were alcohol related. You walk into a sorority house and they have beautiful carpeting, drapes and silverplate. In most fraternity houses, there is no carpeting, couches and chairs with no legs, your feet stick to the floor and you're greeted with the mixed odors of beer, vomit and industrial strength PineSol and the sight of garbage piled up in the hallways.

7. Increase Alumni Support and Involvement

Most fraternities don't have volunteers standing in line to serve. The first thing they want to know is "What's my liability? Do I have coverage?" Most alumni can't see giving time or money to current conditions. The last twenty years of alumni are not interested—they're too busy with family and jobs. Most had an experience of "Brotherhood Lite," and they left as juniors and seniors.

8. To Meet the Needs of Today's Students.

In 1981, 21% wanted substance-free housing. In

1994, that had increased to 47% and to 52% in 1997. On campuses where substance-free housing is available, the universities can't provide facilities fast enough to keep up with the demand. We can!

According to recent admissions studies, today's students' desires and needs are changing. What do they want? First, to make friends. Second, good grades; and third, leadership and service opportunities. Students are coming to school looking for the opportunities we can provide. Our survival depends on our ability to market those opportunities.

We believe that we must control our own destiny or it will be controlled for us. Universities across the country are growing less tolerant with Greek behavior. We also believe that it is our responsibility to provide an environment that enhances the educational goals of the university, the parents and the students themselves.

We started with an idea, and that was to ignore everybody else's idea because what we were doing was not working. We needed to de-emphasize the importance of alcohol to our members.

In February of 1997, along with Sigma Nu, Phi Delta Theta announced that all of its chapter houses would be alcohol-free by July 1, 2000. This did not mean bringing back Prohibition—just no alcohol on the property. So far twelve national fraternities have adopted the alcohol-free housing policy for the year 2000, including Phi Gamma Delta, Sigma Pi, Delta Chi, Phi Kappa Sigma, Delta Sigma Phi and Farmhouse. This represents over 20% of the nation's fraternity chapters. Other fraternities, including Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Lambda Chi Alpha, Theta Chi, Pi Kappa Alpha, Kappa Alpha Order, Delta Upsilon and Sigma Alpha Mu, have discussed the issue at their national conventions last summer. As the result of the NIC Resolution last December, it is no longer if but when for all other fraternities. There is no turning back because we cannot exist in the future as we have in the recent past.

A resolution passed by the National Pan Hellenic Council in October stipulated that no sorority will co-sponsor a function with a fraternity house that serves alcohol. A growing number of college administrators and Boards of Trustees, disheartened with Greek behavior, believe that additional campus regulations affecting all Greek chapters is the answer to eliminating problems. These have translated into deferred rush, shorter pledge periods, dorm living requirements and not only alcohol-free housing but alcohol-free campuses as well.

The International President of Sigma Nu and I sent letters to 350 college presidents explaining our policy. We received a great response of support to help us and any other group on their campus. As a result of the LSU

and MIT deaths last fall and the riots at Michigan State and Washington State last spring, university awareness of this concern is at an all-time high. Many schools have made the decision to go to alcohol-free campus policies: Washington State, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah State, Southern Illinois, Oklahoma State, Ashland, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Illinois State and all 29 state schools in Massachusetts, Mississippi, with Arkansas, Indiana, Purdue, Wisconsin, Rutgers and Northwestern in serious discussion on the issue.

One year after its implementation, our results are very encouraging.

- Our educational foundation has given the fraternity over \$800,000 in grants,
- The Phi Delt Foundation received more money last year from alumni than any other year as a result of the alcohol free policy,
- Hired an alcohol-free housing project coordinator,
- Increased the number of chapter consultants and the time of their visits,
- 10% reduction in insurance costs last year plus another 10% reduction for the 1998-99 year representing a \$200,000 savings,
- Insurance claim costs dropped from \$76,906 to \$6,868 in just two years with the number of claims dropping from eleven to three,
- 80% of our chapters are already alcohol free,
- Membership is up 25% over last year with 80% of our alcohol-free chapters having the best recruiting year ever.

We are excited because we did not do this for the insurance savings or the publicity, but because it was the right thing to do. It is a vital first step in helping to get us back to our principles so that we can be what we say we are.

Just as in medicine where the emphasis is on prevention and education, so should it be in the Greek world. That's why our mission has become so important. On the surface our job seems simple—to provide an environment where members can get the best education to support themselves and their families in the future and to give them the opportunity to have an experience that will be the memory of a lifetime.

We haven't always done that, which is why our critics believe that our image is not a sign of our success, but a symptom of our failure. What is wrong with the Greek System can be corrected and what is right can be improved.

Your decision regarding the use of alcohol in your shelters should be made with your Founders' principles, ideals and vision in mind. Soon Delta Tau Delta will celebrate its 150th anniversary. Ask yourself, "What will Delta Tau Delta look like in ten years?" Are you willing to take a risk equal to that of Sutton and Brown who rode on horseback to make sure the Fraternity survived? ■

Lotus Notes

THE STORY OF LILYPONS

For centuries Europeans have enjoyed the beauty of water gardens and fountains in their public squares and private estates. The most famous water garden, perhaps, belonged to impressionist painter Claude Monet, whose pond in Giverny, France, became the subject for many of his paintings. Today, water gardens are being rediscovered and enjoyed by gardeners around the world. As demand has increased, one of the world's leading suppliers includes the family of Charles Thomas, *Maryland '57*, and George Thomas, *Maryland '56*.

The origin of Lilypons Water Gardens, Inc. traces back to George Leicester Thomas, the company's founder, who was a businessman with acres of farmland and kept goldfish as a hobby. In 1917, he decided to turn his hobby into a business by converting part of his Three Springs Farm to ponds. He added water lilies for color.

Business flourished and in 1925 he bought the tract that remains the seat of operations. The new ponds provided room to experiment with waterlilies and other aquatic plants. The elder Mr. Thomas developed several new strains but gave away his plants to friends and casual visitors.

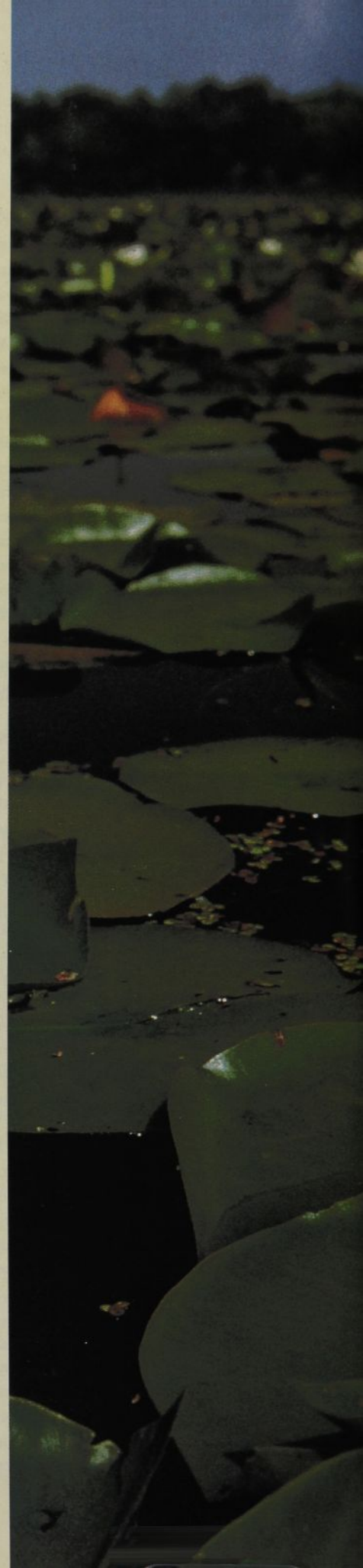
In 1935, the business generated its first mail order catalog, a unique form of marketing at the time. The increase in mail order parcels prompted the U.S. Postal Service to open a new post office; however, the town and post office would need a name. Thomas' favorite entertainer was an opera singer named Lily Pons, hence the new name for the town and the post office, "Lilypons."

Charles, George Sr.'s grandson, was 14, and knee-deep in the cold, clear waters of a goldfish farm when he found his life's work. It was his appreciation for nature in balance that led Thomas away from one of the nation's largest goldfish operations his grandfather and uncle had built. Thomas disliked raising creatures that he knew would soon be dead. "Most of them

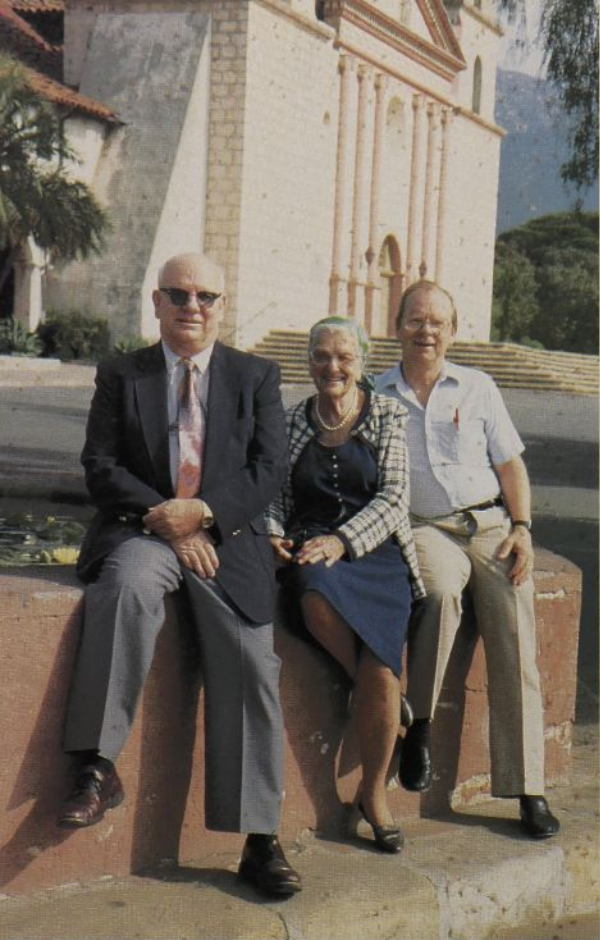
initially ended up in little bowls that were too small for them, in which the fish wouldn't live more than a few weeks, or they were used as feeder fish by tropical fish keepers," he said. "It just didn't appeal to me to be in the business of growing these fish for the purpose of being consumed." While he cared little for the glittering fish he was enthralled by the fragrant, colorful water lilies that his uncle also grew.

The advances in pond construction contributed to dramatic changes in the business itself. For more than 60 years, Three Springs Fisheries sold Koi, the imperial carp of Japan that look like large goldfish and display a rainbow of colors, and untold millions of goldfish as pets and as food for other fish. "During the Depression, they were the cheapest pets anyone could have," Mr. Thomas said.

In 1976, Charles Thomas and his brother George Thomas, III, took ownership and management of the business. Charles scaled back on fish production, changed the company's name from Three Springs Fisheries to Lilypons Water Gardens to reflect the water gardening emphasis that was envisioned at the time, and began transforming water gardening from a hobbyists' cult into the hot back-yard trend it would later become. Strategic locations were established in Houston, Texas and Palm Springs, California. The additional locations assures an adequate supply of all type of







From Left, George III, their mother, Virginia, and Charles Thomas during a trip to California; Below, Charles Thomas emerges from a pond with a stunning bouquet

water plants, provides for availability of plants earlier in the season, and greatly reduces the shipping distance between Lilypons Water Gardens and its customer.

In 1979, the first year after the change, an increase in plant revenues more than offset the fishery reduction, he said. They now ship more than 1,000 parcels a day throughout the world.

Lilypons now is a leading supplier of products to the \$100 million

mail-order and wholesale water gardening industry. From its headquarters and two production facilities it sells everything necessary to create a self-sustaining pond: plans, plastic liners, lamps, fountains, filters and, especially, plants.

The lotus is remarkable in its growth. During the spring, round leaves float on the water surface. In mid-summer the leaves stand out of the water on stiff stems. The leaves are so beautiful, with their distinct veination and button center. The bluish-green leaf is covered with a thin layer of wax and has a bowl shape. When the rain or dew is on the leaf, it sparkles like diamonds in the sunlight.

In summer, when the plant is two years old, tall naked stems rise high above the water and sport large blossoms that can be as large as 12 inches across. Most lotuses are fragrant with a hard-to-describe scent. Some people say it smells like anise.

After the third day of bloom, the petals fall and the flat-faced, funnel-shaped seed pods are revealed. The pods are perforated with Swiss cheese-like holes where the seeds are visible.

"Maybe I'm addicted to their fragrance," Thomas mused in his corner of a second-floor office he shares with four of Lilypons' 45 year-round employees. The stone building stands among scores of spring-fed ponds, stalked by egrets and herons, and crowded with lilies and lotus. A smallish, balding man with quiet manners, Thomas, seems more like a lily hybridizer than a business powerhouse. In fact, he is a lily hybridizer who named his white Virginia lily for his grandmother and his deep red Louise lily for his mother.

But he is a dedicated businessman, too, the head of a company with annual sales of between \$5 million and

\$10 million that ships 500 parcels a day in the peak of the season. Thomas said Lilypons' sales of water gardening supplies are 50 times what they were when he took over from his uncle, C. Lease Bussard.

"His company is one of the superior companies in the field of water gardening," said Camille Chioni, executive director of the Mail Order Gardening Association, a Columbia-based group that counts Lilypons among its 200 member companies. "He is a very dedicated individual."

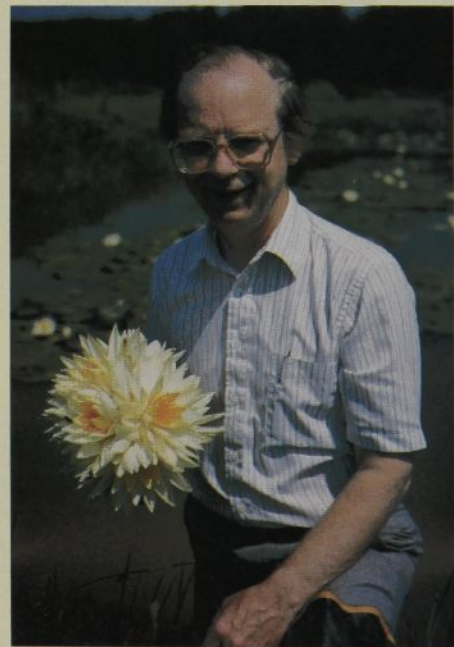
Thomas founded the International Water Lily Society, a Columbia-based organization with members in more than 24 countries, in 1986 to promote water gardening.

Thomas' philosophy, "You can do best what you enjoy doing," extends to his enthusiasm for instructing people in water gardening. He tolerates the novice's wish for a pond with crystal-clear water, and sells products to satisfy that desire. But in his two books, Thomas gently presses the point that water-clouding algae is part of a healthy, ecologically balanced water garden.

In his definitive work on water gardening, *Water Gardens for Plants and Fish*, Charles B. Thomas gives a brief history of the lotus, noting that it appears in very early art. The Assyrian and Persian artists used the lotus as a basic motif. The lotus is native to India and was sacred to the ancient Hindus. The Buddhists recognized the lotus as symbolizing the most exalted representation of man, with head held high in the sun and his feet rooted in the world of experience. Thomas also notes that "the magnificent blooms of the lotus, fed by roots buried in the mud, have symbolized a king with a common touch, beauty coming from filth and squalor, hope arising from chaos."

Water lilies, like exotic jewels—red, yellow, white, blue, pink—dot his ponds; a darting goldfish flashes a metallic glint; a sunbathing frog grunts and dives off a broad green-bronze lily pad to hide among the green rushes, furry cattails and violet water iris.

In this era of stress—at home, at work, everywhere—what Charles



Thomas sells is really tranquillity. "We all have hectic lives. We yearn to have a beautiful place of peace and tranquillity and a garden like this is it," said Mr. Thomas. ■

For more information contact:
 Lilypons Water Gardens
 6800 Lilypons Rd.
 Lilypons, MD 21717
 (800) 999-5459
 Web site: <http://www.lilypons.com>

The Legacy of Lily Pons

"It was a dot on a map, because nobody has ever been quite sure what to call it. Lilypons, Md., was never a city, town or even a hamlet," said *The Evening Sun* in 1986.

"It is now what it has always been: one frame building surrounded by a small cluster of ponds nestled into a peaceful crook of the Monocacy River eight miles south of Frederick. The idea for the post office at Lilypons was the brainchild of opera buff George Leicester Thomas, whose favorite performer was Lily Pons.

Thomas, with his brother, Lee C. Thomas, had established Three Springs Fisheries in 1917, a Frederick County mail-order fish and aquatic-plant firm.

The Thomas brothers considered "Lily Ponds" and "Lily Pons" for the name of the fourth-class post office that officials later would combine into one word: Lilypons. The post office was established in the back room of the headquarters building where George Leicester Thomas happily stamped all outgoing packages with the distinctive postmark: "Lilypons, Md., the only post office in the world especially named for an opera singer."

In 1963, during a period of cost cutting, the Postal Service discontinued the Lilypons postmark and combined its functions with the nearby Buckeystown post office. A plaque commemorating the tiny post office was mounted on the building in 1986.

"Even though it's been gone for years, I just received a letter the other day addressed to Lilypons, Md., with no ZIP code and it got through to me," said Charles E. Thomas, chief executive officer of the business.

When the new post office opened, Frederick countians were excited to learn that Lily Pons planned to visit and preside at the dedication June 21, 1936. "My parents drove to Baltimore to pick her up at the railroad station. They had a state police escort, with sirens wailing all the way up the old National Pike to Frederick," Thomas said. Arriving in Frederick and on her way to the Francis Scott Key Hotel, Pons was gratified to see a movie marquee announcing her new Hollywood picture, *I Dream Too Much*, which gave her billing over co-stars Henry Fonda and Lucille Ball.

She had brought debonair orchestra conductor Andre Kostelanetz for all of Frederick to inspect. She eventually married Kostelanetz in 1938 after he proposed 13 times. "I can't recall the exact combination of her room numbers at the hotel but they added up to 13, which was her favorite number," recalled Thomas.

She toured the city's historic sites, which included the Barbara Fritchie House, and was photographed waving from a

second-story dormer to the crowds below. She

visited the Francis Scott Key Memorial and sang *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

Gov. Harry W. Nice, U.S. Sen. George L. Radcliffe and Rep. David J. Lewis of Cumberland accompanied Pons on a tour of the 150-acre garden—which was in full bloom—as thousands of Marylanders looked on.

"I can't tell you how thrilled I am to at last see Lilypons," Miss Pons said, addressing a throng of 3,000 who gathered at a grandstand above the ponds to formally welcome her, reported *The Evening Sun*. She told them that as a child she had read about kings measuring their wealth by the number of water lillies they owned.

"How much more charming it is for me to describe the wealth of my namesake city in terms of thousands of lovely lilies," she said. She later stepped aboard George L. Thomas' red canoe and slowly drifted across the pond, gathering waterlilies, some of which she took home and planted at her Connecticut estate.

"The County Commissioners also dedicated that day the Lily Pons Bridge across the Monocacy River, which was later swept away by Hurricane Agnes in 1972," said Charles E. Thomas. Another bridge was built and rededicated to Pons in 1986.

Pons returned again in 1938 and for years afterward sent her Christmas cards and publicity material to Lilypons to be postmarked. Her last performance was in New York in 1972 with the New York Philharmonic, and she sent the Thomas family tickets for box seats. "She kept in touch with us over the years and it was a thrill to see her backstage one last time," Thomas said.

In honor of Pons, Thomas' company this year began offering a vibrant pink, 100-petal waterlily, appropriately named the Lily Pons. "Most lilies only have two dozen petals," said Thomas, "and there is only one other 100-petal lily in the world and that's the Temple sur Lot. It's a good bloomer and will bloom between May and September."



Famed opera singer Lily Pons holds a young Charles Thomas with brother George III as father George L. Thomas, Jr. looks on.

R E M E M B E R I N G

Cha. B. Gault.

As we look ahead to the approach of the new millenium, the brothers of Delta Tau Delta, especially those from Delta Kappa Chapter at Duke University, took time out to honor the memory of a dear friend and long-time Delt, **Charles B. Gault**, who entered the Chapter Eternal at the age of 87 on Christmas morning, 1998. As unique as his signature, Charlie played a unique role in the life of Delta Tau Delta as a fraternity member for nearly seventy years



Gault, front row-third from left, in a 1931 photo of the Gamma Omega Chapter.

from the time that he pledged Gamma Omega Chapter at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1929. A memorial reunion scheduled for the weekend of April 23-25, 1999 on the Duke campus is expected to draw Duke Delts from all over the country to reflect on the special bond between Charlie and "his boys."

To say that the relationship was unique may be an understatement. "It defies belief," says Doug Bischoff, a member of the Duke class of '66 and now a Miami, Florida attorney. "How a military officer who had flunked out of Carolina in the Great Depression could link up with a bunch of twenty year old Duke students in the Vietnam era 60s is truly amazing and a testament to Charlie's unconditional generosity to us."

After a brief shot at academics and several attempts at local jobs Charlie was off to the U.S. Army where he made a successful career in the Medical Administrative Corps, stationed in the Pacific in WWII and in Europe following the war. Lt. Colonel Charles B. Gault had seen the world and, upon his retirement in 1961, the Wilmington, NC native returned to Chapel Hill.

However, times had changed and at that time there was no active chapter at Carolina. But, the Delta Kappa Chapter at Duke was only ten miles from his door! How the connection was made is the subject of debate. Suffice it to say, the match was true serendipity.

Charlie's lengthy absence from the area had broken many ties, and an association with the Delts provided him with a way to get re-involved with the area as he got settled. This friendship quickly grew and Charlie often found himself with company morning, noon and night as Charlie offered the Delts something that they would otherwise miss—a connection to the "real world" life off campus. "Charlie offered us an adult insight at a time when students were rejecting anything to do with adults," remembers Craig Welborn, a 1967 graduate and home-builder in Scottsdale, Arizona. "He kept us in touch with the fact that we each had parents back home who really cared for us."

Charlie was a character. "He was a cantankerous gentleman, a non-conformist who insisted on protocol, an avid talker who was opinionated yet tolerant. He was milk chocolate on the inside with a hard candy shell," relates Sandy Wilcox, a '73 Delt living in Charlottesville, Virginia. He was perfect for his role as unofficial chapter advisor and patriarch to some 469 Delts spanning the class years of 1962-1987. Charlie was approachable by a wide range of guys. Just seeing the range of physical appearances (not to mention their philosophies or political views) was mind-boggling. "I remember a spring cleanup day at Charlie's with guys working side by side—one with a headband to keep his foot long hair out of his eyes and

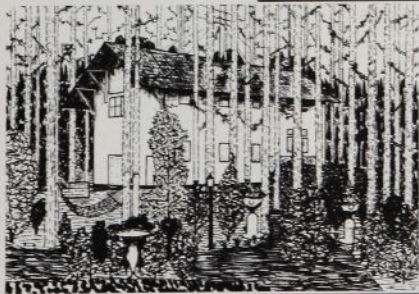
BY SANDY WILCOX, DUKE '73

the next guy with a football team buzz cut," shares Mike Bigsby, a '71 grad and a Durham, N.C. Psychologist.

Certainly one of the fringe benefits of the relationship was going out to "Charlie's"—a one-of-a-kind house, which Charlie designed and built on a several acre site of loblolly pines outside of Chapel Hill. The place was "an oasis where you could always go to escape and unwind," says Doug Davis, a 1984 graduate who's now a TV advertising executive in Virginia Beach. "Guys would go out there and fish in Charlie's pond and just talk for hours. I don't know if there's even any fish in the pond."

Bob Ansley, a 1972 graduate and now a housing and urban planner in Orlando, Florida, took a particular interest in Charlie's place and fondly recalls some of its special features. The two-story, cinderblock house was a marvel especially to 18 to 22 year olds. Except for an entry "foyer" and a flight of metal steps to the second floor living level, the first floor was essentially for storage— Charlie turned one room into study carrels, another he shared with the Delts for summer storage of rugs and refrigerators, suitcases and sofas. The ceilings were perhaps twelve feet high and half of the floor was left as a graveled, drive-through garage for a car and an R.V. The second floor was a comfortable gathering area with several seating areas for watching television or relaxing, and a large dining table. "Brothers who didn't leave for Thanksgiving break always joined in for the feast at Charlie's. It was a great Delt tradition." The cathedral ceiling was a fortunate design as many a rushee was tossed high in the air to celebrate his "shake-up" at Charlie's. A loft area overlooking the great room had a bunkroom for five, set up like an old squad bay from his military days, which Charlie wallpapered with maps from his travels around the world. "It was our home away from home. You could go to sleep at midnight as the only bunkroom guest and wake up the next morning to a full house," remembers Charlie Ogburn, '77, an Atlanta investment banker.

Charlie had his own private quarters—a





bedroom, bath and study—which were uncharted territory as far as the Delts were concerned. However, the kitchen was unavoidably shared and “Charlie’s Rules” prevailed. “You had to wash the dishes his way—with your bare hands in hot water—no dishcloths,” notes Rick Wagoner, a ’75 Delt who’s

now president of General Motors Corporation. “Heaven help you if you didn’t get everything back in its proper place, and that went double for the brothers’ dates!” Ansley adds, “One feature I’ll always remember was the beer can chute. You’d just lift up a cover on the sideboard in the dining area on the second floor and the can you dropped in would end up in a large trash can in the garage.”

Together, the Delts and Charlie constructed a volleyball court, horseshoe pits, and a large outdoor grill. Pledge classes would come for work details and clear walking trails amid the towering pines and a stile was erected for the Delts to ceremoniously climb and dump cans numbering in the tens of thousands over the years. The Delts provided a large color television for the house and Charlie provided the rest.

Although we didn’t realize it at the time, Charlie became the constant, common denominator for a full generation of Duke Delts. Over the years after graduation Delts would write Charlie and send cards and pictures. Charlie would lay them out shingled alphabetically on the table so that visiting Delts could catch up on what everybody was doing. Charlie would compile his Christmas letter which would come out in February or so and send everyone who wrote updated addresses and notes from all the others.

It was as a result of reflecting on this valuable bond they had through Charlie that four Delts spawned the idea to establish the Charles B. Gault—Delta Tau Delta Scholarship in 1990. After a few phone calls they circulated a letter soliciting interest and the contributions rolled in from over 220 Delts. The Fund today is valued at nearly \$200,000 and provides worthy students a stipend of approximately \$7,000 per year to help with tuition expenses. Although Duke has had much larger contributions, this Fund is unique. “We’ve never had such a successful, broad-based, grassroots effort as the Charles B. Gault—Delta Tau Delta Fund represents,” according to Allison Haltom, formerly in Duke’s Development Office and now Duke University Secretary. “Duke understands that it is the beneficiary of a very

special relationship and never had to do anything but open the mail” adds David Carpenter, class of ’72 and one of the Fund’s founders.

In 1987, after hosting twenty five years of Duke Delt events ranging from cookouts and volleyball games to rush parties and parents receptions for graduating seniors, Charlie really retired, sold his beloved house and moved to a retirement community just a few miles away. Charlie squeezed into a two-room apartment but continued many of his ways. He refused to eat the meals the center prepared because he didn’t want to eat at predetermined times and they required that he dress appropriately (which didn’t include a terry cloth bathrobe!).

He lived there for ten years and never bothered to get to know but a few of his neighbors. “He would always say that he didn’t have anything in common with them—‘they’re old people’ and besides I have my boys” said Carly Carr, Nursing Director at Carolina Meadows. “His boys, many of whom are middle-aged themselves now, kept him young.”

When Charlie’s health failed just before Christmas, the staff at the Health Center was faced with a dilemma—what to do with all the cards and letters that were pouring in from all over the country, not to mention the phone calls to the nurses station. “The staff was wondering who he was to be getting all these calls and letters. We had no idea how close these friendships were.”

When the Delts gather at Duke in April to celebrate his life, they will be carrying on his legacy of brotherhood and recognizing the strong bonds that he helped forge among them. And, when Duke honors Charlie by playing the “Queen Song” on the Chapel carillon after the service, (paraphrasing John Donne) we’ll all know for whom the bells toll—they toll for brotherhood. ■



Chluda, Timothy J., *Ohio '90*, is President of J.A. Chluda Associates, a sales agency for plastic and metal parts. He is a member of the Society of Plastic Engineers' Columbus, OH Board of Directors.

Dunn, Neal J., *Ohio State '43*, who was mistakenly reported as deceased in the last issue, is a thriving 79 years old, living happily with his wife, Rose at Indian River Colony Club in Melbourne, FL. He can be reached at 407.254.0054.

Feiner, Jason M. *Bradley '97*, has been named Director of Chapter Services for Delta Phi Epsilon Sorority in St. Louis, MO.

Granquist, Wayne. *Tufts '57*, is managing director and chief operating officer of Manchester Capital Management, fast growing investment advisory, in Manchester, Vermont.

Harper, John B., *Alabama '64*, retired from the position of Deputy Regional Counsel, Southeast Region, Internal Revenue Service. He now resides in Birmingham, AL.

Harrison, Walter L., Jr., *Ohio '68*, after completing a comprehensive study and classroom training, has been named a Certified Senior Advisor by the Society of Certified Senior Advisors. This makes the Dayton insurance executive one of the few recognized leaders in the nation in understanding the key needs and issues concerning senior citizens.

Kosior, Mark E., *Wabash '91*, is proud to announce the birth of healthy fraternal twins on February 8—a boy and a girl. He and his family live in LaPorte, IN.

Kuhn, Dale, *Western Illinois '76* was named President and CEO of White County REMC, headquartered in Monticello, IN. He makes the move from Coles-

Moultrie Electric Cooperative in Mattoon, IL where he was Executive Vice President.

Latino Steven P., *Louisiana State '93*, is currently branch manager for Norwest Financial's Pascagoula, MS branch. He lives with his wife and two children in Ocean Springs, MS.

Loeb, Dan, *Tufts '88*, has relocated to Shanghai, China to head up NIKE's sales and marketing operations there.

Morris, Matthew C., *Indiana '80*, joined the Indiana University Foundation in Bloomington as Regional Development Director. He previously served as director of public relations for the Children's Museum of Indianapolis.

Nelson, Larry F., *Oregon State '65*, is a commercial realtor in the Pacific Northwest and the manager of a large office building in Tacoma, WA. He now lives in Woodland, WA.

Norton, Steven P., *Georgia '85*, who relocated to London to establish Pricewaterhouse Coopers' Insurance Risk Management Solutions Practice is moving back to Atlanta to serve as the firm's National Director for Practice Development for the Americas.

Shea, Jerry, Jr., *Louisiana State '72*, has been appointed to a two year term as chairman of Louisiana State University's Alumni Association.

Whipple, Thomas J., *Texas A&M-Commerce '71*, as professional development manager for the Society of Petroleum Engineers, received recognition from the International Association for Continuing Education and Training for his work in distance learning programs offered over the Internet. He also continues to achieve

success in national sailboat racing, recently winning the National Offshore One Design Regatta. He lives in Heath, TX.

Winter, Capt. Donald D., *Washington '69*, is serving as Director of Aircraft Operations Center (AOC),

National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA under the United States Department of Commerce at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. As Director, Captain Winter is responsible for approximately 100 people, 14 aircraft and a budget of \$10 million.

Pitt Stop— Eddie Ifft Leaves 'em Laughin'

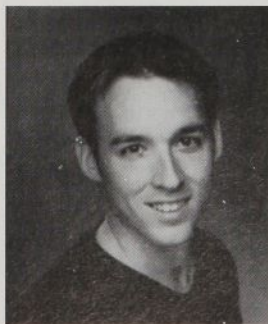
Graduating from Pittsburgh in 1994 with a degree in Political Science left Edward Ifft III, or "Eddie" as he prefers to be called, with a dilemma. It was either to be Politician or Comedian, which, in Eddie's words, are basically the same thing. From his experiences interning in the United States Senate, he quickly realized that politics was not the route for him. Eddie attempted many jobs from ocean lifeguarding to ski instructing before settling on stand-up comedy. So he moved to New York City right after graduation.

He wasn't in New York long before Eddie was quickly noticed winning an Off-Broadway stand-up contest and received a chance to perform at Caroline's Comedy Club on Broadway. It was there that Eddie was discovered by Louis Feranda, Director of Talent for Caroline's. Soon enough he was working at clubs all over the city. His success carried over to television commercials when he booked his first audition ever.

He went on to host *Shark Week* on the Discovery Channel and appeared on MTV and Seagrams commercials. He also was in a feature film entitled *Colin Fitz*, which starred William H. Macy of *Fargo* and Martha Plimpton of *Beautiful Girls*. The film showcased at the Sundance Film Festival. He has performed sketches for Judy Gold, the producer of the *Rosie O'Donnell Show*, and with Andy Dick of *News Radio* in the *1998 Toyota Comedy Festival*.

Eddie is now one of the youngest working comics on the New York stand-up scene. Always looking for the easy way out, he has been described as an almost grown-up Dennis the Menace. A product of Generation X, Eddie downplays the negative stereotyping of his generation shying away from the self-deprecating humor of his slacker peers. He claims to be a scammer not a slacker. His humor concentrates mostly on the pranks and chicanery of his pursuit through life.

Eddie now calls New York his home but is busy splitting his time between working the clubs there and traveling to clubs and colleges all over the country. Eddie served on the Fraternity's Undergraduate Council in 1993.



Peter W. Likins, *Stanford '57*, became the 18th president of The University of Arizona. The Arizona Board of Regents voted unanimously to name Likins president of the UA effective Oct. 1, 1997, and made the announcement at the close of a teleconference regents meeting on July 22.

The board selected Likins from a list of three finalists forwarded to them by a 23-member search committee. The committee reviewed the credentials of more than 100 potential candidates, and brought three candidates to campus in July for a series of on-campus interviews that allowed candidates to meet with faculty, staff, students, community and Arizona Board of Regents members.

Prior to coming to the UA, Likins served as the 11th president of Lehigh for nearly 15 years.

Before serving at Lehigh, Likins served as provost of Columbia University, where he had also served as professor and dean of the Columbia School of Engineering and Applied Science. Prior to his six years at Columbia, Likins was for 12 years a member of the faculty at UCLA where he advanced through the ranks and was honored several times for distinguished teaching.

Likins began his professional life as a development engineer at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, where he was involved in the very early years of spacecraft development. In 1983, he was selected a Fellow of the American Institute of

Aeronautics and Astronautics and, in the following year, he was elected to membership in the National Academy of Engineering.

Likins is a member of the executive committees of the Council on Competitiveness and a member of the Business-Higher Education Forum, both in Washington, D.C. He also chairs the Pennsylvania Board for Communities in Schools. He has served on a number of other national and international advisory boards, including the White House Advisory Committee on the Health of Universities and the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. Lehigh's president serves on the boards of COMSAT Corp., Washington, D.C.; Consolidated Edison, Co, New York City; Dynacs Engineering Co, Clearwater, Fla.; Parker-Hannifin, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Penn.; and Safeguard Scientifics, Inc., Wayne, Penn.

Likins earned a bachelor's degree in civil engineering at Stanford, a master's degree in the same subject at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a doctoral degree in engineering mechanics at Stanford. At Stanford, he was a Baker Scholar and Ford Foundation Fellow, and at MIT he was a Tau Beta Pi Fellow. He holds honorary degrees from the Czech Technical University of Prague, Lafayette College, Lehigh University, Moravian College and the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

In addition, Likins is recognized by the National Wrestling Hall of Fame in Stillwater, Okla., in its Hall of Outstanding Americans.

Likins and his wife, Patricia, have been married for more than 40 years, having raised an inter-racial family including six adopted children.

In Likins' inaugural address given Nov. 6, 1997, in Centennial Hall, he spoke metaphorically about the journey in higher education he was about to begin at the University:

"Hang on folks, we're going to take a little ride together. All of us who care about higher education are on this journey. Before we begin it, before we plot our course, let us map it out metaphorically.

"Now we all know that metaphors are a little risky, but we can take risks together. Imagine please, a great river, wider, deeper and stronger than the Colorado passing over a vast continent. There are conveyances of all kinds on that river, carrying people of every variety. Some cling to logs or rubber tubes, others relax from the decks of cruise ships. People move up and down the river, but traffic downstream is dominant whether carried by the current or drawn by some hidden goal up the mouth of the river.

"You've spent your entire life on that river, transferring occasionally from one boat to the next, with early memories of a river craft not of your choosing. There have been storms of course...and casualties. There have been sunny days on the river as well. In fact, much of your life, you have enjoyed quiet

water and clear skies on a fine ship.

"For many of us, it has not been a luxury cruiser, but a well-made craft on an exploratory expedition. We've learned from the river and from the wonderfully diverse river people who have shared our journey.

"Information travels up and down that river faster than people do and you've been hearing for many moons of dark skies and turbulent water ahead.

Some great ships are said to have foundered, breaking apart, violently. Others have been bound together as flotillas. On a sunny day, it is hard to imagine such a fate for your fine ship. And your captain and crew have seemed unworried.

Sometimes the crew has been lost in thought, seems to be resting on its oars, apparently unconcerned about the gathering clouds. Surely, yours is a different kind of ship on a different kind of mission. Surely, the skies ahead will clear and waters will be calm. Surely. Surely not.

"All boats paddle on the same river, and the fate of others on the river must

RAISE

*New at the helm,
to prepare a major
the challenges of the*

come to us as well. In recent seasons the river has become more turbulent. Now almost everyone has an oar and we are paddling in white water. Now we know we are not exempt from the laws of nature on the river, however noble the mission.

"At first, this new environment seems unsettling. We are all accustomed to paddling at our own pace, which is sometimes fierce, but not always so, and in our direction which may not jibe with the directions chosen by others. On a good day with a firm current, it didn't matter much which way you paddled and we've enjoyed some great discoveries through chance excursions. We've made good progress, without much need for captains and navigators except for ship maintenance and the survival of an occasional storm.

"On the other hand, some among us have noted with concern that it's hard to win a race when everyone is carried by the same current. If we care about the progress of our ship relative to others, if we have those competitive instincts and if we have ambitions to

catch up with the leaders among ships devoted to exploration, then we chafe when a steady current controls the progress of all ships. And we yearn for more turbulent waters in which to test our skills. In the white water we can see opportunity, if we but know where to look. As Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, 'This time, like all times, is a very good one, if we but know what to make of it.' So let us together look into the white water and understand its promise. There are exciting days ahead, offering that special joy human beings feel when triumphant in the face of adversity.

"White water is exhilarating, if you can enter it with confidence. There are rewards for teams that respect and understand each other so deeply that every oar in the water complements the work of every other oar with a harmony borne not of command authority but of a common interest and a shared appreciation of the common good. There is deep human satisfaction in meeting challenges together.

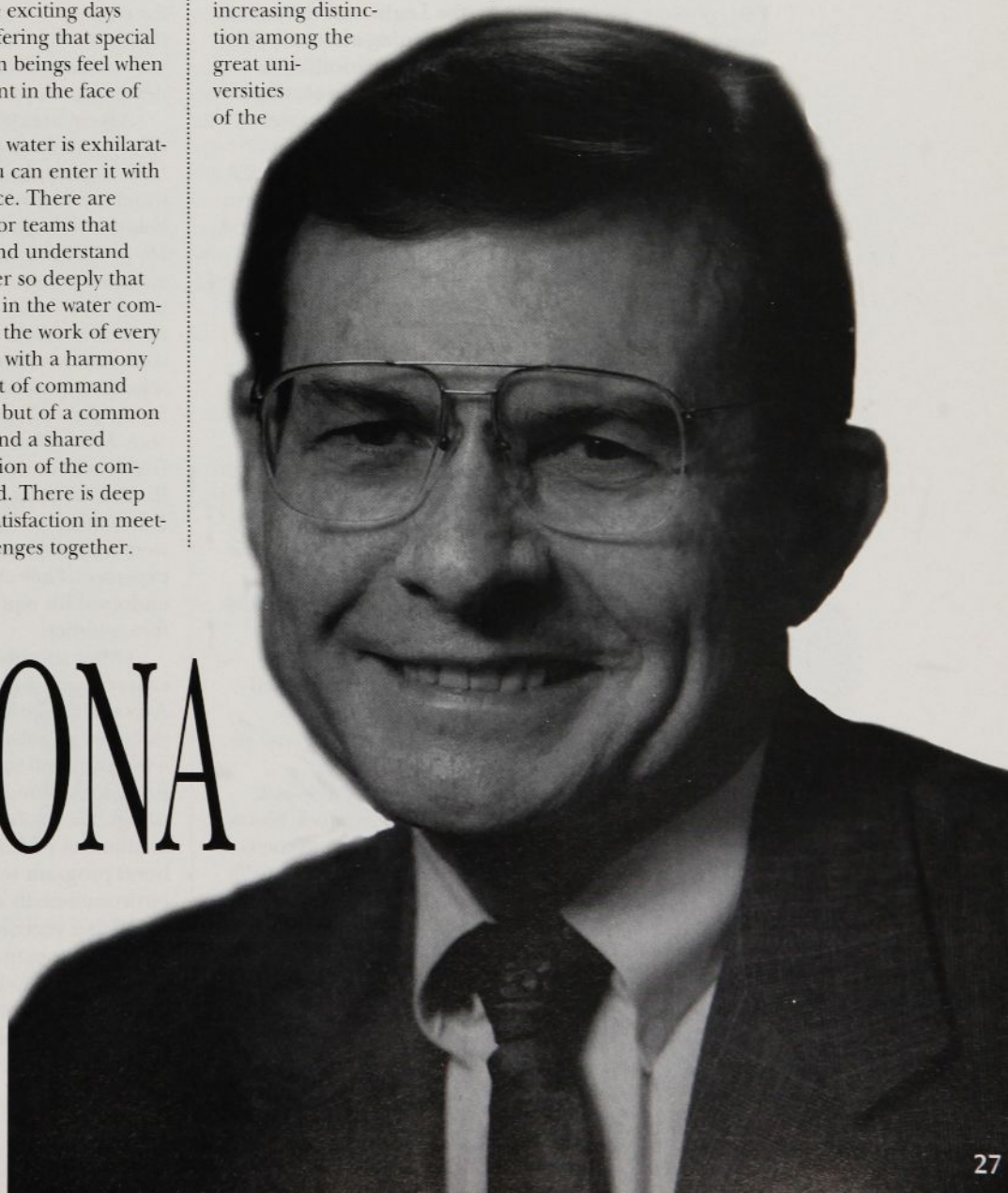
"All metaphors aside we have a real journey to plan together. And the key word is together...The role of the president is increasingly important in higher education because turbulent times test our ability to chart a course through dangerous waters and react quickly to unanticipated obstacles in our path.

"...As we conclude these ceremonies, let us remember that our purpose today is the celebration of this fine university, which continues to achieve increasing distinction among the great universities of the

world, even as presidents come and go. The university has a life of its own. We celebrate the intellectual excellence of this center of learning, and we celebrate the sense of our common humanity that is fostered among the diverse populations of the university family. In simple words, we celebrate Arizona pride. So now let's go forward proudly together, paddling with zest and confidence in this white water that surrounds us. ■

G ARIZONA

*elt president seeks
stitution to meet
ext millennium.*



In the 1950s, a Florida State University undergraduate student studying public administration had the job of picking up dirty dishes from tables in a clattering campus cafeteria.

The student was no raw kid. At 15 he had joined the Florida Guard in Pensacola, a military first stop before jumping from the maw of airplanes as a teenage paratrooper. Now he studied government on the G.I. Bill at FSU, pocketing \$28 a month from Air Force ROTC while holding down other jobs—busboy, clothing salesman—for cash.

He was the youngest of six children from an Oklahoma Depression-era family. Alberta Askew divorced and took her brood home to Pensacola to finish raising them while she supervised maids in a hotel and held other jobs.

Some 30 years later, Florida State Sen. Reubin O'Donovan Askew, Alberta Askew's youngest, raised his hand a few blocks from where he had picked up dirty dishes for pocket change and pledged to faithfully execute the oath of office as the State of Florida's 37th governor.

During the 1970 campaign to reach the governor's office, his opponent, the incumbent Republican, Claude Kirk Jr., had called Askew "...a nice, sweet-looking fellow, but being governor is a tough job and being a mamma's boy won't get the job done."

Kirk hadn't studied Askew. In 1958 at age 29

in his first bid for public office, Askew asked for votes in his conservative North Florida Panhandle district. At a political rally, a heckler had called Askew a "niggerlover." The former paratrooper replied "Yes, I hope so. The trouble is that I don't love them enough. The difference between you and me is that you're satisfied with your prejudices and I'm trying to overcome mine."

He won that first campaign and continued in the Legislature 12 years, beginning at a time when private political slush funds, closed meetings and open bars in the Capitol were still the shadow government custom of Florida's conservative "Pork Chop Gang," a good-ole-boy clique that didn't begin to lose control until 1965, thanks to a reapportionment plan authored by Askew.

In taking on Kirk in 1970, the relatively unknown Askew tied his political future to an overdue corporate tax reform, facing furious objections of financier Ed Ball, heir to the world-shaking DuPont family, plus most of the rest of Florida's business community, which for decades had enjoyed massive tax breaks at the expense of the public.

Askew soundly beat Kirk and then took his tax reform package to voters, winning an astonishing 70 percent ratification. Armed with this support, he arm-twisted the Legislature into passing the state's first serious corporate profits tax.

In the summer of his first year in office, on the

eve of the start of a new federal bussing plan for schoolchildren, Askew received information that attempts would be made to blow up some Florida school buses in the middle of the night in a few counties. As opening day for schools neared, in a University of Florida commencement speech that would attract national attention, Askew—who personally disliked bussing—forcefully told parents and school superintendents of his expectations for peaceful desegregation of Florida's schools with bussing. The schools desegregated peacefully.

Askew later blunted effects of a divisive straw ballot against bussing, which he had failed to halt in the Legislature. He prevailed in adding an equal education section to the ballot. Leading up to the March 1972 vote, Askew stumped the state for equal education, facing pickets shouting "Bus Askew! Bus the (expletive) back to Russia!" among other choice phrases. Voters went against bussing as expected. They also endorsed his equal education question.

Other successful key crusades or events led by Askew while governor included establishment of a merit retention system for judges, along with a streamlined court system; creation of Florida's first bond program to buy environmentally endangered and recreational lands; water management overhaul; and laws mandating coastal construction setback lines and a new growth policy for

Florida. Askew also led a successful fight against the first casino gambling crusade Florida would see. He appointed the South's first black state Supreme Court justice and—perhaps his most astounding effort—he got the Sunshine Amendment tacked to the state constitution by an overwhelming 80 percent of voters. This provision, which required public officials to disclose sources of income and net worth, earned Askew the wrath of old and new enemies alike in the Legislature. Some politicians sued and others resigned, rather than let voters see who was paying them.

But as governor, he failed in his effort to streamline the Cabinet system, something he still stumps for today. His leadership also wasn't strong enough to push through legislative ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment for women, another disappointment.

Throughout his time in office, Askew was called "supersquare" by some critics of his somewhat churchly personal habits. Presiding in a time of social experimentation, he was known for spurning alcohol, tobacco, suggestive

Flori

*Reflecting
Reubin*

movies, and for never straying from fidelity. He played marbles for fun with his family on the Governor's Mansion rug and kept his ecclesiastical ties (before governor he was a Presbyterian elder). During his eight-year tenure, the University of North Florida and Florida International University opened, the University of South Florida medical college began and the veterinary and dental schools started at the University of Florida.

Despite his unpopular stand on the bussing issue, Askew's approval ratings among Floridians stayed high through his second term, a fact that *Life* magazine linked to his novel notion that "leaders should lead." Few doubted he could have won a third term had the Constitution allowed it.

When his peers said goodbye to him at a National Governor's Association conference in Boston, the cheering was so enthusiastic some stood on their chairs. Later, Harvard's John F.

Kennedy School of Government named him one of this century's top 10 governors, alongside Theodore Roosevelt, Earl Warren and Woodrow Wilson.

The leader who had turned down an offer to be George McGovern's running mate left Florida to become a Cabinet level official for Jimmy Carter, as U.S. trade representative. In 1979-80 he implemented the Trade Agreement Act, a tariff-reducing agreement involving 99 countries, and brokered trade deals.

After globe-trotting during the Carter administration, Askew visited each of the 50 states during his Iowa and New Hampshire-dashed quest for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984. Four years later, he disappointed voters and Democrats when he abandoned the U.S. Senate race, as Democratic front-runner. Republican Connie Mack took the seat and some Democrats blame Askew to this day.

In his private years, as a partner in the Miami

law firm of Greenberg, Traurig, Askew, Hoffman, Lipoff, Quentel and Wolff, Askew earned needed income for his family (he had refused to make added investments during his years of Florida public service). In 1989, he took up an early love, begun in the military as a part-time lecturer on current events, of teaching—first at Florida International University and then at Florida Atlantic University. In 1995, he returned to Tallahassee and his alma mater.

At FSU, Askew is professor of public policy within the Askew School of Public Administration and Policy, renamed in his honor in 1994. He also is a senior fellow at the Tallahassee-based Florida Institute of Government, a public institute that studies government issues.

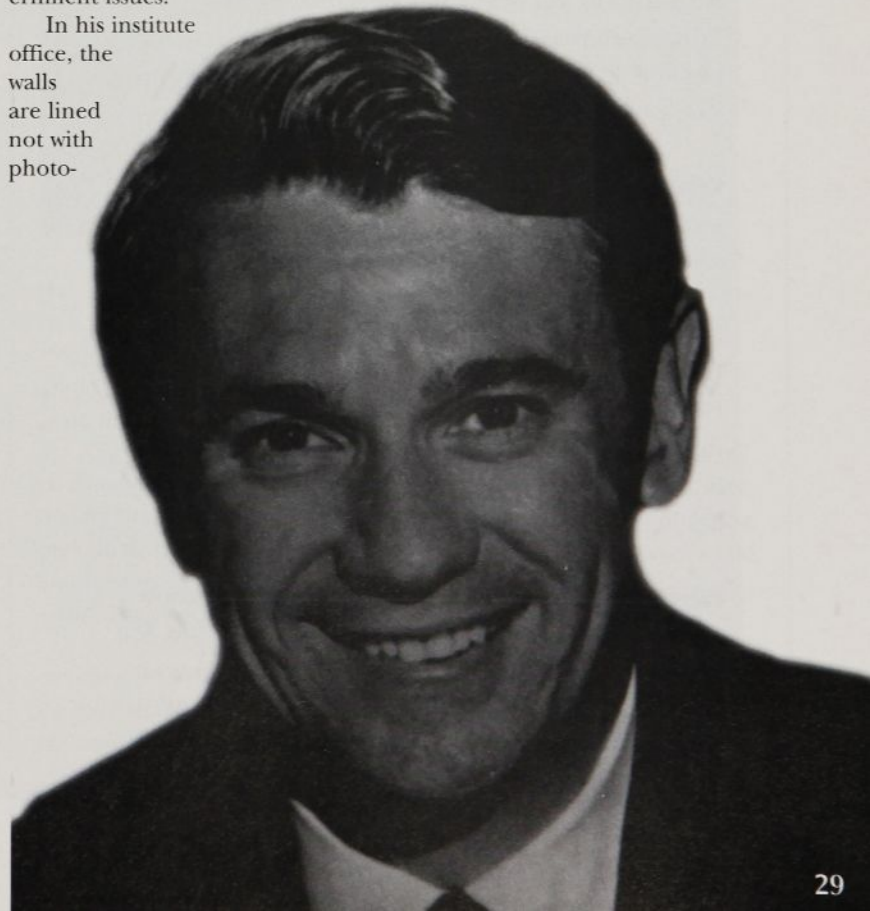
In his institute office, the walls are lined not with photo-

graphs of Askew and famous people, but with plaques that state and national citizen groups, community clubs, world organizations, business groups, children and others have showered upon him with affection.

When asked if he misses political office, Askew says, "I tell people, who ask me all the time, 'Don't you want to run for governor again?' I tell them it's like jumping out of airplanes. I was in the 82nd Airborne, a paratrooper, when I was too young to know better, and I love to talk about having jumped. I just don't ever want to do it again."—*Excerpted from and article by Jan Godown in the Florida State magazine*

da's Fellow

*ck on a lifetime of public service,
Askew finds satisfaction in helping
"those who follow."*



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

SPECIAL ALUMNI NOTICE

Re: John Fisher Conference

If you live within 40 miles of a Delt Chapter please read the following notice:

We ask you to join us in one of the most important alumni programs our Fraternity offers. It doesn't seek your money, but we do need your time, your talent, and your participation.

This summer we will again provide training for our alumni leaders in leadership competencies. We will accomplish this at the John Fisher Conference at the following location and date:

August 13 - 15, 1999
Sheraton Indianapolis North Hotel
8787 Keystone Crossing
Indianapolis, Indiana 46240

Registration will begin at approximately 5:00 p.m. on Friday, August 13, 1999 with the opening session starting at 8:00 p.m. The conference will end on Sunday, August 15, 1999 at 12 Noon.

What is the John Fisher Conference? It is a weekend Delta Tau Delta is investing in you. This weekend is designed to improve the efficiency of your volunteer efforts, improve the chapter you serve, and add to your personal growth and development. We have named this conference to honor John Fisher, Delta Delta (Tennessee) '38, one of the Fraternity's first chapter consultants, a loyal steward for decades of her values and affairs, and one whose entire life has been "Committed to Excellence".

Why is the Fraternity doing this? We know the best chapters have strong alumni leadership. We must allocate resources directly towards the recruitment and development of chapter volunteers. With the training you will receive this summer, you will

make the difference with our chapters. You will be changing lives by utilizing the skills you learn. We also know that providing a forum for experienced volunteers to share their knowledge base with others will improve the entire Fraternity. Help us improve this conference through your attendance and participation.

Who is the John Fisher Conference for? All volunteers and alumni interested in volunteering are invited. The "mission" of the conference is to strengthen advisory support at the local level. The program will be designed to connect those currently working with a chapter to those interested in becoming involved and will benefit both parties. Specifically, those in or interested in the following positions will benefit: House Corporation Officers, Chapter Advisors, Assistant Advisors and Mentors, Division Vice Presidents.

Why should I spend this weekend away from my family or off the golf course? You will meet many new and old friends; Deltas like you that support undergraduates with the gift of leadership. Please attend so we can learn from you while you learn from others.

How much will this cost me? The Fraternity is covering the majority, if not all, of your costs. We will pay for your Friday and Saturday hotel accommodations, Saturday and Sunday continental breakfasts, Saturday lunch and dinner, and \$.12 per mile travel reimbursement based on our Rand McNally software. This should cover most or all of your expenses. We will have two men to a room to help keep costs reasonable.

How do I obtain a registration form? Just call 1-800-335-8795 and Central Office would be glad to either provide you a registration form or register you by phone or one can be obtained from the Fraternity website (www.delts.org). Please register by June 30, 1999 to reserve your place. Hotel accommodations are limited.

**Sponsored by
DELT 2000**

Deaths recorded 01/08/99-03/19/99

BETA-Ohio

Ivar C. Ford Jr, 1943
Philip T. Reid, 1947

GAMMA-W&J

John A. Lowrey Jr, 1976

EPSILON-Albion College

Wm H. Kimberly, 1942
Edward J. Riehle, 1944
Keith B. Shaw, 1950

KAPPA-Hillsdale College

Robert S. Kasischke, 1943
Robert D. Taylor, 1944

UPSILON-RPI

N. H. Kirchgessner, 1943

PHI-Washington and Lee

Lawrence Sullivan, 1943

OMEGA-Pennsylvania

Lawrence J. Hagerson, 1954
George O. Nichols, 1936

BETA ALPHA-Indiana

Robert A. Lucas, 1943

BETA EPSILON-Emory

John P. Carroll, 1950
Jerome A. Gragny Jr, 1902
Marvin H. Harper, 1923

BETA THETA-University of the South

Chas. E. Johnstone Jr, 1935

BETA KAPPA-Colorado

Kenneth C. Penfold, 1937

BETA LAMBDA-Lehigh

A. B. Chadwick Jr, 1939

BETA MU-Tufts

Theodore H. Beers, 1941
Russell J. Nash, 1940
Edmund C. Shaw, 1935
Malcolm C. Sherman, 1938

BETA PI-Northwestern

Edgar D. Allen, 1951

BETA RHO-Stanford

Bruce A. Kehrli, 1966

BETA TAU-Nebraska

Leonard E. Alkire, 1950

BETA UPSILON-Illinois

William Erbeck, 1977
Jay W. Jensen, 1939
Robert L. Taylor, 1933
Edward O. Wendt Jr, 1950

BETA PSI-Wabash College

Donald W. Davis, 1930

GAMMA BETA-IIT

Gordon A. Fleischer, 1944

GAMMA DELTA-West

Virginia University
Jesse R. Tuckwiller Jr, 1935

GAMMA ZETA-Wesleyan

Lowell T. Brown, 1942

GAMMA ETA-George

Washington University
Paul G. Sifton, 1951

GAMMA THETA-Baker

William H. Grove, 1949
Albert R. Holloway Jr, 1951
John D. Schwartz, 1929
Benjamin A. Totten Jr, 1936

GAMMA IOTA-Texas

William B. Huckabay, 1941
Blewett Smyth, 1949

GAMMA LAMBDA-

Purdue University
A. Leroy Brutus, 1946

GAMMA NU-Maine

John E. McKay, 1954
Kenneth B. Ward, 1953

GAMMA XI-Cincinnati

Leroy C. Gilbert, 1928

GAMMA SIGMA-Pittsburgh

Charles E. Allcroft, 1936
William H. Crooks, 1949

GAMMA TAU-Kansas

Robert M. Wagner, 1958

GAMMA PSI-Georgia Tech

George L. Barnes, 1954
John L. Gielow, 1954
John C. Hulse, 1937
John E. Morton Jr, 1960
Charles Pearson Jr, 1923

DELTA ALPHA-Oklahoma

Patrick S. Carmichael, 2000
Ralph H. Cline, 1937

DELTA BETA-Carnegie-Mellon University

Jack L. Wilson, 1943

DELTA GAMMA-South Dakota

James E. Doyle, 1949

DELTA ZETA-Florida

Richard G. Banks, 1934
William H. Jones Jr, 1950
William F. Monfort, 1954

DELTA IOTA-UCLA

Whitney A. Collins, 1940

DELTA LAMBDA-Oregon State University

Wayne P. Chaney, 1936
Dean W. Entriakin, 1946
Dick Kuhn, 1946
George A. Ronning, 1957
Morgan B. Wagner, 1993

DELTA MU-Idaho

Jack T. Hansen, 1948
John V. Otter, 1929

DELTA NU-Lawrence

Kenneth G. Laird, 1931

DELTA TAU-Bowling Green State University

Carl G. Jacobson, 1963

DELTA UPSILON-Delaware

William G. Dill, 1954
Carl M. Noetzel Jr, 1949

DELTA OMEGA-Kent State University

Jack M. Berrey, 1955

EPSILON PSI-Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana

Stanley S. Chigoy, 1973

TAU-Pennsylvania State

H. Carl Brandt, 1934
T. Herbert Hamilton, 1928

GAMMA GAMMA-Dartmouth College

Wm R. Grimshaw Jr, 1940
Wm E. Hitchcock Jr, 1933



Delt Undergrad Succumbs to Cancer

Patrick Carmichael, *Oklahoma* 2000, who had battled stomach and liver cancer since 1997, passed away surrounded by family in his Oklahoma City home. Carmichael, whose friends called him fun-loving, sarcastic and loyal, was a member of Delta Alpha chapter and a management information systems major.

"He loved being a member of the Fraternity and working on the Delt Dive and other parties," said Pledge Brother Thomas Underwood who had been friends with Carmichael since the fifth grade. "Nobody could dislike him," Underwood said. "He had a good time no matter what he did."

Carmichael withdrew from school in fall 1997 for chemotherapy, returned to OU for the fall '98 semester, but left halfway through to undergo more chemotherapy. Friends said Carmichael liked playing basketball, hunting, deep-sea diving and watching *The Simpsons* and *South Park*. He is survived by his parents, Daniel and Walta Carmichael; and sisters Wendy and Shelley.

His family has established a scholarship in Patrick's honor for the members of Delta Alpha. Memorial contributions to the Patrick Carmichael Scholarship may be made to the Delta Tau Delta Educational Foundation.



Left: The last picture taken of The Four Horsemen. Gene Hibbs, far right, would be the first to leave the group for the Chapter Eternal. Below: a '37 photo of Penfold; right: Penfold as Western Division President

KENNETH C. PENFOLD

A Life of Excellence

Kenneth C. Penfold, Colorado, '37, died Friday, February 12, 1999 at Boulder Community Hospital. He was 83. Known for his loyalty, honesty and humor, Ken was born in Belle Fourche, South Dakota, on September 1, 1915. He graduated from Belle Fourche High School in 1933 as president of the student body. He earned 11 varsity letters in football, baseball and track during his high school career. In 1933, he enrolled at the University of Colorado at

Boulder. As leader and athlete, he was elected freshman class president, won three varsity letters and served as president of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, Beta Kappa Chapter for two years. Upon graduation in 1937 with a bachelor's degree in business, he spent four years as a field secretary and assistant to Hugh Shields for the Central Office in Indianapolis.

In 1949, Ken was selected as the first full time director of the Colorado University Boulder Alumni Association. Ken spent 10 years building the alumni association at CU and was instrumental in the construction of the University Memorial

Center. He was a lifetime member of the Alumni Association's Directors Club and received a 1960 Alumni Recognition Award from the Association for his service to CU. Ken went back into real estate in 1959, founding Ken Penfold Realty. He was elected

president of the Boulder area Board of Realtors in 1965 and was named *Realtor of the Year* in 1970. He was involved in the real estate business until his death.

It is difficult to tell the history of Delta Tau Delta without Ken's involvement. Ken was actively involved as a member of the field staff, recruiting other quality men to work for the Fraternity. Among those he recruited would be John W. Fisher, *Tennessee '38* and A.J. Bud Murphy, *Penn State '38*. Along with Gene Hibbs, *Kansas '33*, these four men have over the years come to symbolize lifetime service to the Fraternity. Gene Hibbs passed away in October of 1991.

Mr. Penfold served as the Western Division President from 1960 to 1964 and then as Chapter Adviser to the Beta Kappa Chapter at Colorado University. His lifetime of involvement earned him membership in the Distinguished Service Chapter of the Fraternity in 1982. Ken was active in the Boulder community his entire life and his memberships included the Boulder Area Board of Realtors, Boulder Chamber of Commerce, Boulder Country Club, Boulder Elks



Club, Colorado Association of Realtors, Colorado Delt Alumni Association, CU Alumni Association, CU Alumni "C" Club, CU Buff Club, National Association of Realtors, and member of St. Aidans Episcopal Church.

Ken is survived by his wife, Carlen Penfold (married for 58 years) and their four children: Craig Penfold, a Delt from Colorado now living in Dallas; Larry Penfold of Pacific Palisades, CA; Pam Penfold and Paula Sinn-Penfold, both of Boulder. He had six grandchildren.

All Delts who knew him, knew that he had a gift for telling you what he thought,

even though the truth might sometimes be hard to hear. He never

steered clear of controversy, especially when it was a matter of truth or principle. At the same time, Ken was always there to offer support and assistance to individuals who were trying to make a difference. He was a great friend and a great Delt and he will be missed.

Donations may be made in Ken Penfold's name for the renovation and expansion of the Koenig Alumni Center to the University of Colorado Foundation, PO Box 1140, Boulder CO 80306, or to St. Aidan's Episcopal Church, 2425 Colorado Avenue, Boulder, CO 80302.

Tennessee Honors Selfless Alumnus

Delta Delta Chapter at the University of Tennessee is sad to report the passing on March 11, 1999 of Robert E. Lee, Jr, a longtime chapter advisor, house corporation member and a true friend to scores of Tennessee Deltas during the past 47 years. Bob graduated with honors from Tennessee in 1951. He was a Torchbearer and ODK Man of the Year, in addition to serving as an officer in ΔΔ Chapter. Throughout the years, Bob was a steadfast and loyal alumnus who was dedicated to the betterment of all the undergraduates in the chapter. He was responsible for the establishment of the Kelly-Edwards Scholarship Fund, which has benefited many chapter members during their undergraduate years since the mid-1980s. The chapter would like to establish a memorial scholarship fund in Bob's name to commemorate his service to the Fraternity. Tax deductible contributions may be sent to:

Robert E. Lee, Jr. Memorial Fund
c/o University of Tennessee
1609 Melrose Ave.
Knoxville, TN 37996

SWIMMING

Four Delts earned All-American first team honors for

Kenyon as the Lords won their 20th consecutive NCAA Division III championship.

John

Newland won the 1650 freestyle title, was on the winning 800 freestyle relay and placed second in the 200 freestyle. Winning All-American status in seven events was **Darrick**

Bollinger, who won the 200 freestyle crown and was on three winning relays: 200 freestyle, 400 freestyle and 200 medley. He also was on the third place 400 medley relay, placed fifth in the 100 freestyle and was sixth in the 50 freestyle.

Kenyon's **Colby Genrich** earned four All-American selections: third with the 400 medley relay, sixth in the 200 IM, seventh in the 200 freestyle and ninth in the 400 IM. **Mike Holter** had a fourth place finish in the 400 IM, was eighth in the 200 IM and placed 10th in the 200 breaststroke event. **Mike Lewis** was also a key swimmer and con-

tributed to the Lords' 14th NCAC title in the last 15 years. At the NCAC meet, he had sixth place finishes in the 400 IM and 1650 freestyle.

Also winning All-American first team status at the Division III meet were **David Kent** and **R.J. Morgan**, members of the Wabash sixth place 400 medley relay. David gained All-American mention on two other relays while placing 21st in the 100 freestyle and 23rd in the 50 freestyle. At the conference meet, he was All-HCAC in four events. R.J. gained Division III All-American mention on three other relays and was 14th in the 100 backstroke. He gained All-HCAC honors in seven events. Also All-HCAC for Wabash were **Gary Mineart** and **James Mann**.

Diver **Brad Duggan** of Missouri placed seventh on the three-meter board and 10th in the one-meter event at the Big 12 meet. **David Simonetti** and **Jason Serino** of George Washington were Atlantic 10 All-Conference picks. David was on the A-10 record-setting first place 200 medley relay, the second place 400 medley relay and placed third in the 100 butterfly. Jason was on the winning 200 freestyle relay and placed 11th in the 50 freestyle. Also competing at the A-10 meet was **Joe Lintott** (18th in the 1650 freestyle).

Three Delts competed at the Missouri Valley Conference meet for **Bradley**. **Justin Merriss** was on the fourth place 200 medley and 800 freestyle relays. **Jim Miller** swam on the school's 200 freestyle and 400 freestyle relays. **Zak Knott** had the Braves' best times for the 500 freestyle, 400 IM and 1650 freestyle. He won the 1650 at the Panther and Augustana Invitationals.

Lehigh diver **Steve Turoscy** helped the Engineers win the Patriot League title. He was third in the three-meter event and sixth on the one-meter board.

Tim Lyons was a tri-captain for R.P.I. **Dan Haar** of Albion was on the fourth place 400 freestyle and 400 medley relays at the MIAA meet. He also placed fifth with the 200 medley relay, sixth in the 200 backstroke and seventh in the 100 backstroke. **Robert Szczesniak** swam on five Illinois Tech relays at the NAA meet.

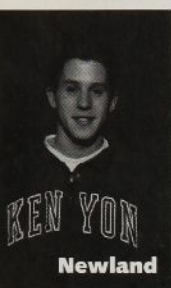
Collegiate. Teammate **Zach Zimmerer** competed in his third straight NCAA tournament and placed 13th at 133 pounds. He was also Pac-10 runnerup, had a 24-7 record and won the Aggie and All-Cal Opens. Three other Stanford Delts were regulars. **Shane Cross**, at 174 pounds, placed fourth at the California Collegiate and sixth at the Pac-10 meet.

Warren McPherson, competing at 165 pounds, was runnerup at the California Collegiate. Seeing regular action at 149 pounds was **Frank Ruiz**. Also competing at 149 pounds was **Matt Reckman** of Miami.

Leading Washington & Jefferson to another PAC title was **Mike Mason**, who won his third title at 174 pounds. He set team records for pins in a season and most career pins. Mike also won championships at the W&J, Case Western Reserve and W&L tournaments.

BASKETBALL

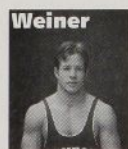
Kansas State center **Shawn Rhodes** was named to the Academic All-Big 12 first team again and received All-Big 12 mention. He started 30 games for the 21-14 Wildcats, tied for second with 66 assists and scored 250 points (7.8 average). Shawn also ranked third in rebounding (158, 4.9) and



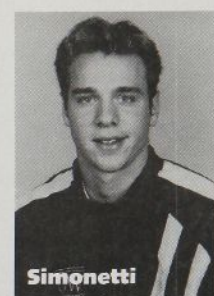
Newland



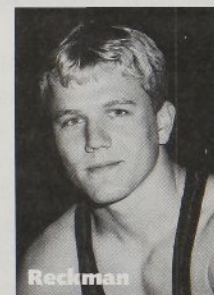
Bollinger



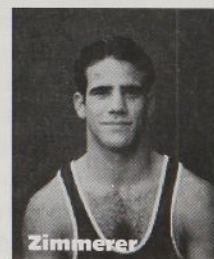
Weiner



Simonetti



Reckman



Zimmerer



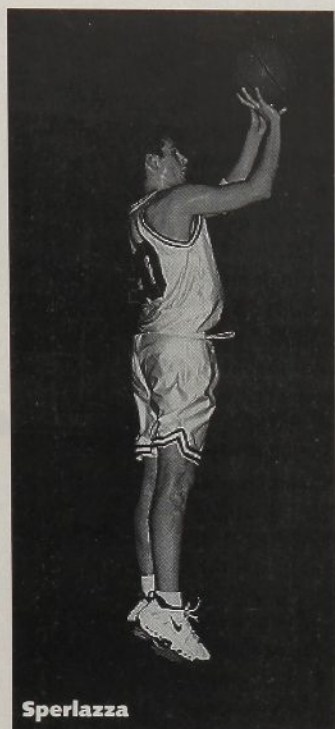
Rhodes

WRESTLING

Gaining All-American honors at the NCAA

Division I meet was co-captain **Beau Weiner** of Stanford,

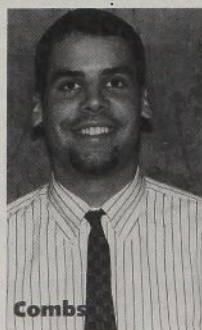
who placed seventh at 157 pounds. He was Pacific-10 runnerup, posted a 26-9 record and won the Aggie Open and California



blocked 27 shots, running his career total to 119 blocks, second-best in KSU history. Among his top games this winter were 16 points, 6 rebounds against Missouri and 15 points, career best 15 rebounds versus Indiana.

Earning All-PAC first team honors was Bethany captain/guard **Jimmy Sperlazza**. He led the PAC in scoring (20.1 average) and his 502 points was sixth-best in school history. His top game was a career high 37 points against Shenandoah and he had 32 points versus Penn State-Altoona, including the game-winner at the buzzer. Jimmy also led the Bisons with a 76.5 free throw percentage, 45 assists and 35 steals.

Also playing well for Bethany was forward **Seth Combs**, who led in minutes played (663) and was sixth in PAC rebounding (152, 6.1). He also ranked third with 196 points (7.8).



Among his best games were 14 points, 17 rebounds against Ohio U-Eastern and 14 points, 10 rebounds versus W&J. Forward **Todd McGuinness** started 14 games, scored 156 points (6.2) and had a high game of 19 versus LaRoche. Starting 11 contests was guard **Nevada Smith**, who totaled 147 points (5.9) with a high of 16 against OU-Eastern. Also seeing action for Bethany was guard **Pat Kelly** (18 games).

Guard **Mark Morrison** was a key player for 17-8 Muhlenberg, leading in free throw percentage (81.3%) and 3-point shooting (45.8%). He ranked third with 33 assists and was fourth in scoring (166 points, 6.9). Mark's top game was 21 points versus Washington (MO). Guard **Steve Champine** got into 22 contests for 15-12 Albion and scored 95 points (4.3 average). In 20 games for the 17-9 Wabash team was guard Mike Babcock. Playing for Stevens Tech were center **John Davidovich** (24 games) and guard **Sean Brock** (22 games). Several Delt head coaches had good seasons. At Armstrong Atlantic State, **GriFF Mills**, *DePauw*

'88, went over 100 career wins, posting a 17-11 record in his eighth season. DePauw head coach **Bill Fenlon**, *Northwestern* '79, led his Tiger squad to a 15-10 record

Providing information nationwide on Texas high school players via his Texas Hoops newsletter is **Mike Kunstadt**, *Texas Tech* '63. He started his scouting service before retiring from coaching and now reaches over 180 college coaches with his subscription service. Mike also developed the Great American Shootout, a three-day summer tournament that spotlights high school players. Last year, 176 teams from 11 states participated, along with 300 college coaches.

OTHER SPORTS

Beginning the 1999 season on big league rosters were Baltimore Orioles pitcher **Mike Mussina**, *Stanford* '91; Pittsburgh Pirates third baseman **Ed Sprague**, *Stanford* '89; Texas Rangers pitcher **Rick Helling**, *Stanford* '94; Toronto Blue Jays outfielder **Shawn Green**, *Stanford* '95; San Diego Padres pitcher **Stan Spencer**, *Stanford* '91; and Oakland Athletics catcher **A.J. Hinch**, *Stanford* '96.

Delts dominated the Lawrence hockey team again. **Tom Conti** was MVP of the GLCHA tournament and beat Marquette with an overtime goal. He had a Division III co-high of 9 points in a game (including a high 7 assists). **Mike Vernon** ranked third in Division III with a 5 goal game and goalie **Grant Henderson** tied for fifth with 65 saves in a game.

FOOTBALL

Several Delt NFL linemen changed teams over the winter. Defensive tackle **Jason Fisk**, *Stanford* '95, who had been with the Minnesota Vikings the last four seasons, signed a three year contract with the Tennessee Titans in March. Offensive tackle **Pete Swanson**, *Stanford* '97, with the Kansas City Chiefs last fall, was picked 13th in the NFL expansion draft by the Cleveland Browns. Offensive tackle **Nate Parks**, *Stanford* '97, who went on the Chiefs' voluntarily retired list last fall after leaving training camp, was assigned by the Chiefs to the Rhein Fire team of NFL Europe this spring.

As was expected by NFL insiders, Stanford alumnus John Elway announced May 2 that he would retire after 16 seasons and two consecutive Super Bowl wins. Wearing a Broncos orange tie and a ribbon in his lapel in honor of the Columbine High School shooting victims, Elway had a difficult time getting the words out as he thanked his family, his friends, his teammates and his fans for what he called "a great run." "I don't look at it as retirement," Elway said. "I'm just graduating from pro football."

Elway leaves the game at age 38 as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a certain first-ballot Hall of Famer in five years and the only quarterback to start in five Super Bowls.

Display *your* Delt Pride...

Call for a free
ΔΤΔ
OFFICIAL
JEWELRY
BROCHURE!



#2025
GG*, \$19.50

#3252CB
10K, \$318.00

#125
10K, \$128.00

#602
GF, \$18.00

#240
10K, \$142.00

#101
10K, \$62.00

#4000
GF, \$78.00

#2647
10K, \$29.00

#800
\$38.00

In renewed partnership with Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, the *Legacy Division of Masters of Design*, Official Jeweler to Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, offers an exclusive line of exquisitely jeweled badges, rings and accessory jewelry. Superbly crafted by skilled Legacy artisans, all items featured above, as well as our complete custom collection for ΔΤΔ members, are backed by our unequalled Lifetime Warranty and responsive service.

To place your order, or for further information, please call our Customer Service staff at 1-800-542-3728, Mon. through Fri., 8:00am to 5:00pm EST. (MC, VISA, AMEX accepted).

Legacy Division, Masters of Design
81 John Dietsch Blvd., P.O. Box 2719
No. Attleboro, MA 02763

1-800-542-3728

LEGACY
A Division of
MASTERS OF DESIGN

Official Jeweler to Delta Tau Delta

*Goldloss is Legacy's tradename for a finely polished, durable gold electroplate finish.

• K14, K18 and K24 gold and sterling silver, 14K and 18K metal qualities and additional products available; please inquire.

#2604
10K, \$29.50

WANTED

Exceptional Architects, Designers & Engineers

Are you overworked, underpaid, and unappreciated, thinking about making a strategic career move but not sure where to start? The Greenway Group, one of the nation's leading executive search consultants to the design professions, has numerous rewarding positions available nationwide. Some of our current assignments, many of which include generous signing bonuses, include:

Director of Design, Ohio
Director of Technology, Boston
Director of Aviation Architecture, Florida
Director of K-12 Architecture, Florida
Commercial Project Manager, Florida
Commercial Project Manager, Ohio
Commercial Project Manager, Washington, DC
Director of Elder Facilities Architecture, Ohio
Convention Center Designers, Minnesota
Mixed Use Project Manager, North Carolina
Director of Operations, North Carolina
Senior Commercial Design Architect, Virginia
Director of Retail Architecture, Texas
Director of Medical Architecture, Wisconsin
Director of Retail Design Marketing, Texas
Sr. Restaurant Designer, Illinois
Environmental Engineers, Nationwide
Sr. Interior Designer, Washington, DC
Construction Exhibit Curator, Washington, DC
Sr. Mechanical Engineers, Washington, DC
Sr. Plumbing Engineers, Washington, DC
Sr. Building Electrical Engineers, Washington, DC
Managing Director - Interiors, Greenwich, CT
Sr. Health Care Designer, Ohio

Each of our positions offers a challenging work environment, above-market compensation and significant growth opportunities. If you're a talented team player, with excellent technical, people and communication skills, call now for more information or send your resume in absolute confidentiality assured to:

Mr. Kerry B. Harding, Vice President
THE GREENWAY GROUP
11921 Freedom Drive, Suite 550
Reston, Virginia 20190
(703) 904-8065 PH
(703) 847-0811 FX
kharding@di.net E-mail

Washington, DC • Atlanta • London
Memphis • New York • Chicago

NEWS OR LETTER TO THE EDITOR?

Send to DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY,
11711 N. Meridian Street, Suite 100 Carmel, IN 46032 on the form below:
INFORMATION SENT WITHOUT SCHOOL /YEAR WILL NOT BE USED!!!

Name _____

School (*NOT chapter*) and Year _____

Address _____

Daytime Phone _____

CHANGING ADDRESS?

Send to DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY, 11711 N. Meridian Street, Suite 100
Carmel, IN 46032 on the form below:

Name _____

Chapter and Year _____

New Address _____

Zip _____

E-Mail _____

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

Zip _____

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity

11711 N. Meridian Street, Suite 100
Carmel, IN 46032

Change Service Requested